"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Showers, warmer today; Sunday fair; moderate to fresh southeast to south winds.
For full weather report see Page 19.

VOL. LXIV...NO. 20,937. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 22, 1915.—TWENTY PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

JURY STILL OUT; 11 FOR ROOSEVELT

Twelfth Man, Burns, a Republican, for Colonel, Too, but Wanted Costs ($65) Divided.

ILLEGAL VERDICT REJECTED

Then, When Jury Is Polled, Burns Declares for Barnes—Jurors Again Locked Up for Night.

A VICTORY, SAYS COLONEL

Had Not Expected So Favorable an Outcome—Barnes and Ivins Had Left Syracuse.

Special to The New York Times.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., May 21.—Eleven members of the jury in the Barnes-Roosevelt libel suit returned a verdict in favor of Theodore Roosevelt today, while one member gave his verdict in favor of William Barnes, Jr., the plaintiff. As no agreement had been reached at 5 o'clock, Justice William S. Andrews adjourned court until 10 o'clock tomorrow morning. If the jurors reach an agreement in the meantime the verdict will not be announced until court reconvenes.

The jurors had not reached an agreement at 11 o'clock and were locked up in the jail dormitory for the night.

For a few minutes today, the verdict of all twelve men was in favor of the Colonel. Foreman Warren W. Somers, speaking for the entire jury, told the court that an agreement had been reached and that the jury had found for the defendant. Coupled with the verdict, however, was a suggestion that the court costs of the trial be divided equally between the two litigants. Justice Andrews immediately ruled that this was no verdict at all, and Foreman Somers then asked that the jury be polled.

As the Court Clerk called the names of the first ten jurors, each man promptly, even eagerly, responded that his verdict was in favor of the defendant. Then the name of the eleventh man, Edward Burns, a Syracuse motorman, was called. Burns hesitated a few seconds and then electrified the courtroom by almost shouting: "For the plaintiff."

Colonel Roosevelt's face went pale. An excited murmur ran through the court room, so that few persons heard the twelfth juror say that his verdict was for the Colonel. Justice Andrews explained to the jurors that they must not couple any suggestion with their verdict, but must find simply for the plaintiff or the defendant, and if for the plaintiff assess the amount of damages. He then sent them back to deliberate. He waited until adjournment time without hearing anything further from the jury room.

Attorneys for both sides and old court officials united in saying that it was one of the most extraordinary verdicts ever attempted by a jury. John M. Bowers, Mr. Roosevelt's senior counsel, who has had many years of experience in civil and particularly in libel cases, said he had heard of a similar verdict, but could not remember when. The fact that the jury did in open court what usually is done in secrecy of the jury room—find out just how they stood—filled the lawyers with amazement.

Colonel Roosevelt Delighted.

Although complete victory suddenly had been snatched from him, Mr. Roosevelt was greatly delighted. He told his lawyers and friends over and over that, no matter what the final result, he considered it a tremendous triumph. The fact that all of the twelve men had first declared they were for him took the sting out of the discord that came later.

The announcement came as a complete surprise to Colonel Roosevelt. He had become convinced that the best he could hope for was a disagreement. His lawyers had told him that if only four of the jurors should disagree in his favor he could consider himself lucky.

When the jurors sent word to Justice Andrews that they had reached an agreement and then filed into the jury box, the Colonel steeled himself for a possible blow. He gripped the arms of his chair, snapped his teeth, and scanned the faces of the jurors carefully. He did not forget that seven of the jurors were Republicans and that two were of German descent. When the abortive decision was announced, he seemed bewildered; then his famous smile appeared; he couldn't restrain his enthusiasm.

Neither Mr. Barnes nor his senior counsel, William M. Ivins, was present. Mr. Barnes had gone to Albany the night before; he received the news over the telephone. Mr. Ivins, ill, had left on the 10:40 A. M. train for New York. A telegram overtook him at Utica.

The Colonel and his counsel were overwhelmed with congratulations, but none of them would make a statement. Mr. Roosevelt will remain here until the final result is known.

The juror Burns is a Republican. He works on the local street car system here. The fact that he has kept the jury deliberating since 3:45 P. M. yesterday has not made him popular with his fellow-jurors. When the twelve men left their quarters to go to dinner at a nearby hotel tonight he walked alone; eight of the jurors walked two by two and three more were together. Mr. Burns trailed in the rear; his eleven companions took no notice of him.

Taxable Costs Only $65.

Also Mr. Burns is not popular throughout the city; the sentiment on the streets seems to be overwhelmingly for the Colonel. The Roosevelt lawyers figure that Mr. Burns, in insisting that the Colonel pay his share of the court costs of the trial, is of the opinion that these costs are enormous and include witness fees, mileage, &c.; actually the taxable costs of the case are only $65.

Resentful Toward Burns.

It was a weary and disgusted-looking lot of men that, at 1 o'clock tonight, came out of the jury room and walked to their night quarters across the street

Continued on Page 6.

DAUGHTER IS BORN TO MRS. W. G. McADOO

President's Second Grandchild Will be Christened Ellen for the Late Mrs. Wilson.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—A baby girl, the second grandchild of President Wilson, was born tonight to Secretary and Mrs. William G. McAdoo. She will be christened Ellen Wilson, for the late Mrs. Woodrow Wilson.

The President was at the McAdoo home when his granddaughter was born.

Mr. McAdoo was married to Miss Eleanor Wilson, the President's youngest daughter, in the Blue Room in the White House in May, 1914, Miss Wilson being the fourteenth White House bride. Their engagement was announced about two months before their marriage.

President Wilson's first grandchild was born on Jan. 17 last to Mrs. Francis Bowes Sayre, who was Miss Jessie Wilson, his second daughter, and was the first boy born in the White House since Tyler was President.

EXPECT ZEPPELINS TO DROP GAS BOMBS

London Police Advise the Public to Take Measures to Counteract Effects.

LONDON, May 21.—An intimation that Zeppelins will probably use bombs charged with poisonous gases if they make raids on London is contained in a notice issued by Scotland Yard tonight.

To the caution previously given that the public should take refuge in houses in order to be out of the way of the fragments of shells which might be fired at enemy aircraft the following injunction is added:

"It would be well for persons thus taking refuge to keep all windows and doors on lower floors closed, so as to prevent the admission of deleterious gases."

DERNBURG WILL STAY, BUT REMAIN SILENT

He Feels That Americans Have Greatly Misunderstood Him, a Friend Says.

Dr. Bernhard Dernburg, the former German Minister of the Colonies, who has been the unofficial spokesman of the German Government in this country, will make no more speeches, grant no more interviews, nor discuss, even in an informal way, except with his most trusted friends, situations growing out of the present war, or the attitude of the United States Government toward those situations.

This was the statement made yesterday by a man close to Dr. Dernburg. This man said that Dr. Dernburg felt that he had been greatly misunderstood by the people of the United States, especially those sympathizing with the Allies.

"In everything that Dr. Dernburg has said since coming to the United States," said Dr. Dernburg's friend yesterday, "he has tried never in any way to interfere with the policies of the United States Government. It has been his aim from the first to support rather than run counter to the policies of President Wilson. His whole aim has been to do what he could as a private German citizen to weld closer together the United States and Germany, and to do everything in his power to maintain the friendly relations that have always existed between the Berlin and Washington Governments.

"For instance, Dr. Dernburg has refrained from the first discussing the Japanese situation in this country, solely because he considered that to do so might be a matter of embarrassment to the Government in Washington. He came here to state facts and not to argue, and he has striven in every way to live up to that determination. Even what he said about the Lusitania incident was misunderstood. However, he has not mentioned the Lusitania since that matter became a question of diplomatic exchange, and so I won't refer further to any opinion he may or may not have regarding that regrettable incident."

Dr. Dernburg, it may be said with emphasis, has no intention of leaving the United States in the very near future. He may remain here the entire Summer, and perhaps longer. He will probably go to some quiet resort with his wife, there to remain until he finds it possible to get back to Germany without incurring the danger of falling into British or French hands.

It was remarked yesterday that Dr. Dernburg had been much disturbed because a large delegation of photographers was generally to be found near his hotel, the Ritz-Carlton, waiting to snapshot him should he venture out. So far as known, none of them has yet been able to get a picture of the former Colonial Minister, for when Dr. Dernburg goes out now he generally goes out after dark.

It is probable that Dr. Dernburg will leave New York City at an early date. He has his choice of several Summer homes, some of them belonging to German-Americans and some to Americans without the hyphen. Whether he would accept any of his many invitations was not disclosed by his friend yesterday.

GERMAN BOY ATTACKS ENVOY

Knocks Off Italian Diplomat's Hat and Is Thrashed by Passers-By.

BERLIN, (via London,) Saturday, May 22.—Riccardo Bollati, Italian Ambassador to Germany, was leaving the embassy last evening to go to a dinner at the Spanish Embassy when he was assaulted by a half-grown youngster, who knocked the Ambassador's hat off. The boy was seized by passers-by and was thrashed before he was turned over to the police.

The Government immediately sent apologies to the Ambassador for the incident. The deepest regret is expressed in Berlin at the occurrence.

Precautions had been taken earlier to prevent any annoyance, but as the day had passed without any evidence of trouble or popular feeling, the detectives were withdrawn from the vicinity of the Italian Embassy. Only a few women and youths were in the neighborhood when the incident happened.

SABONY PORTRAITS 3 FOR $5.00 at 364 Fifth Ave. (34th St.) only address. —Advt.

FINDS RIGGS BANK VIOLATED THE LAW

Court Says Infractions Began Long Ago and "Continue to the Present Day."

CALLS STOCK DEALS PROVED

Credits McAdoo and Williams with Acting in Good Faith and with Justification.

ADMINISTRATION IS UPHELD

Senator Bailey Again Rebuffed—Justice McCoy Tires of Hearing About Jefferson.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—With criticism of the Riggs National Bank's "persistent violations of the law," and its banking practices, Justice McCoy in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia today disposed of many of the pleas for relief brought by the bank against three high officials of the Treasury Department.

Justice McCoy said that so far as the record showed, "the good faith of Mr. McAdoo (the Secretary of the Treasury) and the Controller (John Skelton Williams), was absolute and complete" and that "on the record, the Government would have been remiss if it had allowed the bank to act (as reserve depository) on new applications."

In beginning his rulings on the various prayers, Justice McCoy said he had granted the temporary injunction as to the fine because otherwise the bank might be forced to seek redress through the slow process of a legislative appropriation. He added that he might continue the injunction on the same grounds.

"There is nothing to show that the two defendants were the aggressors," said the Court. "The good faith of Mr. McAdoo and the Controller is absolute and complete. The bank persistently violated the law long before Mr. Williams was the Controller, and these violations continue to the present day. The policy (of the Treasury officials) of taking (Government) deposits from a stock-brokerage bank and putting them into commercial banks is a good policy."

The bank's bill of complaint concluded with sixteen specific prayers for relief, and one general prayer. The first prayer, relating to a hearing, had already been granted. The next group of five prayers, all relating to the fine of $5,000, were taken under advisement.

The Court specifically denied the petition for an injunction pending the trial of the case against Mr. Williams restraining him from calling for further special reports, for an injunction restraining the officials from "interfering or meddling" with the bank for an injunction restraining Mr. McAdoo from aiding or abetting Mr. Williams in matters complained of, and for an injunction restraining Mr. Williams from revoking the bank's designation as a depository for the reserves of other banks. Other prayers relating to details of these subjects were disposed of in the same way.

Great Political Victory.

The Court's ruling was delivered orally immediately following the conclusion of argument this afternoon. The bank's prayers for relief centring about the fine of $5,000 imposed by Mr. Williams for the bank's failure to make a particular special report, taken under advisement by the Court, may not be decided before July 1. Though Justice McCoy indicated plainly that he regarded some of the bank's objections to the Controller's authority to demand special reports, "purely academic," he has intimated doubt both of the propriety of the form of Mr. Williams's demand for the special report and the applicability of the penalizing fines for default in such reports.

No matter how the Court finally rules on the question of the fine, its rulings today are taken as a great political victory for the Government.

President Wilson has let it be known that he regarded the case as purely departmental and without political significance, as no political principle was at stake, but the general opinion has been strong that a decision adverse to the Government on the allegations of malice would react against the Administration. This view has been fostered somewhat by statements by officers of the bank that the President could check the "oppressive" acts of his appointees, both the Controller and the Secretary of the Treasury.

There have been rumors of a Congressional investigation, and it seemed almost certain that if the allegations of malice were sustained, they would give impetus to a movement on foot in certain quarters to legislate the Controller out of office.

While the Court's references to the methods of the bank and the complete exoneration received by Mr. McAdoo and Mr. Williams are undoubtedly a heavy blow to the bank, the legal fight, in the opinion of counsel, hinges on the fine. It was said today that if the Court decided the fine against the bank he would probably dismiss the entire complaint and the bank would appeal.

The trial of the case on its merits, said counsel today, would open a far wider field than the record as so far made up. Witnesses would be put upon the stand, including Treasury officials, and cross-examined.

When Justice McCoy today said that he found in the record no trace of malice on the part of Mr. McAdoo and Mr. Williams, but rather malice on the part of bank officials toward them, Mr. Hogan, for the bank, pointed out that evidence of malice was naturally to be found in the 300 pages of correspondence between the bank and the Treasury, and Justice McCoy added that this might be true. Should the trial proceed to the merits, this correspondence, which is no part

Continued on Page 5.

Italy's Effect On Other Nations

If she goes to war, what will Greece and the Balkan States do, and how will Switzerland be affected? A Veteran Diplomat discusses this in

TOMORROW'S SUNDAY TIMES.

ORDER THE SUNDAY TIMES TODAY. THE TIMES IS ALWAYS SOLD OUT EARLY.

BRYAN DENIES NOTE IS GOING TO ENGLAND

Asserts That Reports of a Protest Over Ship Detentions Are Incorrect.

TAKE UP COTTON AGREEMENT

State Department and British Embassy Correct a Point in Foreign Office Statement.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—Secretary Bryan today gave verification to previous official reports that no note protesting to the British Government against the detention of American merchant ships and cargoes had been drafted or was about to go forward to London. What Mr. Bryan said in response to questions was in line with what Joseph P. Tumulty, secretary to the President, told THE TIMES in New York last Monday night during President Wilson's visit there. Mr. Tumulty said:

"I have no knowledge of such a note. If such a note were contemplated or in process of preparation I would know of it."

Mr. Bryan's remarks were made in connection with a formal statement that he gave to the press concerning the announcement of the London Foreign Office last night, in regard to the agreement of the British Government to pay for cotton shipments consigned to neutral ports and detained by Great Britain. This formal statement was made in behalf of the foreign trade advisers of the State Department, who have conducted the negotiations with the British Embassy here with a view to adjusting the complaints of American cotton shippers and ship owners over the detention of cargoes and vessels.

Raises an Issue.

Mr. Bryan's statement appeared to raise an issue with the British Government over one of the assertions made in the British statement of last night. However, the British Embassy late this evening furnished a formal explanation that served to clear away the misunderstanding.

The assertion to which the State Department and its trade advisors took exception was that, in accepting the scheme by which Great Britain agreed to pay for cotton shipments consigned to neutral ports, the principal representative of the cotton interests in Washington had described the scheme as all that the American interests could properly ask, and that the British Government was given to understand that the provisions of the arrangement were acceptable to the United States Government. It was to this last phrase—that the arrangement was acceptable to the Government—that the State Department and its trade advisors objected mainly, although they referred to it only in passing. In their statement they pointed out that on every occasion where there had been conferences between the British Ambassador and Robert F. Rose, the chief foreign trade advisor of the State Department, Mr. Rose had stated that he was acting in an entirely informal and unofficial capacity in behalf of the private cotton interests and in no way represented the United States Government.

In their statement the State Department and the foreign trade advisors mentioned, but said they would not discuss at this time, the assertion of the British Foreign Office that "it was never suggested that vessels or cargoes with an enemy destination should be allowed to proceed."

It was apparent, however, that this assertion gave the officials here great concern and that they meant to give the impression that the United States Government could not be understood to have assented to the principle that cargoes from the United States destined for the ports of England's enemies might properly be prevented from proceeding to those ports.

The explanatory statement issued by the British Embassy tonight was as follows:

"The terms of the arrangement quoted in the British statement as telegraphed were arrived at in London between a private representative of the American cotton interests in London and British officials in London. The reference to the British Ambassador in Paragraph 4 is, therefore, an error.

"The arrangement in question formed the subject of conversation between the Ambassador and representatives of the cotton interests in this country. There never was any question of a formal and official understanding between the United States Government and the British Embassy."

Bryan's Denial.

When he gave out the statement in behalf of the foreign trade advisors, Secretary Bryan was asked if he would now care to say anything concerning the repeated assertions thta representations had been, or were about to be made to the British Government in the way of protest over the detention of merican ships and cargoes.

"It is incorrect that we have made any representations," was Mr. Bryan's answer. To another question he said: "It is positively incorrect thta any draft of a note has been made."

Mr. Bryan confirmed the statements that have appeared in THE NEW YORK TIMES and other newspapers that the subject of the detention of cotton shipments by the British Government had been under consideration by the State Department for more than a month.

The understanding here is that the principal representative of the cotton interests," who was mentioned in the British Foregn Office statement as describing the scheme of payment for detained cotton cargoes to Sir Cecil Spring-Rice "as conceding all that the American interests could properly ask," was Senator Hoke Smith of Geirgia.

Did Not Bind the Government.

The formal statement issued today through the office of Secretary Bryan makes it plain that this arrangement was not one with which the United States Government was a party and that a declaration to this effect was made to Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, during each of the conferences he had with Mr. Rose, the chief foreign trade adviser of the State Department, who conducted the discussion with the British Ambassador on behalf of the American cotton ex-

Continued on Page 4.

A VALUABLE SUMMER TONIC—Horsford's Acid Phosphate restores vitality, relieves exhaustion and quiets the nerves—non-alcoholic.—Advt.

TURKS LOSE 7,000 NEAR SARI BAIR

Australians at the Dardanelles Avenge the Death of Their General.

ANOTHER TURKISH ATTACK

Allies Driven from Their Advanced Positions, Turkish War Office Reports.

MELBOURNE, (via London,) May 21.—General Sir Ian Hamilton, Commander in Chief of the British land forces at the Dardanelles, in a cablegram today to the Governor, expressing regret for the death of Brigadier General W. T. Bridges of the Australian forces at the Dardanelles, who died as the result of a wound, says:

"The irreparable loss was brilliantly avenged yesterday by his own troops, who inflicted a loss of 7,000 on the enemy, our loss being under 500."

In a dispatch summing up the Dardanelles operations up to May 15, published in yesterday's issue, the Australians were said to be operating on the heights of Sari Bair, on the western coast of the peninsula, about sixteen miles from its southern tip.

LONDON, May, 21.—"There was a lively bombardment yesterday of the Dardanelles, directed principally against numerous Turkish camps at Komu Burun, on the Asiatic side," says Reuter's Athens correspondent. "It is stated that Chanak Kalessi has been completely destroyed, and that the town of Gallipoli, on the European side of the waterway, has been badly damaged."

Cabling from Athens, the correspondent of the Reuter Telegram Company says fierce fighting is in progress near the neck of the Gallipoli Peninsula. The big guns of the British battleship Queen Elizabeth are being fired from the Gulf of Saros, thus assisting in the Allies' attack. The Turks are being supported by the guns of the Sultan Selim, (formerly the German cruiser Goeben,) which are being fired from the Sea of Marmora.

Turkish troops from Aivali, in Asia Minor, are said to have been transferred to the Dardanelles.

Newspapers of Athens, according to the correspondent, say the British authorities have increased to $10,000 the reward offered by them for information leading to the destruction of the German submarine, the presence of which has been reported in the Mediterranean.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 21, (via London, Saturday, May 22.)—The Turkish War Office today issued the following communication:

"On May 19 the fortified positions of the enemy near Kara Burun were attacked, and as the result of the great bravery of our troops on the right and left wings the enemy was driven from his advanced positions. In the centre we penetrated as far as the enemy's fortifications, and captured two machine guns.

"In the afternoon the enemy attempted a counter-attack against our right wing under cover of his naval guns, but he was repulsed with heavy losses.

"Our airmen rendered good service during the attack.

"In the south an enemy counter-attack against Sedd-El-Bahr was easily repulsed during the night of May 18.

"Enemy ships at the entrance to the Dardanelles have exchanged shots with our batteries.

"The enemy's artillery in his camp in the neighborhood of Sedd-El-Bahr was successfully shelled."

TURKS HOLD GREEK SHIPS.

Three Detained Near Smyrna "for Strategical Reasons."

PARIS, May 21.—A dispatch to the Havas Agency from Athens says the authorities at Vourla, in the Smyrna Roadstead, have prohibited the departure of the Greek steamers Macedoni, Sparta, and Nicolaos, and also all communication between the ships and their officers, who are ashore.

The Greek Consul at Smyrna protested to the Governor against this action of Turkish authorities, but the Governor replied that it had been taken as a result of orders from Constantinople, issued for strategical reasons. He added that he expected the vessels would be released tomorrow.

Djavid Bey en Route to Berlin.

SOFIA, (via London,) May 21.—Djavid Bey, the Turkish Minister of Finuance, passed through Bulgaria today on his way to Vienna and Berlin.

TROOPER PRAISES PRINCE.

British Private Says Wales Is "a Soldier and a Man."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Saturday, May 22.—The Daily News quotes a letter of Priate A. Butler, of the Second Coldstream Guards, who says:

"I must tell you about the Prince of Wales, who is here with us. I can assure you and all Welsh people that he is as brae as a hero. Only last night he passed me when the German shells were coming over. You can take it from me that he is not only the Prince of Wales, but a soldier and a man, and we are all proud of him. He is not very big, but he has got a bigger heart than a lot who are hanging back in Great Britain. I hope, please God, he will come back safe and sound, without a scratch."

BOSCA ITALIAN SPARKLING WINES. Brut—Sec—Red.—All Dealers, Restaurants. —Advt.

ITALY VIRTUALLY IN STATE OF WAR; GERMANY SENDS TROOPS TO AID AUSTRIA; BRIDGES AND RAILWAYS ARE BLOWN UP

Germany Hurries Troops to Aid Austria; Teutonic Envoys Believed to Have Left Rome

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

GENEVA, May 21, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—Germany is sending via Munich and Innsbruck a large number of troops and heavy guns to the Italian frontier, where the Austro-German Generals have arrived.

Prince von Bülow, the German Envoy to Rome, telegraphed to Chiasso yesterday that he was leaving Rome today.

Baron von Macchio, the Austrian Ambassador, is reported to have left this morning.

A state of siege has been declared at Trieste, Fiume, and Pola.

Southern Switzerland is full of Germans, Austrians, and Turks from Italy.

KITCHENER CENTRE OF CABINET STORM

Attacks on War Secretary by the Northcliffe Papers Are Bitterly Resented.

MINISTRY STILL IN DOUBT

Now Said Balfour Will Take Admiralty Post—Labor Leader Named.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Saturday, May 22.—It is expected that the new Cabinet will be definitely constituted very soon. The progress of cabinet-making under circumstances like the present, however, is a sort of pigs-in-clover puzzle and some further manipulation of the box may be necessary. Public interest centres mainly on filling the posts of War Minister and First Lord of the Admiralty.

For the moment, however, attacks on Lord Kitchener's handling of the War Office, led by Lord Northcliffe's papers, have overshadowed other issues. These attacks have been followed by an answering volley against Northcliffe.

Burn Northcliffe Papers.

"Rarely in its history," says The Daily Chronicle, "has the Stock Exchange been so moved as it was yesterday over the venomous and unpatriotic attack by a contemporary on Lord Kitchener, who has always been a particular favorite since he paid his well-remembered visit to the House seventeen years ago and spoke on behalf of his educational projects in Egypt. He asked for £100,000, it will be remembered, and the bulk of that sum was promptly subscribed by members of the Stock Exchange. Yesterday the members were thinking as much of their country as of the personality attacked, and indignation was intense. Notices extremely uncomplimentary to the authors of the attack appeared on the notice boards, and a meeting was hastily summoned for 2:30 o'clock to pass a resolution of protest.

"Charlie Clarke, who has led many demonstrations in the House, appeared with a copy of the paper containing the article. His speech was brief, but forcible, and his words were punctuated with roars of cheers from the mass in front of him. Clarke concluded by proposing a resolution expressing entire confidence in Lord Kitchener and strong condemnation of the venomous attacks made on him by a certain section of the English press. This was carried with acclamation, the resolution being drafted for publication, and telegrams sent to the Prime Minister and Lord Kitchener.

"The offending newspaper was then publicly burned on the floor of the House, and three resounding cheers for Lord Kitchener closed the memorable demonstration. Other reports state that all obtainable copies of The Daily Mail and The Times were thrown into the bonfire."

The Chronicle says that upon the notice Boards of the Stock Exchange appeared inscriptions such as "Which would you rather put your money on, Kitchener or Northcliffe!" and "The Germans' new ally, The Daily Mail." These were typical of others.

As the Baltic exchange was closing a meeting of members was held, at which a resolution of confidence in the War Secretary was adopted amid cheers. Mr. Gerard, Vice Chairman of Committee, said they deprecated an attack upon Lord Kitchener at this moment of crisis and they as business men were met to express their unbounded faith in him. The members later procured copies of The Daily Mail and reduced them to ashes.

Blames War Office Tradition.

One important and responsible Liberal paper, The Manchester Guardian, said yesterday it was impossible for Lord Kitchener to escape chief responsibility for the failure to supply Sir John French with an adequate amount of high explosive shells, and intimates that early in the war pressure was put upon him to adopt some means for increasing the supply which quite recently has been adopted, and that he resisted.

"The whole tradition of the War Office," says The Guardian, "is opposed to civilian interference and control, and the tradition has prevailed too long."

The Guardian pays a tribute to the work which Lord Kitchener has done in getting together a great army for the country.

The Northcliffe papers which began

Continued on Page 2.

Insist on ANGOSTURA BITTERS in your Manhattan—splendid tonic, delicious flavor.—Advt.

RUSSIANS RALLY EAST OF THE SAN

Austrians Report Strong Counter Attacks at Jaroslau and Elsewhere in Galicia.

CLAIM 194,000 PRISONERS

Berlin Says Some of These Were Armed with Iron Clubs Instead of Rifles.

LONDON, May 21.—Although the Germans have crossed the San north of Przemysl, and the Austrians have advanced to the southeast of that town, they appear at last to have been brought to a halt, as today's report from Berlin does not claim any further progress.

Just to the north, in Poland, the Russians are carrying on a strong offensive, and, driving the Germans back, have at least partly exhausted the German flank in Galicia. However, after the way they have been driven back and the heavy artillery bombardment they have had to undergo, the Russians must take some time to regain the initiative.

Russians Renew Attacks.

VIENNA, (via London,) May 21.—The following official communication was issued this evening:

The battles along the front in middle Galicia continue. On that part of the San running downward from Sieniawa the Russian detachments still holding the west bank were thrown back. East of Jaroslau the Teuton allies victoriously repulsed isolated attacks of strong enemy forces. The number of prisoners taken by us is continually increasing.

In stubborn night battles our troops stormed the Russian position east of Drohobycz and captured Neudorf, taking 1,800 prisoners.

The Russian counter-attack across the Dniester in East Galicia has come to a standstill on the Pruth line. Hostile efforts to break through our line near Kolomea failed. All attacks against this bridge head were repulsed with most severe enemy losses.

In the fighting in the hilly country of Kielce, which still continues at some points, we have captured 4,000 prisoners since May 16.

The total number of prisoners in our hands now amounts to 194,000.

Russians Armed with Iron Clubs.

BERLIN, May 21, (via London.)—The official statement of the General Staff says today of the campaign in Galicia:

The situation is unchanged. Prisoners were taken yesterday east of Jaroslau who were not equipped with rifles but with iron clubs.

Since May 1, 104,000 prisoners, 72 cannon, and 253 machine guns have been captured—by the army under General Mackensen and the other German troops fighting in the Austro-Hungarian Army. These figures are included in the total figures already published.

Of the situation on the rest of the Eastern front the statement says:

In the region of Shavli there were only minor engagements. On the Dubysa our attack east of Kodubh reached Besiagola, and gave us another 1,500 prisoners. East of Miloszajoie and Zemigola the Russians were driven back across the river.

Further south the battle has come to a standstill. The remainder of the Russian forces which were defeated south of the Niemen are continuing their flight in the direction of Kovno.

HEAVY COST OF ADVANCE.

Austro-German Loss Put at 10,000 a Day—Millions of Shells Used.

PETROGRAD, May 21, (via London.)—An official statement referring to the recent fighting in the Carpathian Mountains was issued here today and reads as follows:

"In the fighting of the past three weeks, since the beginning of the operations of the enemy in the Carpathians, their losses on May 10, May 11, May 12, and May 13, during which the fighting lost some of its intensity, averaged 10,000 a day. On the other seventeen days they were much heavier, especially during the period between May 16 and May 19, when they amounted to several tens of thousands daily.

"Certain regiments of the enemy have

Continued on Page 4.

NO FORMAL DECLARATION

Italian Senators, Like Deputies, Vote Cabinet Full Power.

ARMIES ON FRONTIER EAGER

Whole Country Afire with Enthusiasm for the Clash with Austria.

ADRIATIC TRAFFIC STOPPED

Huge Italian Force Gathered on Coast, Possibly for an Invasion Through Albania.

SERVIA RESUMES FIGHTING

And Rumania, Greece, and Bulgaria, According to London, Will Speedily Join the Allies.

LONDON, Saturday, May 22.—A state of war now virtually exists between Italy and her former allies, Austria and Germany, although no formal declaration has yet been made, according to advices that had reached here up to late this morning.

The final legislative step before the conflict was taken by the Italian Government yesterday, when the Senate indorsed the action of the Chamber in granting the Government extraordinary powers in the event of war, for which the whole country appears to be enthusiastic. The Salandra Ministry was expected to meet at once and draft a declaration of war.

Meanwhile, on the Austro-Italian frontier, according to fragmentary dispatches, the situation is tense. Already some bridges at border points have been destroyed by the Austrians, who are said to have cut telegraph wires and destroyed railroad tracks.

Huge forces are massed at strategic points on both sides of the frontier, and the Swiss hear that Germany is sending large bodies of men south to aid her ally. All navigation has been stopped on the Adriatic.

Serbia to Attack, Then Rumania.

Simultaneously with the expected advent of Italy into the war, Serbia's reconstituted army, having recovered from the campaign which resulted in the Austrians being driven from Serbia, and been newly armed and equipped, has begun a march toward the Austrian border, bent on another invasion of Austrian territory.

Austria will thus be attacked from all sides, and she has still another enemy, Rumania, in prospect, for it has been an open secret for a long time that Italy and Rumania have an agreement to act in concert.

Rumania, however, is awaiting the conclusion of an agreement with Greece and Bulgaria, which are also expected to join the Allies, before she takes up arms.

The demands for compensation, territorial and otherwise, of Rumania, Bulgaria, and Greece, are now in process of arrangement, according to persons in London who are well informed. Just at present the excessive claims, first put forward by these States, are being cut down.

Reports are coming from Greece of more cordial relations between the Court and former Premier Venizelos, which can only point in one direction.

"Gallipoli armies" are in process of formation in some of the Balkan States, and the title sufficiently indicates the proposed scene of their activities.

May Lessen Pressure on Russia.

Nothing has leaked out here as to where the first Italian blow will be struck. Judging grom previous experience, when the occasions for censorship were far less momentous, Italy will probably now put into effect a system of supervision over information that will be a striking object lesson in many ways to the comparative amateurs in this field, Great Britain, and France.

Military observers here think the Italian advance will ease the tremendous Germanic pressure bearing on the Russian forces on the Galician front. The immense efforts which have been made by the Teutonic allies in that region are in fact due, according to opinion here, to the expectation that these new foes would speedily arise to the south and southwest.

SENATE BY 262 TO 2 VOTES WAR POWER

Cabinet Meets for Decisive Action —Huge Crowd Acclaims the Royal Family.

ROME, (via Paris,) May 21.—By a vote of 262 to 2 the Senate today passed the bill of Premier Sanandra granting plenary powers to the Gov-

ornment in dealing with the situation that has arisen through Italy and Austria being unable to reach an agreement concerning the demands Italy has made upon Austria.

When the vote, which virtually assures Italy's entry into the war, was announced there was a great demonstration of enthusiasm in the Senate Chamber.

Shouts of "Long live Italy!" intermingled with the cheering and handclapping of the Senators, the Ministers, army and navy officers, and the people in the galleries.

King Victor Emmanuel and members of the royal household witnessed the demonstration.

Prince Colonna, the Mayor of Rome, had been chosen to present the bill to the Senate, and he delivered a speech that was frequently interrupted by applause. The Mayor said he was proud to address the Senate on an occasion so momentous for the country and for civilization. He said that in the name of the people he asked the King and the Parliament of the country to make a just war in order to deliver their oppressed brothers.

The bill was referred to a committee by a resolution which read:

The Senate, after having heard the declarations of the Government affirming so plainly the will of the nation, proceeds to the voting of the bill.

The Senate took a recess of an hour and when it again convened the committee reported the bill favorably, and it was passed. Great applause marked the reading and adoption of the bill.

Tonight several hundred thousand persons, led by the Mayor of Rome, gathered before the Quirinal.

The members of the royal family made their appearance on a balcony amid almost indescribable scenes of enthusiasm. King Victor Emmanuel was greeted with cries of "Long live the King," and with cheering for war.

PARIS, May 21.—A Rome dispatch to the Havas Agency, says:

"The Messaggero declares that the Council of Ministers will meet after the session of the Senate, and that the Ministers probably will draft a form of declaration of war against Austria-Hungary.

Salandra's Snub of Von Bulow.

CHIASSO, May 21.—Prince von Bülow, the German Ambassador to Rome, is expected to reach here from the Italian capital soon after the Senate votes on the House bill, empowering the Cabinet to act for Parliament in matters pertaining to a declaration of war.

The German Consul at Leghorn arrived here by automobile last night, and many other Germans are coming in all the time from points in Italy by train and by automobile.

Among the stories related here by arrivals from Rome is one that Prince von Bülow requested an interview early yesterday of Premier Salandra. The Premier penciled a laconic refusal, concluding with the words:

"I thought you had left Italy."

BORDER BRIDGES DESTROYED.

Austrians Also Cut Wires and Railroads—Have Massed Huge Forces.

PARIS, May 21.—The Austrians evidently consider that a state of war between the dual monarchy and Italy already exists, says a dispatch from Brescia. The Austrians have withdrawn their troops and customs guards from the frontier at Ponte Caffaro and Lodrone, after destroying the bridges, the telegraph and telephone lines, and the electric light apparatus. Other bridges on the frontier have been mined.

On the neighboring mountains Austrian artillery can be seen, the dispatch adds. From Ponte Caffaro and Lodrone two roads pass over the frontier and serve for communication between Italy and Austria.

Other dispatches from points in Northern Italy and from Switzerland bring further evidence of the tensity of the situation.

A dispatch to the Havas Agency from Udine says that the Austrian military authorities today, after returning Italian mail sacks to Italy from the Austrian frontier, cut the telegraph communications and also removed rails from the railroa dline.

From Chiasso, Switzerland, comes word that there are large accumulations of Austrian troops in the upper valley of the Adige River and the Schulden Valley, coming from Innsbruck ,and also at Glurns. They are accompanied by many German officers.

Geneva also reports that correspondents on the eastern frontier of Switzerland states that Austrian and German forces, with heavy artillery, have been concentrated at Trent, Bozen, and Meran. Movements of considerable bodies of troops are reported from Munich.

The theory is advanced in Geneva that Germany and Austria expect to break through the Italian frontier defenses and carry the fighting into Italian territory. Italian troops are massed in great numbers, however, along the same front.

Advices from the Italian frontier, via Chiasso, commend on the secrecy with which the Italian military authorities are guarding the movement of troops.

It is known, nevertheless, the dispatch goes on, that some 350,000 soldiers have been concentrated on the coast of Italy, across the Adriatic from Albania. These troops are at Brindisi, Bari, and Foggia.

The Temps has a dispatch from Rome stating that a flotilla of Austrian aeroplanes from Goritz, Austria, is patrolling the frontier above Isonzo. It is said two of the air scouts have flown over Italian territory.

Adriatic Navigation Suspended.

LONDON, May 21.—A dispatch to Lloyds from Bari says that all navigation services in the Adriatic Sea have been suspended.

ITALY'S EAGER TROOPS HOLD EASTERN PASSES

From the Mountains to the Sea the Whole Region Is One Vast Camp.

UDINE, Italy, (via Chiasso to Paris,) May 21.—From the Alps, which are still covered with snow between the fir forests, down to the sea, where the grapevines form miles of festoons, the whole vast region has been transformed into a huge military encampment. Everywhere are tents, gun carriages and flags, and at all points in this section there is the intense activity which marks a military camp.

In the extended plains of Friuli, stretching along the sea, Italian sentinels near the frontier can see the ruins of Aquileia, a second Rome founded by the Romans in 181 B. C. This city, which was twenty miles in circumference and had 600,000 inhabitants, formed a bulwark against the Celts and Istrians. The Italian Army officers have great difficulty in restraining the soldiers from crossing the frontier here, the men being anxious to reconquer Friuli, from which came Berengarius, the first King of Italy.

The troops most anxious to fight are the Alpine soldiers, who are of the same type as the French Alpine Chasseurs. These men number 60,000, and they have been chosen from among the strongest and bravest of the mountaineers. They are commanded by a selected set of officers, who know all the secrets of the snow-capped boundaries. The Alpine troops occupy all the passes, their motto being "No admittance through here."

Four of the best known Italian Generals commanding army corps are here working the whole of each day and part of the night, with the assistance of their staffs. These are Generals Frugones, who distinguished himself in Libya; L. Zuccari, who is much admired by the troops; Nava, well known for his energy, and Brusati, a brother of General Ugo Brusati, Aide de Camp to the King. Among the others in command are Generals Besozzi and Bertotti, who have seen service in Tripoli; Reisoli, who is anxious for a forward movement, and Spaccamela, noted for his movable fortifications.

The general opinion is that it would be almost impossible for a decisive action through the well fortified Alpine regions of the province of Trent, where an attack would have as its only object the keeping there of a large contingent of hostile troops.

For the same reason a landing of Italian troops might take place on the Dalmatian coast, it is said, or some contingent might go to help Montenegro and Serbia resume their offensive.

If Italy and Austria go to war the conflict may find its solution in the Valley of the Isonzo River, in Eastern Friuli, according to military critics. The Italians, it is said, may advance with three main bodies from San Giorgio, Palmanova, and Cormons, proceeding toward Goritz, Gradisca, and Monfalcone, having as their ultimate object Trieste.

Alpine troops with mounted artillery have been intrusted to check any Austrian flank attack from Mt. Coglio in the Carso range.

It is said that the Austrians have threatened to flood Eastern Friuli with the Isonzo River, many canals having been constructed in that section for irrigation, but experts do not think this would be practicable.

ASSAILS ITALY'S COURSE.

Berlin Newspaper Says She Will Be Guilty of Breach of Trust.

AMSTERDAM, (via London,) May 21.—It became increasingly clear after the death of Marquis San Giuliano, says the Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung of Berlin, in giving a history of the negotiations with Italy, that strong forces were at work in Rome to wring special advantages from Austria-Hungary in exchange for the maintenance of neutrality by Italy. Germany made every effort to bring about a friendly agreement between the two countries, but from the beginning negotiations were made difficult because Italy insisted territorial concessions should take effect immediately.

Italy first made known her demands on April 11. They included absolute renunciation by Austria of Trent, including the German town of Bozen; a readjustment of the frontier along the Isonzo River; the inclusion of Trieste in a new independent State, and the cession of the Curzolari archipelago, together with recognition of her supreme interests in Albania.

In return Italy is said to have offerd $40,000,000 for debt redemption and engaged to remain neutral as long as the war lasted.

Germany did its utmost to induce Italy to moderate its claims, as it believed that the unconditional acceptance of them would have afronted seriously the interests and dignity of Austria. While negotiations were still pending, however, the Italian Ambassador at Vienna presented on May 4 an unexpected declaration that Italy regarded the Triple Alliance as having been broken by Austria's proceedings against Serbia in August. The Ambassador stated that he had been instructed to withdraw all offers made by his Government. With regard to Germany, the Italian Government confined itself to bringing to the knowledge of Berlin the declaration presented at Vienna on May 4.

"The last attempt to prevent our former ally," says the newspaper, "from joining our enemies was made on May 10 by considerably extended promises on the part of Austria-Hungary, which the Imperial Chancellor read in the Reichstag on the 18th.

"After the presentation of these negotiations no Green Book can alter the fact that Italy takes up arms against her previous allies she will be guilty of a breach of faith and trust and will be acting in order to gain increased power, which was offered the Italian people with all possible guarantees, voluntarily, without bloodshed."

AUSTRIANS WELCOME WAR.

Cheering Crowds Parade in Vienna and Budapest.

BERLIN, (via London,) May 21.—The **Lokal Anzeiger** says it learns from **Vienna that a great** patriotic demonstration **has taken place** before the War Ministry there. The crowds sang patriotic songs, and greeted the officials with outbursts of cheering.

All Vienna is in high spirits. The people, the newspaper asserts, feel that war is inevitable, and their confidence in victory is higher than at the outbreak of the war with Serbia.

BUDAPEST, May 21.—On receipt of the warlike news from Italy great crowds paraded the streets in a patriotic demonstration.

They cheered Germany and Turkey, singing the national anthems of those countries in front of their Consulates.

Crowds attempted to reach the Italian Consulate, but were held back by the police.

Swiss to Represent Italy.

BASLE, May 21.—Italy has asked Switzerland to take charge of Italian interests in Germany. The Federal Council has accepted the charge.

KITCHENER CENTRE OF CABINET STORM

Continued from Page 1.

the attacks on Lord Kitchener pursue them, The Evening News printing an editorial article finding fault with Kitchener's latest appeal for 300,000 recruits with the age limit up to 40.

"We held all along," says The Evening News, "that the people of England know the temper of the country far better than Lord Kitchener, however great his Egyptian military attainments may be."

Daily Mail's Bitter Attack.

The Daily Mail said yesterday morning:

"The public greatly disliked some advertising methods employed by Lord Kitchener, but it pardoned him in the urgent need of the moment, and the soldiers are there. How many, nobody knows. The German estimates place them at 200,000, though they say these men are largely unprovided with arms. Whether the Germans are right or wrong we do not know. What we do know is that Lord Kitchener has starved the army in France of high explosive shells.

"A Liberal newspaper, which is in very close touch with the government, spoke yesterday of the quarrel between Lord Kitchener and Sir John French. There should be no such quarrel. It never has been pretended that Lord Kitchener is a soldier in the sense that Sir John French is a soldier. Lord Kitchener is a gatherer of men and a very fine gatherer, too, but his record in the South African war as a fighting general, apart from his excellent organizing work, was not brilliant. The opinion which Lord Roberts expressed as to his handling of the troops at Paardeberg is well known and we have never met a soldier who held any other opinion.

"Nothing in Lord Kitchener's experience suggests that he has the qualifications required for conducting a European campaign in the field, and we can only hope that no such misfortune will befall this nation, as that he should be permitted to interfere with the actual strategy of this gigantic war. The admitted fact is that Lord Kitchener ordered the wrong kind of shell, the kind of shell which he used largely against the Boers in 1900. He persisted in sending shrapnel, a useless weapon in trench warfare. He was warned repeatedly that the kind of shell required was a violently explosive bomb which would dynamite its way through German trenches and entanglements and enable our brave men to advance in safety. The kind of shells our poor soldiers have had has caused the death of thousands of them.

"If by any mischance Lord Kitchener were in France to conduct the campaign we should probably have constantly an object lesson in the difference between African and European warfare. It is to be hoped that Lord Kitchener, with proper and necessary assistance, will remain at the War Office, though when compulsory service comes his sphere of usefulness will, of course, be greatly diminished. That compulsion is coming, and coming soon, the extremities to which Lord Kitchener is reduced by the advertisement he published yesterday, urging the enlistment of men of 40 and married men, which we greatly regret having printed and which The Daily Mail will decline to print again, is proof of it. Men of 40 should not be used until recruiting powers of the country are exhausted. The expenditure that is coming upon this nation in the near future in the matter of dependents of married men who have been advertised into the army is one that nobody thinks of. In this moment of extravagance expense, however, is a small part of it. There are also to be considered the break-up of homes, the break-up of businesses which follow the enlistment of married men, and the sorrow and grief of wives and children. It is no testimony to the organizing ability that this gross unfairness should continue. Rather is it an indication that his life in India and Egypt has made him unacquainted with British conditions."

Northcliffe Rebuked.

These attacks on Lord Kitchener have been answered most vigorously. For the moment it would seem as if London had forgotten graver matters in order to discuss Lord Northcliffe and his journalistic methods. With the solitary exception of The Evening News every London evening paper yesterday made a feature of the popular indignation against the owner of The Daily Mail and The Times.

The Daily Chronicle says editorially this morning:

"In this country were Russia, Germany, or Austria the scurrilous and mendacious attack on Lord Kitchener made in The Time and The Daily Mail would have a swift sequel. Lord Northcliff would have been taken out into a courtyard and shot within forty-eight hours. That is not a conjecture, but a statement of fact. If it were France or Italy he would probably have been lynched within a shorter interval and his premises at Carmelite Street and printing House Square would certainly been gutted.

"These are not examples for our examples for our countrymen to follow, but they are illustrations to ponder. We are rightly proud in England of our greater freedom, and especially of the greater freedom which we allow to criticism, but nothing has become clearer than that the chronic abuse of it by the Northcliffe press, of which yesterday's articles were only a crowning instance, is a grave source of weakness and danger to the nation in war time.

"What is to be done in the face of such a danger as these anti-patriotic journals present? If the new coalition Government ignores it, as it has been officially ignored hitherto, it will go the way of its predecessor. Yesterday's Daily Mail article contained, among other things, direct discouragements of voluntary enlistment. This is an offense under the Defense of the Realm act. Up and down the country small men have received stiff fines for exhibiting an anti-recruiting appeal in a shop window or pulling down a recruiting poster. Why strain at these gnats and swallow The Daily Mail?

"For obvious reasons the Ministers have been loth to take any legal steps, but on grounds on public policy they ought to do so. What is wanted, of course, is not recourse to procedure under the ordinary libel law which would be a remedy worse than the disease, but a short and sharp criminal procedure for war time only, under which poisonous personal attacks, like yesterday's, on the men intrusted with the nation's fate should be promptly and severely punished."

"There is every reason to believe The Daily Mail has made the mistake of its life in its venomous attack on Lord Kitchener," says The Star in a pungent paraphrase of The Mail editorial article. "For once it has failed to gauge the real feeling of the man in the street, its usual criterion of a policy which should be profitable and which should therefore be adopted, and the placard with which it defaced the walls of London this morning, 'Lord Kitchener's tragic blunder' has proved to be a tragic journalistic blunder of the first water."

"The astounding newspaper attacks upon Lord Kitchener," says The Pall Mall Gazette, whose editor, J. L. Garvin, was once described by Lord Northcliffe as the greatest journalist in England, (rumor says they don't now speak as they pass by,) "have created an overwhelming sentiment of public indignation and made the Secretary of War, who seemed weaker on Wednesday, more powerful than ever today."

The Evening Standard and Evening Globe, which have been treading the same path as the Northcliffe papers, also joined in the chorus of condemnation.

As far as one can judge at this stage, Lord Northcliffe's attacks upon Lord Kitchener have simply had the effect of sending the War Secretary's stock up to a higher point than ever before. His retention in the new National Cabinet is considered a certainty.

The Northcliffe papers claimed the credit for forcing the appointment of Lord Kitchener to the War Office. As THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent has shown, Lord Kitchener's appointment to the War Office was directly due to Lord Haldane. In some Liberal quarters the political cataclysm which has just developed is ascribed to Lord Northcliffe. This, according to other information, is an extreme and exaggerated view, the part which the newspapers played in bringing about the crisis having been purely accidental.

LONDON, May 21.—The London Times, in an attack on Lord Kitchener's administration of the War Office, says this morning:

"Our armies in the field require reinforcements and shells of the right kind. Neither has been provided in adequate quantities for the simple reason that Lord Kitchener's orders were given too late. Plain warnings were disregarded and the nation was lulled into a false security by misleading official reports, with the result that thousands of British lives were sacrifced in an unequal contest.

"The nation will not allow that situation to recur. It must be set right and be set right quickly, or the consequences will be swift and startling. The whole trouble arose because Lord Kitchener assumed a burden to which no man could have proved equal."

The Times then forcibly urges that the business of supplying army shells and other necessaries of war be given into other hands.

While some newspapers are almost calling for Kitchener's retirement, other organs like The Morning Post and The Daily News protest that a "dead set" has been made against him. The Morning Post says:

"The new Government will not likely be so foolish as to throw over the man whose presence has held the confidence of the nation and of our fighting forces since the beginning of the war, but will rather seek to support and co-operate with Lord Kitchener and take from his overburdened shoulders the secondary work of reorganizing the country's industrial resources, so as to supply the army with adequate supplies and munitions."

The Daily News protests in the strongest language against what it terms a press campaign against Lord Kitchener, "organized by some of the newspapers which, at the beginning of the war, forced him upon the country."

BALFOUR OPPOSED FOR NAVY.

Said to Have Been Too Friendly with Churchill to Suit Fisher.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Saturday, May 22.—The Daily Chronicle's parliamentary correspondent says:

"It is now practically settled that Mr. Balfour will be the First Lord of the Admiralty. This is a bad appointment. Mr. Balfour is a man of strong personality and great intellectual gifts, but does not shine in administration, and what is wanted at the Admiralty just now above all things is a capable administrator.

"But there is a far stronger objection than this to Mr. Balfour's appointment, for it may involve Lord Fisher's retirement from the Board of the Admiralty. It must not be forgotten that Mr. Balfour has been acting as a kind of unofficial colleague of Mr. Churchill's at the Admiralty for some months past. It cannot be said that he shares the responsibility for the first operations against the Dardanelles—as to the unwisdom of which Lord Fisher holds such a strong opinion—for Mr. Balfour was not a colleague of Churchill, but simply a friendly helper and adviser, for whom problems of naval strategy have always had a strong attraction. None the less the connection of Mr. Balfour with Mr. Churchill at the Admiralty was far too intimate to make it easy for Lord Fisher to serve under or with Mr. Balfour."

CABINET PLACE TO LABOR.

Arthur Henderson Named for Local Government Board.

LONDON, May 21.—The first authoritative announcement as to an appointment in the British national Cabinet, outside of Premier Asquith and Sir Edward Grey, the Foreign Secretary, is that of Arthur Henderson, a Labor leader, who succeeds Herbert Louis Samuel as President of the Local Government Board. The trade unionists are highly pleased at the appointment.

Arthur Henderson, who is a native of Glasgow, has been identified with labor interests since his entrance into public life. He was Chairman of the Labor Party in the House of Commons in 1908-10, and was re appointed a second time in 1914. He has held a number of official positions in connection with trade unions, and in 1903 was Mayor of Newcastle.

He was made a member of the National War Munitions Committee in April of this year. He was born in 1863.

GERMAN VIEW OF CRISIS.

Responsible Papers Warn People Cabinet Is a Domestic Question.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROTTERDAM, May 21, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—While the Deutsche Tageszeitung calls upon the German press not to inform England of its real views on the English Cabinet crisis, and some journals see in it the beginning of the end of England, responsible newspapers clearly indicate that the Cabinet crisis is merely a domestic question and cannot adversely affect British conduct of the war.

Count Reventlow remarks it would be a great mistake if the crisis caused the reappearance of longings in certain quarters for an understanding with England.

The Kölnische Zeitung says:

"It only has importance for the domestic party life of England, and the German people will do well not to see anything in it at the present moment. It may be that questions of territories where the war is being carried on or similar questions will be raised, but in no case is there any question of the war itself. Never in the course of its history has the English people denied its Government in the middle of a war or left them in default, and it would be a great mistake to explain this crisis in that spirit."

The Vossische Zeitung says:

"In the beginning of the war the formation of a Unionist-Liberal Cabinet would have been looked upon by us as a sign of strength and determination. At the present moment it appears more like raising a flag of distress on a drifting ship in a stormy sea."

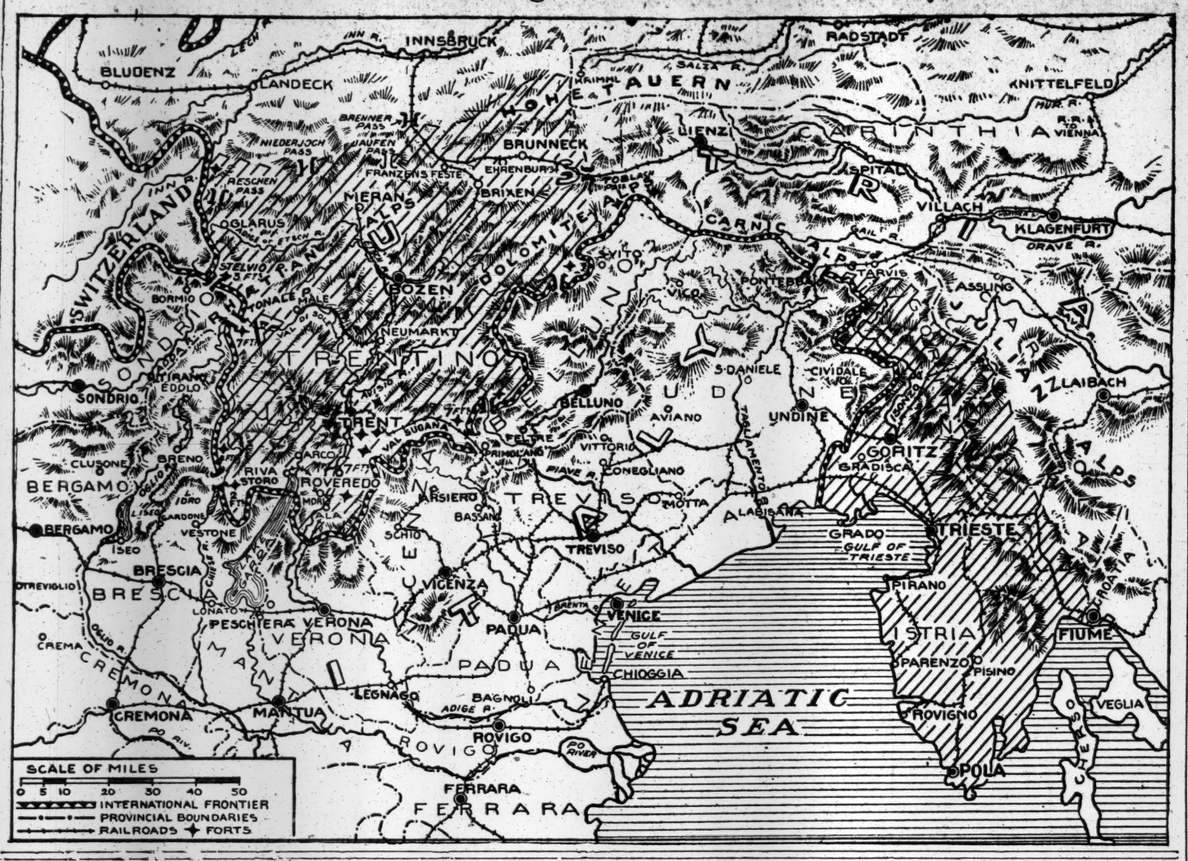
A DAILY DELIGHT

POSLAM SOAP

Its use for Toilet and Bath is so gratifying that it becomes the lasting preference of many after one month's trial.

At All Druggists, 25 cents and 50 cents.

Where Armies Are Concentrating for the Clash Between Italy and Austria



ITALY ALL ABLAZE WITH ENTHUSIASM

Decision for War Fuses All Parties in Patriotic Devotion to the Nation's Cause.

HISTORIC DAYS FOR ROME

Stirring Scenes In and Out of Parliament as the Legislators Take the Final Step.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, May 21, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—Today Italy stands forth a free nation. The unnatural conjunction with her traditional enemy is ended after thirty-two years within the orbit of a Teutonic culture, utterly alien to her own. She is now about to realize her natural affinities with her sister democracies of the West.

The last twenty-four hours have been historic for Italy, the most historic, perhaps, since the famous 20th of September, when Italian troops entered Rome and united Italy came into being.

Today the city is rose-bedecked and myriad hued with flags. The excitement and emotion are intense from the Alps to Sicily. The whole nation heaves a sigh of relief that the nine months of pregnant suspense are over and the hour of national assertion has arrived.

Even Turin, that stronghold of Giolittianism and the neutral spirit, has accepted the supreme decision with splendid loyalty, and its great newspaper, La Stampa, which has been all through the foremost champion of neutrality, falls into line with the nation in face of the irrevocable resolution of a responsible Government. It declares that its duty henceforth is to give its warmest support to the national cause.

"May the events that are now maturing," it says frankly, "destroy one by one our reasonings. May they demonstrate that all our forebodings were fallacious, that our vision erred, that our fears were wholly baseless, and that all our campaign was but the miscalculation of a timid and a fearful heart, and may the marvelous ties of our unity, cultivated for centuries with so much tenacity and such burning love, still push forth fresh shoots and flowers."

This afternoon the Senate ratified yesterday's vote in the Chamber. At present the Special Council of Ministers is sitting to determine their course of procedure. Great reticence is being preserved, but it may be taken for granted that there will be no needless delay, and that events will be precipitated.

Prince von Bülow and the Austrian Ambassador are still holding on, perhaps in the hope that a rupture may yet be postponed.

A Significant Anniversary.

It is a dramatic coincidence that yesterday was the anniversary of Italy's entrance into the Triple Alliance—no doubt one of those arranged coincidences so dear to the Italian temperament.

The scene in the art-adorned chambers where the Italian Parliament meets was without parallel.

Rome had decided to celebrate the 20th of May as an epoch-making day. As I drove through the streets on my way to the Chamber where the Italian Premier was to deliver his eagerly awaited speech I found the shops closed and all the Romans in holiday attire.

In the Via Nazionale the flags of Italy and her allies-to-be fluttered everywhere. On the shuttered windows of business establishments I read this inscription: "Chiuso per Gioia Nazionale (" closed for the national rejoicing.")." The Chamber was to meet at 1 o'clock. Hours before that time thousands of people, carying flags and banners, had assembled in the vicinity of the Parliament House. The streets were packed with crowds and lined with soldiers and police.

Scenes of extraordinary enthusiasm were witnessed as deputies, favorable to Salandra, arrived. They were greeted and cheered with cries of "Long live Italy." The veteran Premier arrived unaccompanied, but he was recognized by the crowd and received a magnificent reception. The Chamber was packed, few deputies being absent. It did not escape notice that the seat usually occupied by Giolitti, the ex-Premier, who so recently had occupied himself with a sympathetic German policy, was vacant. Indeed, the outstanding feature of this memorable sitting of the Chamber was the collapse of the Giolittian majority.

The tribunes, reserved for the diplomatic corps and distinguished visitors, were filled. The Ambassadors of England, France, and Russia were in their places, but Prince von Bülow and the Austrian Ambassador, Baron von Macchio, were absent. Members of some of the most notable Roman families were present in the ladies' galleries.

A hush fell over the assemblage as Signor Marcora, President of the Chamber, entered. He was followed by Premier Salandra and other members of the Ministry. The Premier was dressed in black and carried a portfolio under his arm. He has large eyes and a prominent forehead. His hair and mustache are snow white. He gives one the impression of alertness and force of character and of possessing the sympathetic temperament of Latin races.

He is conscious of the heavy burden of responsibility which sat on his shoulders, the Premier, with slightly bowed head, made his way to the Ministerial benches.

An Outbreak of Cheers.

Then came a dramatic interruption of the deathlike silence which heralded the entry of the Premier. By one of those unaccountable impulses which sway on great occasions the most phlegmatic and impassive Parliamentary assemblies the whole house was on its feet in an instant cheering wildly and madly. The contagion of enthusiasm quickly spread. From the tribunes the ladies waved their fans. Men in the galleries, too, were on their feet waving silk hats and crying with all the fervor of their hearts, "Long live Italy!" "Long live Salandra!"

The Premier was on his feet, too. Bareheaded he bowed and his lips moved as if in speech, but his words were drowned in the torrent of applause.

The President of the Chamber appealed for silence, but once again the Deputies acclaimed the statesman, who because of his energetic national policy today lives enshrined in the hearts of his fellow countrymen.

The Premier's speech was brief, but very much to the point. It was a plain and business-like statement, devoid alike of rhetoric and ambiguity.

Loud applause greeted the Premier's statement that Italy was recovering her liberty of action. When Salandra could make himself heard afresh, it was to make a demand for unqualified confidence in the Government and for the appointment of a parliamentary committee to act jointly with the Cabinet in conducting its foreign affairs.

The House rose en masse and cheered wildly as the Premier concluded. The Chamber did not hesitate long in marking its approval of the Government's policy. Even the Socialists, who are pronounced opponents of war at any price, were galvanized into enthusiasm by the speech of Salandra.

The Prime Minister went from the Chamber to the Senate, where he repeated his statement of Government policy. Flags and handkerchiefs were waved as he drove through the crowded streets.

The allied Ambassadors on leaving for the Senate were greeted with applause.

Forced Senator to Stand Up.

In the Senate all members rose at the entry of the Premier with the single exception of Prince Camporeale, brother-in-law of Prince von Bülow. At this moment was sounded the only disagreeable note of the day.

The Senate clearly was not in a mood to brook such a breach of courtesy. The Chamber was filled with cries of "stand up," addressed to the recalcitrant Senator. Several Senators rushed in his direction, and in an instant the Prince was surrounded and literally pulled to his feet.

Premier Salandra took no notice of the incident, but simply bowed to the storm of applause with which his opening words were received.

NORTHERN ITALY AFLAME.

Milan, Turin, and Venice Given Over to Patriotic Demonstrations.

ON THE ITALIAN FRONTIER, (via Chiasso, Switzerland, to Paris,) May 21.—The wave of patriotic feeling and enthusiasm which had been manifest the last few days throughout the kingdom has now become a surging tide that is carrying the entire nation with it.

Nowhere is the situation more imposing by reason of the patriotic manifestations than in the great northern towns of the kingdom. At Milan today the greater part of the male population appeared to be in the streets of the central quarters. The great Victor Emmanuel Gallery, connecting Cathedral Square with the square of the celebrated La Scala Theatre, which has been called "the pulse of Milan," was crowded all day, as thought some demonstration was taking place. The very air seemed to vibrate with excitement, but no soldiers or police were needed to keep order or restrain the crowds which was engrossed with only one thought—love of Italy and sympathy with the Government in the great decision it was about to make.

In some places small groups of men discussed the situation, while at others old men, who recalled the great days of the battles for Italian independence, spoke to gatherings of their fellow citizens and adjured the youth of Italy to show the same courage, devotion, and fortitude in their suffering as their fathers had shown. These speeches frequently were punctuated with cries of "Long live Italy," expressions of faith in the army and declarations of determination to support the nation in its patriotic undertaking.

At Turin, the former capital of Piedmont, the same intensity of patriotism was observed. There also, large crowds were in the streets, all engrossed with the situation and expressing belief in the inevitableness of war and proclaiming loyalty to the House of Savoy. Many houses were decorated with flags.

A large crowd gathered and gave a hearty send-off to a contingent of the popular Italian sharpshooters, the Bersaglieri, who were leaving for the front.

In Venice the whole population was in the historic square of St. Mark, solemnly awaiting news of the final decision of the Senate on the Government's bill asking for plenary powers. When it was announced that full powers had been granted to the Government, the tri-color was hoisted on the historic flagstaff and the crowd burst into applause. Men clasped hands and embraced one another, handkerchiefs were waved, and hats were thrown into the air. Many natives of Trieste who were present were the object of sympathetic demonstrations.

Sad accounts of the misery and desperation in Trieste are reaching the frontier. Nearly all the shops there are said to be closed and the cafés and public resorts are all but empty, because of the fear of spies, who are said to be everywhere. The populace is said to be alarmed, too, because of the presence of German officers.

One bright spot in the situation in Trieste is the spirit of friendship that has arisen between the Italians and the Slavs. The population beyond the Isonzo River, near the frontier, are declared to have been compelled to evacuate their homes. Men in the Trentino district up to fifty years of age are said to have been placed under arms and the reports are that all up to sixty years will soon be called. All these men, it is asserted, are to be sent to different parts of the empire in the fear that their sympathy will be with the Italians.

POSTPONES VICTORY, IS GERMAN COMMENT

Major Moraht Attempts to Forecast First Italian Stroke.

BERLIN, May 21.—"Certainly the addition of Italy to the hostile side means for the Central Powers and Turkey postponement of their final victory, but not in the same degree at the present moment as would have been the case months ago," writes Major Moraht, the military critic, in the Tageblatt.

Major Moraht considers that Italy has now reached the highest point in her preparations.

"So long as no defeats occur and the spirit which plays an important rôle in the Italian character does not suffer," he continues, "we must count upon energetic conduct of the war."

Major Moraht believes an advance against Bozen, an Austrian town in the Tyrol, and against Villach, in Carinthia, is projected by Italy preliminary to a movement on Trieste.

The morning papers publish long reports of the meeting yesterday of the Italian Chamber of Deputies. Few make editorial comment, but those which discuss the situation take a resolute but unexcited attitude.

The most prominent feeling expressed is revulsion at what is regarded as Italy's treachery in turning on a former ally.

PRINCES WOULD AID ITALY.

Two Grandnephews of Napoleon Offer Their Services.

PARIS, May 21.—A dispatch from Rome says that Prince Victor, head of the House of Bonaparte; Prince Louis Napoleon, his brother, and Prince Alfonso of Portugal, brother of the late King Carlos, have applied to the Italian War Ministry for permission to join the army.

Prince Victor and Prince Louis Napoleon are grandnephews of Napoleon I. Their mother was Marie-Clotilda, a Princess of Savoy, the reigning house of Italy.

ITALIANS HERE AWAIT CALL.

More Than 400,000 Reservists Said to be in This Country.

It was stated yesterday that since the beginning of the European war more than 150,000 Italian reservists in this country have returned to Italy. There are still more than 400,000 in the United States, but whether or not these men, a great majority of whom are laborers, will be called to the colors is not known. It was said at the Italian Consulate General that as yet no orders have been issued that would require these men to return to Italy and take their places in the army.

Within the last few days it is said that more than 3,000 Italian discharged soldiers have registered at the Consulate General and signified their readiness to return to Italy when needed. Owing to the control of the sea by Great Britain and her allies it is not believed that a great problem will be created if the reservists in America are ordered to report for duty. With the aid of British and French merchant ships thousands could be transported to Italy in a short time.

The number of Italian men of all ages in this country is estimated to be as high as 2,000,000, and it is believed that fully 35 per cent. of them are of an age that would make it possible for them to go to the battle front. Most of the Italians, who hold commissions in the regular or reserve armies of Italy, are said to have already returned to their country.

Among the Italians yesterday war was the only topic of conversation and all the talk was optimistic. From the illiterate laborer to men of high social standing the opinion seemed unanimous that Italy was bound to give a fine account of herself once she put her armies and navy into action.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., May 21.—In the event of a call for Italian reservists it is estimated that 7,000 to 9,000 residents of New Haven would respond.

BOSTON, May 21.—Many Italian reservists engaged passage today on the steamer Cymric, which leaves for Naples on June 4. The Italian Consulate has received many inquiries regarding arrangements for transportation. It is estimated that there are 2,000 reservists in this city who have received two years of military training.

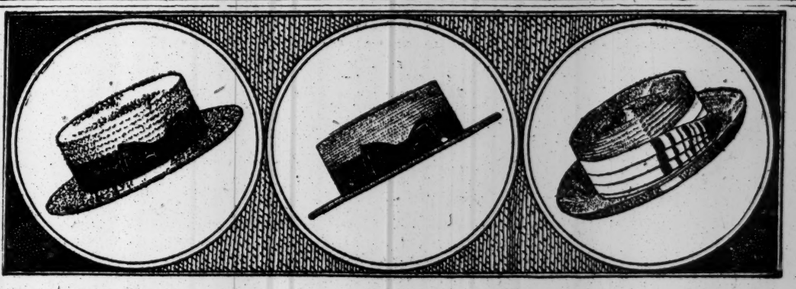
PITTSBURGH, May 21.—Eight thousand Italians in Pittsburgh and vicinity are prepared to return to their homes to join the colors in the event of a declaration of war between Italy and Austria, according to estimates made today by Italian leaders here.

ITALIANS ABROAD ARE READY.

Rome Gets Word from Reservists in Many Foreign Cities.

ROME, May 21.—Reports received from Italians in London, Barcelona, New York, Chicago, San Francisco, Buenos Aires, and Egypt say that thousands of Italians there are ready to answer a call for mobilization, and that thousands of others will volunteer their services for war.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—That Italians in the United States will probably not be called back to the colors unless the European war continues for another year is the belief of Italian officials here. They believe Italy has sufficient men in her home army to maintain a vigorous offensive against Austria. The possibility that Italy's entrance into the war may compel peace in another six months is suggested as a reason for withholding any call for reservists residing in foreign countries until the necessity for them shall become apparent through the development of military operations.



In "the best circles"—that is, in the circles where *best dress only* is considered, the name Young is "the last word" in Straw Hat style. Are *you* in "the circle?" Admission $2, $3 or $4.

The Young fortified edge for stiff straws prevents broken brims.

Leghorns, $4 and $6. Panamas, $5 up.

Young's Hats

NONE BETTER MADE

FRENCH MASTERS OF LORETTE HILLS

Germans Yield the Last of Strong Positions Held for Six Months.

LEFT 500 DEAD NEAR YPRES

British Report Slight Gains Near La Bassee—Allied Attacks Repulsed, Berlin Asserts.

LONDON, May 21.—The Germans were today driven from the last of their positions on the heights of Lorette, which they have held against the French attacks for more than six months. Besides gaining entire command of these important ridges to the west of Lens, the French in the fighting north of Ypres Thursday night took 150 prisoners from the Germans, who left 500 dead on the field, according to tonight's official report from Paris, when they withdrew from an unsuccessful assault on the French trenches.

North of La Bassée, in the neighborhood of Neuve Chapelle, Field Marshal Sir John French reports the capture of several points of vantage.

German claims are limited to the announcement of repulses of various allied attacks.

500 German Dead Near Ypres.

Following is the text of the French War Office report:

Supplementing the previous reports of the importance of the defeat suffered by the Germans in their attack to the north of Ypres during the night of May 20-21: We captured 150 prisoners and took several mine-throwers. The ground was strewn with more than 500 German dead.

The weather having improved, our troops on the slope of Nôtre Dame de Lorette made an attack which succeeded brilliantly. We have taken the German fortified works called "The White Way," (La Blanche Voie,) which is situated on the only one of the five southern ridges of the Lorette Hill, which was still partly in the hands of the enemy. From this point the Germans, with their mitrailleuses, were considerably hampering our action, as also was the case on the plateau and to the west of Souchez.

French Take "The White Way."

The entire Lorette Hill and the lesser ridges, which the enemy had defended fiercely for more than six months, are, therefore, in our power. In addition we have captured that section of Ablain-St. Nazaire which linked "The White Way" works to the northern end of the village still occupied by the enemy.

In this fighting we captured more than 250 prisoners, several of whom are officers. We also took a cannon of the enemy.

The enemy replied to our success here with a very violent bombardment. He has not counter-attacked, however.

The day was uneventful on the rest of the front.

The French afternoon official report was as follows:

To the north of Ypres and to the east of the Yser Canal, the enemy at an early hour last night started an attack against our trenches. He was successful in the beginning in gaining a footing, but an immediate counter-attack resulted in the complete expulsion. At the same time we won ground beyond our original positions. In this fighting we took 120 prisoners.

Further to the south British troops made some progress at a point north of La Bassée.

At Nôtre Dame de Lorette and on the front between Souchez and Neuville-St. Vaast there were artillery exchanges during all of last night.

Nothing has been reported from the remainder of the front.

British Gains Near La Bassee.

The British progress north of La Bassée, referred to in the French official report, is recorded in more detail in the following communication from Field Marshal Sir John French:

Since my last communication of the 17th the operations have been hampered by the weather. But in spite of this our troops have made appreciable progress east and south of La Quinque Road, (near Neuve Chapelle.) The main characteristics of these operations have been numerous local fights for strong points behind the enemy's original line. In capturing several of these points our infantry has again displayed great gallantry.

On the remainder of the front there is nothing to report except minor artillery engagements.

Last night we brought down a German aeroplane in the neighborhood of Ypres.

The Berlin official statement, which is usually issued several hours in advance of the French night communique, refers to the battle north of Ypres as still going on. The report follows:

North of Ypres colored French troops attacked our positions east of the canal during the night. The battle continues.

An attack by the British in the late evening south of Neuve Chapelle, in the region of La Quinque Road, broke down under our fire. Northeast of Arras we shot down an enemy flying machine at Fresnoy.

A further attack, begun yesterday by the French in the forest of Ailly, failed, with considerable losses to the enemy, who left a few prisoners.

FRENCH HORSE SHOW NEAR THE FIRING LINE

Regular Program Carried Out Under Shell Fire From the Germans.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, May 21.—A horse show, under shell fire, is the latest exemplification of the spirit of the French troops. Like the most important French race meetings, the show was held on Sunday in an open space immediately behind the trenches, barely fifteen hundred yards from the enemy. I am not allowed to give the exact locality. Organized by officers of a crack cavalry regiment, the show comprised the usual events—obstacle jumping, trick riding, and wrestling on horseback. The events were open to officers and men of the organizing and neighboring regiments of cavalry and horse artillery.

An immense "Jack Johnson" shell-hole in the centre of the field provided an admirable water jump, while the German shell fire, which continued throughout the show, added to the excitement.

The spectators say the quality of the performances fully equalled those of the best peace-time shows.

GERMAN CHECK IN ARGONNE.

French Say Attackers at Ville-sur-Tourbe Lost 1,400 Men.

PARIS, May 21.—The French official eyewitness at the front, in a dispatch published today, gives details of a check which he says was administered to the Germans at Ville-sur--Tourbe, in the Argonne. He denies the statement made in a German official communication on May 16 that the Germans occupied the village.

"When we checked the German attack," says the observer, "more than 1,000 German bodies were counted as dead, and we made prisoners of the remainder of the assaulting troops, comprising nine officers and 400 men, only fifty of whom were wounded. We also took fifty quick-firers. Our total losses, counting killed, wounded, and missing, were only 500, half of which number were merely temporarily incapacitated. There was no loss of material."

The eyewitness says great preparations were made by the Germans previous to the attack, and he states that a high value was placed on this position.

THE BRITISH 'KING OF YPRES'

Private Ruled the Civilians Until French's Forces Came Back.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BRITISH HEADQUARTERS, May 21, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—Here is a story which is well vouched for. When Ypres was first bombarded, early in November, we withdrew our troops from the town, but did not remove the civil population. There was one British private who did not leave with the rest, for he was asleep in a cellar.

Next morning he awoke to find Ypres without any authority, and, misliking that, he set about governing it himself. He kept the eleven citizens under iron discipline, gave orders that looters should be shot at sight, and, though himself inclined to the bottle, prevented drunkenness in others. They called him "le Roi d'Ypres," but his kingship lasted only a week. A callous court-martial tried him, found his efforts in the cause of order had been good, and forgave him his other delinquencies.

FRENCH THREATEN CERNAY.

German Base in Upper Alsace May Have to be Evacuated.

BASLE, (via Paris,) May 21.—French artillery has destroyed a bridge across the River Thur, in the vicinity of Cernay, (Sennheim.) It is believed that Cernay, which has been the supply and hospital base of the German forces in the Hartmannsweilerkopf and Hirzenstein regions of Upper Alsace, must be evacuated.

The roads around Cernay, as well as the town itself, are damaged badly. The French artillery throws fire balls at night, illuminating a wide stretch of country. The gunners are thus able to observe the movements of troops at night, and fire on them.

CABLES ADVICE TO WILSON.

New Yorker in Paris Interprets Sentiment of Americans Abroad.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, May 21.—Thomas L. Waters of 15 Broad Street, New York, has sent the following message to President Wilson:

"In Europe since January, following the war situation closely. Have met thousands of fellow countrymen. We all await emphatic immediate action by our government and look to you as head of the nation to allow no delay in seeking vindication of the high principles and deep sense of honor for which our country stands. The United States must play the man and fight.

TEA IN FRENCH TRENCHES.

Included, with Wine, in the Soldiers' Regular Rations.

PARIS, May 21.—General Joffre, the French Commander in Chief, has approved the issuance by the Commissary Department of a tenth part of an ounce of tea daily to each soldier during warm weather. Experience has determined that tea is a healthy drink and easily prepared for and distributed among the men in the trenches.

The supply depots also have been authorized to issue four-fifths of a pint of wine daily to each man.

POPE AIDS FRENCH REFUGEES

Sends $8,000 for Inhabitants of the Invaded Provinces.

ROME, May 20, via Paris, May 21.—A letter from Cardinal Gasparri, Papal Secretary of State, to Cardinal Amette, Archbishop of Paris, in which was enclosed a draft for 40,000 francs ($8,000) as a gift from Pope Benedict to war sufferers, is published by the Osservatore Romano.

The subscription is intended to open a fund which will be raised under the patronage of Cardinal Amette for the relief of the civil population in the French provinces occupied by Germany.

Mme. Poincare Visits Our Hospital.

PARIS, May 21.—Mme. Poincaré, wife of the President, visited the American Ambulance Hospital today. She was received by Mrs. William G. Sharp, wife of the American Ambassador.

SAY GERMANS KILLED PRISONERS AT LOUVAIN

Dutch Travelers Report Ten British Shot for Attempting to Escape.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROTTERDAM, May 21, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—People arriving in Holland from Louvain bring the story of another outrage in that town, this time against British prisoners.

Trains full of wounded are constantly passing through the town on their way to Germany. On Saturday there were among the passengers ten captive British soldiers. These were seen at the station, but while the backs of the guards were turned all the men in khaki escaped. Six were soon retaken and, (my informant says,) promptly shot on the station platform.

WAR CRIPPLES IN GERMANY.

Government Opens Trade Schools to Make Maimed Self-Supporting.

Passengers arriving yesterday from Rotterdam on the Holland-America liner Ryndam confirmed previous reports of the ill feeling in Germany toward America on account of the ammunition supplied to the Allies by manufacturers in this country. Miss A. M. Klingenhagen of Iowa City, Iowa, said:

"The masses in Germany are intensely bitter against the United States over the export of arms and ammunition to the Allies. They believe that Government plants are making the ammunition sold to the Allies and cannot understand that it is made by private concerns. They think the relation is like that of the Krupp works to Germany. The people complain that American shells and bullets are being used to kill their fathers and brothers."

Miss Klingenhangen said there was no shortage of food in Berlin and that the opera and theatres were open as usual.

"In the streets I saw a number of crippled soldiers," she continued, "and also blind soldiers walking about together. Industrial schools have been opened in all parts of Germany to teach trades to crippled men so that they will be able to earn their living after the war is over."

PEACE WOMEN TO SEE KINGS

Will Visit Russia, but May Not Have Audience with Czar.

THE HAGUE, (via London,) May 21.—A delegation of members of the Women's International Congress left here today for Denmark, Scandinavia, and Russia.

The delegation comprised Mrs. Rozika Schwimmer of Hungary, Mrs. Ramondt of Holland, Miss Chrystal Macmillan of Scotland, Miss Emily Balch of Wellesley College, and Miss Julia Grace Wales of Wisconsin.

The delegates will be received by the premiers and probably by the kings of the Scandinavian countries, but whether they will go to see the Emperor of Russia is uncertain.

BOYCOTT GERMANY, EDISON ADVISES

Cutting Off Trade He Deems a More Effective Way of Retaliation Than War.

NOT PREPARED TO FIGHT

"We Are an Unorganized Mob," and, Anyway, It Would Be Impossible to Assault the Foe.

Thomas A. Edison does not think we should, nor does he believe we will, go to war. At his laboratory in Orange yesterday he said:

"Going into the war is the very last thing we should think of at present, as the President has said. We have agreed not to in twenty-seven treaties of arbitration signed and renewed during Mr. Wilson's term of office. The United States is the only bright spot on the earth's surface today, and we should keep it bright.

"There is in my heart a feeling of the deepest horror over the destruction of the Lusitania. But if Germany agrees not to attack American ships with her submarines, I think we should be satisfied for the present, believing, as I do, of course, that she promptly will make such financial reparation for the destruction of American life as is possible. This must not be construed as meaning that I think money can condone such a crime, however.

"Why should not our Government, accepting the terrible situation as it is, warn our people not to take passage for foreign countries in any but American ships? That is about what we did in the Mexican situation. We warned Americans to get out of Mexico because it was a dangerous place for them to be in. We may very properly warn Americans to keep off foreign ships because they, too, are dangerous places for them.

"Then, if Germany does not keep her word and in the future show some regard for American rights we can find some way in which to retaliate; first of all, of course, withdrawing all our representatives and agents and refusing to conduct any further transactions with her. For us to think of actually entering into armed conflict with her would be in the first place an absurdity, for we are not prepared to fight, and in the second place it would be to consider an impossibility, for there is no route by means of which we could gain access to her for the striking of a blow.

"I cannot take very seriously the stories that the German population is in imminent danger of starvation, and, therefore, I am not as deeply impressed as I might be by Germany's protests that the blockade maintained by the Allies is destroying many innocent lives of noncombatants through denying them food. And even were this true starvation is a more humane method of warfare than asphyxiating bombs.

Want Other Things Than Food.

"If Germany could have been defeated by a food blockade a million people now would be alive who now are dead. The Germans themselves repeatedly have declared that they have plenty of food, and, if they prove to be as efficient in foo production as they have been in everything else, they will continue to have plenty. To decrease the diet of the average German would do him more good than harm, as a similar process would do more god than harm to the average American.

"But I do not believe that it is food they want, but copper, rubber, and other things essential to their conduct of the war.

"I have said that it is impossible for me to forgive the Lusitania horror. I hope something in the nature of palliation for it may lie in the discovery of the fact that it really was the work of an irresponsible naval officer. It also is possible that the man who ordered the torpedo fired was a murderous fool and did not really represent the wishes of his Government. A Government must have some fool agents. But I am afraid these mitigating circumstances do not exist, and that the man who did the dreadful work got his orders, although I hate to let myself believe that this could have been the case.

"I have been trying to figure out the kind of mind which could conceive and issue such an order, the kind of reasoning which could argue that an order of the sort could possibly help Germany. I find myself unable to do so.

"But even admitting that the destruction of the Lusitania was by governmental order, there lies in the dreadful circumstances, so far as I can see, no good excuse for making us go to war. I cannot imagine anything which Germany could do which would make that an advisable or admirable course. I scarcely can believe that the Allies would especially welcome us, for they surely know that there are ways in which we could resent destruction of the Lusitania more effectively than by putting our untrained troops into the field upon their side."

Proposes a Boycott.

"We ought to go very slow; we ought to wait and see what Germany has to say. She has very deeply injured us, but that does not mean that we ought to go to war with her. When a man insults me I do not fight him; I do not trade with him. If this course works well with an individual I am sure that it will work well with a nation. If our quarrel with Germany is as serious as even the most bitter of us believe it to be, we can harm her more by boycotting her and helping her enemies than we can by fighting her.

"We must not forget that Germany actually published warnings to American citizens not to sail upon the Lusitania. That is one point in her favor, although I do not know that it very much affects the humanity in the question. President Wilson brought the Americans out of Mexico because he thought they were in danger, and it might have been a good thing to warn our people not to sail on this doomed ship—but that is hindsight and must not be accepted as implying any criticism of this Government. I believe we have done well in a dreadful situation.

"In this matter this Government has not erred, while the German Government distinctly has. Any effort to justify the vessel's sinking, let alone to justify the destruction of American lives, pains me. But it would pain me still more were we to go to war over the matter."

Mr. Edison was asked if the United States ought not to demand guarantees of Germany for the safety of Americans in American ships.

"The trouble," said he, "is that it is the opinion of most Americans that during this war a German guarantee would not be worthy of dependence. But Germany scarcely will disturb American vessels in the future until she has gone quite mad.

"How could we help by going into the war? We haven't any troops, we haven't any ammunition, we are an unorganized mob. I cannot believe that Germany even seriously fears our entrance.

"We don't want to fight and we won't have to fight, unless we go out and look for a fight. The fact remains that I believe we ought to be ready for it. It is not so much that I think we ought to train and keep in service a great army, but I do believe that we ought to have on hand equipment for an army. Training doesn't amount to much in these days. The English volunteers are showing themselves to be as good fighters as the old line troops. The aeroplane has brought this about by doing away with the old curtain of moving troops in large masses behind screens of forest or land contour. The aeroplane has given the observers a chance to see which they did not have in the old days.

"Incidentally the new methods offer an opportunity to democracy such as it never had before. They have eliminated the fortress and the secret movements of large armies and have made trench fighting the mosteffective method. in that one addition to military tactics it is fair to assume that the aeroplane has given to the United States what amounts to an addition of two or three million soldiers."

AMERICAN PACKERS DENY HOLD-UP CHARGE

Other Shipping Interests Express Satisfaction With England's Explanation.

LONDON, May 21.—Representative American shipping interests generally agree that the British Government has a strong case in the Foreign Office memorandum defending British treatment of detained cargoes. Lively exception is taken, however, to the paragraph devoted to a defense of the Government's action in regard to meat shipments.

The Foreign Office announced that negotiations for settlement of these cases had come to a standstill, "owing to the exorbitant terms insisted upon by the representatives of the American packers."

One of the leading representatives on the American side in these negotiations said in this paragraph the British Government had been wholly evasive and absolutely unfair. The American contention is substantially as follows: The meat was purchased under contract in Chicago for shipment to Scandinavian countries. When these cargoes were detained the packers told the British Government that, while believing their detention was wholly illegal under international law, they were willing to come to a friendly settlement. Nevertheless, as business men, and to avoid a great loss on the part of their clients, they must insist that the Government give them the contract price which they would receive in Scandinavia, as the meat was prepared for northern climes and was not suitable for the local market. Not only would it bring a low price here on that account, but if they agreed to the Government's plan to sell it at auction, the dumping of these huge consignments on the local market would bring about a reduction in prices. Hence their refusal to agree to the Government's proposal to auction the cargoes.

They admit, however, that had they known the negotiations would extend over such a long period of time, they would have insisted on the cargoes being taken immediately into the prize court. Even now, they assert, the best they can get from the Government is the promise that the case will be set for June 7, and they are unable to obtain a definite promise that the actual trial will begin on that date.

The packers are also greatly irritated at the conditions under which they are compelled to unload their cargoes. They say that in some instances the meat is allowed to spoil in the sun.

In response to these assertions British officials contend that the argument of the packers in regard to prices cuts both ways. Admitting that the meat is unsuitable for the domestic market, they say that payment of the Scandinavian rate would mean a loss of several millions to the British Government. They maintain they are justified in describing the demands of the packers as extortionate. In view of this fact the negotiations came to a deadlock, because the Americans refused to continue them unless the Government would concede the Scandinavian contract price.

During these negotiations the Government has attempted, unsuccessfully, to reach a general agreement with the packers under which the amount of meat shipped to Scandinavia would be limited to the actual figures of local consumption there. The Government contends it is not seeking to delay prize court proceedings, and makes the definite promise that the cases will be tried as soon after the holiday next Monday as possible.

SWITZERLAND TO SEND STRONG NOTE TO BERLIN

Only Awaits Germany's Reply to the United States on the Sinking of the Lusitania.

BERNE, Switzerland, May 21.—The Swiss Federal authorities have decided to make representations to Germany on the sinking of the Lusitania, as a result of which three Swiss citizens lost their lives. The Government is awaiting knowledge of the German reply to the Washington note on this subject so as to be able to choose a wise course of procedure.

The Swiss think well of President Wilson's note, but to most newspapers it appears to be hardly strong enough. It is argued here that the Swiss representations will have great weight because behind them there will be the Swiss Army, 500,000 strong.

Records made public soon after the loss of the Lusitania showed that John Fenwick, a Swiss citizen, was among those who lost their lives. He was a first cabin passenger. The list of nationalities on board the Lusitania showed that in the second cabin there were two persons whose nationality was not known. It is also possible that there were Swiss citizens among the crew of the liner.

HOLD GERMAN HOSPITAL SHIP.

British Authorities Say the Ophelia Was Really a Scout.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, May 21.—The German vessel Ophelia, which was claimed by her crew to be a hospital ship, was condemned as a lawful prize by Sir Samuel Evans in the Prize Court today, on the ground that she was not used as a hospital ship, but as a scout or spy for the enemy. The case for the Crown was that the Ophelia, which was fitted up with wireless apparatus, received messages by secret code from the German military station at Nordeich. It was also said that she was not adapted for use as a hospital ship.

On Oct. 8 the Ophelia had acted suspiciously in running away while being watched by the British submarine D-4. Her wireless code, log books and other documents which might have tended to show her character innocent or otherwise, were missing. On the day that the Ophelia was stopped by a British squadron off Haak Lightship, wireless messages in code to the vessel from the Nordeich Station had been picked up by a British warship. Before she was boarded Dr. Pfeiffer, her commander, threw overboard several documents.

His lordship also commented upon the excessive number of signal lights, 600 green lights, and 450 red ones, which the vessel carried and said that the evidence, as to the reason for which they were used, was wholly unsatisfactory.

SPY ABOARD THE FALABA?

Witness Tells of a Man Being Caught Signaling from the Ship.

LONDON, May 21.—The hearing before Lord Mersey, President of the Board of Marine Arbitration, of the Falaba case was continued today. The Falaba is the British steamship which was sunk by a German submarine off the British coast on March 28.

A passenger named Thomas testified that he had been informed by a steward of the steamer that a man had been detected signalling with an electric torch through a bathroom porthole shortly before daylight on the day of the disaster.

HONORS SUBMARINE'S CREW

Great Britain Recognizes Bravery in Dardanelles Engagements.

LONDON, May 21.—The following statement was issued today by the Admiralty:

"The following decorations have been awarded to officers and men of the submarine E-14 which, operating in the Dardanelles and the Sea of Marmora, sank Turkish gunboats and a transport:

"Victoria Cross, to Lieut. Commander Edward Boyle.

"Distinguished Service Cross to Lieutenant Edward Stanley and Acting Lieutenant Reginald Lawrence.

"Distinguished Service Medal to every member of the crew."

CALL FOR MARCONI BY KING OF ITALY

Inventor of the Wireless Telegraph Going to Aid His Country on the Eve of War.

IS IN ENGINEERING CORPS

Court Adjourns Trial of Suit Against Telefunken Concern for Alleged Infringement of Patent.

William Marconi, the inventor of wireless telegraphy, who is also an officer in the Engineering Corps of the Italian Army, has been ordered to report for duty at the earliest possible moment, and will sail for England on the American liner St. Paul at noon today. Mr. Marconi will stay in England only long enough to transfer across the Channel into France, and will then proceed to Italy to join the colors. The order to Mr. Marconi, it is understood, came direct from King Victor Emmanuel in a message to the Italian Ambassador in Washington, who in turn notified Mr. Marconi in New York.

That Mr. Marconi had been called to Italy for military duty became known yesterday, the announcement being made by Mr. Marconi himself. The inventor made the announcement to Judge Veeder in the United States District Court, in Brooklyn, where the trial of the suit brought by the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company of America against the Atlantic Communication Company for alleged infringement of Marconi patent rights had been going on for three weeks. The Atlantic Communication Company operates the wireless station at Sayville, L. I., which is equipped with the Telefunken system, a German apparatus.

In civil life Mr. Marconi is a member of the Italian Senate. He has also had much to do with the modernizing of the communication arm of the Italian naval service, that navy being the only one in existence that uses the Marconi wireless telephone system. Mr. Marconi is a close friend of the Duke of the Abruzzi, Commander in Chief of the Italian fleet in the Adriatic.

Shakes Hands with Opponents.

Mr. Marconi has been the principal witness in the suit of his company against the company using the Telefunken system, and his sudden departure from this country will halt the trial of the suit. He appeared in court yesterday shortly before noon, and in a brief address to Judge Veeder said:

"Your Honor, after consultation with the Italian authorities here, I have been advised to return to Italy at once. While war between Italy and her foes has not yet been declared, it seems to be a matter of only a few hours. I shall leave for Italy tomorrow and I am therefore compelled to cease my attendance here."

Mr. Marconi then bade good-bye to Judge Veeder, who came down from the bench and shook hands with the inventor. After shaking hands with his counsel, Mr. Marconi also shook hands with the counsel of the Atlantic Communication Company.

Johann Senneck, a German expert, who had been called from Belgium to testify, remarked to Mr. Marconi that they may still part as friends, as "the Triple Alliance which binds us has not yet been dissolved."

"I suppose it will not be improper for me, too, to shake hands, seeing that the Triple Alliance still holds good," said Frederick Fish, one of the counsel for the defendants, in bidding farewell to the inventor.

"I shall know more about that when I arrive in Italy," Mr. Marconi replied with a broad smile.

There will be hearings in the lawsuit during next week, when the examination of some of the witnesses will be finished, but the absence of Mr. Marconi and his testimony are regarded so important in the action that further hearings after next week will depend on the Italian Government's part in the European struggle.

Praises Italian Navy.

Judge Veeder said yesterday that after the hearings next week the trial would be adjourned for two months. If Mr. Marconi is unable to attend the trial at that time a further adjournment will be ordered by the court.

Mr. Marconi believes that the Italian Navy will do fine work in the event it is called into action against a hostile fleet.

"The Italian navy," he said, "is fit and its officers and men are splendidly trained. Since the war in Europe started several new ships have been commissioned, and among them are a number of the dreadnaught type. I have recently met many of the officers and have seen a number of the ships, myself, and I can say that everything that could be done has been done to bring the fleet up to a high state of efficiency. The commanding officer of the fleet is the Duke of the Abruzzi, and Americans know what a fine and capable type of seaman he is. Under his direction the fleet has been undergoing a constant training in marksmanship and maneuvering exercises, and never before has the fleet been so ready as now."

Mr. Marconi also said that the economical situation in Italy was excellent and that the Italian people were ready to make great sacrifices and give all the financial support in their power to the Government.

Mr. Marconi believes that, had Germany and Austria-Hungary consulted Italy during the crisis that preceded the outbreak of the war, the conflict might have been averted. The Italian Government did not approve of the war, and as a member of the Triple Alliance Italy felt she should have been consulted. Germany's treatment of Belgium is another matter, Mr. Marconi said, that the Italian people could not condone. From the beginning, he said, German sentiment in Italy had been negligible.

BETHLEHEM WAR ORDER REACHES $100,000,000

Now Turning Out 85,000 Shells a Day for Allies—Lyddite Tested on American Cows.

Special to The New York Times.

BETHLEHEM, Penn., May 21.—Ammunition and ordnance contracts given to the Bethlehem Steel Works by the British Government have just been increased by orders for a great quantity of lyddite shells, which makes the total of contracts received since the war began more than $100,000,000. The output of the works has been raised to about 85,000 shells a day.

The Bethlehem Steel Company is now supplying to the Allies about 35,000 shrapnel shells and 50,000 one-pounders a day, but the demand has been so urgent that it has been found desirable to sublet a part of the work. All the one-pounders are being made here besides about 12,000 shrapnel shells a day, but the remainder of the shrapnel order which has recently been increased from 35,000 to 50,000 a day, is now being turned out by sub-contractors, the largest of which is the Baldwin Locomotive Works of Philadelphia.

Several successful tests of a new style lyddite shell have been made here by Captain Scott of the British army, detailed for that work. Seven cows were herded a mile and a half from a testing cannon and all were killed by the explosion of a single shell.

So powerful is the new explosive that the steel shell does not burst into fragments, but breaks into bits which carry death 100 yards from the bursting point.

Contracts for turning the shells have been given to nearly every large machine shop in the East, including the Carpenter Steel Plant, at Reading; the Ingersoll, at Easton; the Carnegie, at Pittsburgh, and a number of plants in New England. After being machined they are shipped to Bethlehem, where on its proving grounds, the Bethlehem company has established a fuse factory. There the shells are loaded. About 1,000 girls, men, and boys are employed at the loading plant. The force will soon be increased to 2,000.

SAILINGS FOR WAR ZONE.

Galveston Ships Two Large Cotton Cargoes to Britain.

Special to The New York Times.

GALVESTON, Texas, May 21.—The following ships sailed from here today for the war zone:

The Ascuncion De Larrinaga, British, for Manchester, with a cargo of 10,000 bales of cotton, 12,000 bushels of wheat, 200 barrels of soap stock, 7 barrels of copper wire, 70 barrels of brass, and 14 motor trucks, total valued at $533,453.

The Glanrazan, British, for Liverpool, with a cargo of 16,500 bales of cotton, valued at $795,795.

Special to The New York Times.

SAVANNAH, May 21.—The British steamer Snowdonian, laden with cotton and miscellaneous stuffs, sailed from here today for Liverpool.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, May 21.—The British steamship Ocean Monarch left here today for Glasgow with one of the biggest cargoes taken to Scotland this year. Her shipments include 150 automobiles, 35,000 bushels of wheat, 20,000 bushels of barley, 800 tons of deals, 500 tons of steel, 350 radiators, and a large amount of flour, asbestos, binder twine, &c.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, May 21.—Only one ship left this port today for the war zone. It was the Narvik, Swedish, for Copenhagen, with a cargo of grain.

BELGIAN BUDGET $35,031,906

German Governor Anticipates a Deficit of $4,660,000.

LONDON, May 21.—A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Amsterdam says:

"General von Bissing, the German Governor General in Belgium, has published the Belgian budget for 1915. It gives the revenue for the year as $35,031,906 and the expenditure at $39,631,906. The statement says that means for providing for the deficit of $4,600,000 will have to be found later."

GERMANS WANT AN EMBARGO.

Wehrverein Would Cut Off Dyestuff Exports to America.

BERLIN, (via London,) May 21.—A meeting to protest against American shipments of war materials was held last night by the Deutscher Wehrverein.

A resolution was adopted calling for the discontinuance of export from Germany of goods particularly needed in America, such as dyestuffs, and the limitation of imports from America as far as possible until the trade which is declared objectionable is stopped.

176 FROM ONE BANK DEAD IN GERMAN ARMY

Report of Deutsche Bank, to Jan. 1, Tells of War Financing and Denounces Enemies.

In many respects the annual statement for 1914 of the Deutsche Bank of Berlin, advance copies of which were distributed in this city yesterday, is a war document. Four pages, each inclosed in a heavy black border and surmounted with an Iron Cross, contain the names of bank employes who were killed at the front. There are 176 names, with the rank of each man and his position in the bank.

The widows and orphans of soldier-workers will receive 150 per cent. of the ordinary old age pensions which the men might have received in course of time. The provision that employes must work for ten years before being entitled to pensions was waived.

"For more than a decade," says the report, "the storm had been brewing that broke over our peace loving country in the midsummer of 1914. Envy, covetousness and passion for revenge of our several enemies have kindled the torch of this dastardly war that is afflicting all nations and countries of the earth, the non-belligerent included, and curtailing the prosperity of mankind. However, our armies have succeeded in carrying the war into the enemies' territory all around, and Germany and her allies may look forward with confidence into the future.

"The Deutsche Bank in particular, like Germany's economic structure in general, has proved up to the test. The success of two war loans, aggregating $3,000,000,000, issued in the midst of the war, raised the German people's economic achievement to the level of her military successes. Merely on account of false statements spread by the press of the enemy, we emphasize the fact that, war and war loans notwithstanding, German savings banks deposits have increased by about $220,000,000 during the year under review.

"We have operated in the organization of twelve 'War Credit Banks,' our respective participations aggregating $345,000 face value, the instalments paid in respect of these participations having been charged to syndicate account. The credit facilities provided by these banks have not been availed of but to a small extent, the necessity of resorting to them having developed in exceptional cases only; generally speaking, the existing credit organizations and loan institutions having proved amply sufficient to provide for the extraordinary cash requirements of the war."

The report says that for the first time deposits exceeded $500,000,000, about half of the increase of $110,000,000 being brought about by merger of the Deutsche Bank with the Bergisch-Markische Bank. The Deutsche Bank's turnover of business in 1914—funds taken in and paid out—amounted to $6,997,210,021, compared with $7,690,518,855 in the preceding year. A divident of 10 per cent. was declared and a balance of $2,884,733 was added to surplus after this payment was made.

SENDS PREACHERS TO WAR.

London Diocese Stops Ordinations of Vigorous Candidates.

LONDON, May 21.—No candidates for admission to the clergy of the Church of England in the Diocese of London, who are of military age and physically fit for duty, will be ordained during the war. The ordination council of the diocese adopted the following resolution today:

"That no application on behalf of any candidate be considered unless the candidate proves to the satisfaction of the council that he is unable to serve for the war."

LIPTON LAUDS AMERICANS.

Pays Warm Tribute to Dr. Donnelly and Nurses in Serbia.

The American Red Cross received a letter yesterday from Sir Thomas Lipton, in the course of which Sir Thomas paid a glowing tribute to the memory of Dr. James F. Donnelly, the American Red Cross surgeon who died of typhus in Serbia, and to the other members of the American units, whose bravery, he adds, is not surpassed by the men who stand and die in the trenches. Sir Thomas's letter was written on board the yacht Erin, on which he conveyed a large party of English doctors and nurses to Serbia. Sir Thomas tells this touching story of the last moments of Dr. Donnelly:

When I visited his hospital he told me that he was afraid the —— might attack the village, and he asked me if I could give him a large American flag so that he could put it up on the building, as the one they had was a small one. Of course I told him that he could have whatever he wanted in that direction. He sent down the next day and got a large American flag and also a Red Cross flag. The day before he died he expressed the wish that if he did not live he would like these two flags wrapped around his body. His wishes in this respect were, of course, carried out. He also wrote a letter to his wife and nine postcards to different people. Most of the people to whom the postcards were sent were personal friends of mine. He instructed Dr. Hodge, who attended him during his illness, that if he did not pull through he was to give me the letters and cards to post. I posted them all and wrote a little note with each.

Sir Thomas tells how Dr. Donnelly and two American nurses had bidden him a cheerful farewell at Ghevgheli, but on his return a few days later the doctor was dead and the nurses were down with typhus.

LUSITANIA FUND GROWS.

Yesterday's Contributions of $585 Make Total $14,352.50.

F. A. Vanderlip, as Treasurer of the Mayor's Committee on the Relief of Lusitania sufferers, acknowledged yesterday the receipt of contributions of $585. Those of $10 and upward were William M. Nichols and G. G. Frelinghuysen, $100; Louis M. Josephthal, M. H. Young, Robins Dry Dock and Repair Company, Miss S. Blake, P. B. Watson, $50; William Childs, Alfred E. Marling, Cone Export and Commission Company, Jeannette T. Aldrich, $25; E. V. Gambier, William Green, Charles W. Colt, $10. These contributions, with the $13,767.50 already reported, make the fund at present $14,352.50.

KUEPFERLE A U. S. CITIZEN.

Record of Naturalization in 1912 Found in Brooklyn.

It was established in Brooklyn yesterday that Anton Kuepferle, who committed suicide on Thursday in London, while on trial as a German spy, was a citizen of the United States. The record of Kuepferle's naturalization was found in his office by County Clerk Charles S. Devoy. He became a citizen before Supreme Court Justice Luke D. Stapleton, in Brooklyn, on May 17, 1912. He said he was born in Solingen, Germany, on June 11, 1884. He gave his address as 204 Powers Street, Brooklyn, and it appeared from his papers that he was not married.

In the note left in his cell Kuepferle said he was born in Rastatt, Baden, on June 11, 1883.

WAR OATH FOR NEW CITIZENS

Required to Swear to Support America in Event of Hostilities.

ELIZABETH, N. J., May 21.—To the customary oath administered to aliens taking out naturalization papers, in which allegiance to monarchs and rulers is renounced, County Clerk James C. Calvert has added a new clause. To all applicants he says:

"And you swear that in the event of a war between this country and the one you are leaving that you will support this one."

Three Germans and a Russian took out papers today and accepted the added pledge without hesitation.

Franklin Simon & Co.
Fifth Avenue

Men's Clothing Shop
8 West 38th St.—Store Floor

To-Day—At Special Prices

Men's Hand Tailored Suits
Full or Half Lined; Unlined; Sleeves Silk Lined
FOR MEN OR YOUNG MEN, 33 TO 46 CHEST

One, two, three or four button models of the newest hair line overplaids, Glen Urquhart plaids, club or shepherd checks, striped cashmere or worsted, navy blue Oxford or Cambridge gray flannel. Also navy serge and English tweed; soft roll front, natural shoulders.

22.50 Regular Price $30.00

Men's Sack Suits
Full or Half Lined; Unlined; Sleeves Silk Lined
FOR MEN OR YOUNG MEN, 33 TO 46 CHEST

Two, three or four button soft roll front models of checked or pencil striped cassimere or worsted, overplaids, tartan plaids, Oxford vicuna, English tweed and navy serge, full or half lined with mohair; unlined, sleeves silk lined.

17.50 Regular Price $21.50

Men's White Flannel Trousers

Of white English tennis flannel, also striped white English serge, with belt straps and cuffs; 27 to 42 waist, all lengths.

3.75 Regular Price $5.75

Men's Golf Suits
With Knickerbockers or Long Trousers

Norfolk coat and trousers of wool crash or homespun, in olive, tan or brown; half belted back, with inverted pleat, giving freedom at shoulders; plain front; patch pockets. Sizes 34 to 46 chest.

20.00 Regular Price $25.00

Broadway Saks & Company 34th Street

Specialists in Men's, Women's and Children's Apparel

Saks Men's Suits at
$17.50, $20.00 and $23.00

are the incarnation of style correctness, the very concreteness of integrity as to materials and workmanship

Every Suit is a Saks Suit from start to finish. We sponsor it through every move from fabric to final fitting on the customer. We specialize to a degree in these lines of Suits that we believe no other House has ever undertaken; certainly not with the success we have attained.

We have put a great deal of pride and a vast amount of ambition and endeavor into our Suits at these prices. The way the sales have increased is our just and duly appreciated reward.

The number of patterns and colorings, the fine tailoring, the splendid cut after the patterns of the master designers, the trimmings and finishing all proclaim these truly remarkable Suits at the three low prices named.

If you have thought of the Saks Shop for Men as high-priced because high-class, look at these Suits at $17.50, $20.00 and $23.00.

GERMANY CALLS MEN UP TO 45

Untrained Landsturm, Hitherto Rejected as Unfit, Preparing to Go to the Front.

LAST GREAT EFFORT COMING

The Empire's Military Organization Now Working to the Limit of Its Efficiency.

DECISIVE RESULT EXPECTED

Trained Landsturm Released for Active Service—Recruits of 1914 Class Soon to Take the Field.

From a Staff Correspondent.

BERLIN, April 27.—If you keep your ear to the ground, and it happens to be a trained, professional ear, you will hear the tramp of fresh armies marching out to war—a continuous performance, a familiar sound for many months past; but what makes it worth recording now is the ever-increasing tempo. For the huge military organism (often metaphorically but quite erroneously called a "machine") is functioning now at seemingly the limit of even German military efficiency. Germany is slowly, but surely, getting together all her resources in fighting men, as some think, for the last great battle in the east—and in the west. There seems to be enough raw material in sight to fill the barracks for six months at least.

By checking up information from several well informed sources, a fairly authoritative approximation to the real state of things military can be obtained; and while my friend the censor does not encourage the study of higher military mathematics, as a rule, there are some things that can be told. [Excision by the censor.]

The "German in the street" is inclined to make humorous remarks about the existence of Kitchener's "Three Million Army;" but there is not a scrap of doubt about the Kaiser's millions being forthcoming when called for, because they have already been called—the last call of the untrained Landsturm. This means that every German up to the age of forty-five, who has never served in the army, is asked (under penalty of the military law) to report himself for re-examination and enrollment. This includes all those who for physical or any other reasons have been excused from service on earlier calls of the untrained Landsturm. For the older men, the time for being mustered in will probably not come for several months yet. [Excision by the censor.]

A little scouting around the barracks of Berlin will give you an inkling of what is going on all over Germany—what I have seen at several other cities in the past few weeks, and what private correspondents report from still other centres. The barracks are crowded to capacity, but never long with the same crowd. You see fresh batteries, fresh regiments of infantry, hardly ever any cavalry. If they have flowers fastened to the spikes of their helmets, they are bound for the railroad station to entrain for the front; if they haven't flowers they are bound for the suburbs for practice march. Women and girls—wives and sweethearts—marching with the men in the ranks, sometimes carrying the rifles, are conclusive circumstantial evidence that reinforcements will soon arrive at the front; bright peace-time uniforms, that they are still training in town. Brass bands now almost invariably head the procession even if its only a false alarm, a practice march.

The untrained Landstrum are getting the most intensive kind of training—long forced marches, nocturnal practice with service all the next day; not infrequently continuous duty for two days and nights so as to inure the men to every conceivable hardship in the field and weed out the hopeless weaklings. [Excision by the censor.]

I have had the luck to see some of these mock actions at the penultimate front—marching, drilling, skirmishing, practicing bayonet fighting at close quarters, charging, cheering, sharpshooting at tarkets, digging trenches, and building barbed-wire entanglements. [Excision by censor.] A fair-sized strip of France and Belgium is one long exercising field and parade ground for these new troops. [Excision by censor.] The wisdom of giving them their final training close to the front is indicated by the way they absorb fighting spirit out there. They are semi-veterans before they have fired a shot at the enemy. The French forts and cities in German hands are filled with these troops in the last stages of military training. The Germans are emptying and filling the former French and Belgian barracks with astounding speed. [Excision by the censor.]

You have heard the call before; you can be pretty sure that it will sound at periodic intervals in the future; for the mustering out of the untrained Landsturm is essentially a sifting out process, and a resifting of the siftings which will be repeated until there is no one left. These men were, of course, previously untrained, having escaped doing duty in the army, mostly because they were below the peace-time physical standard. Nevertheless, they are not to be underrated as potential soldiers—particularly the cream of this untrained Landsturm, which is being skimmed off into new active formations and socalled 'Ersatz' battalions; that is, reservoirs at home, from which men are drawn to fill up the gaps in the regiments at the fighting front as needed, and to keep them up to full strength. The second, and even the third, siftings look good enough for active service. The less and least fit, after getting as much training as they can absorb, will probably be used to secure the lines of communication and garison German Belgium, France, and Poland, thereby releasing an equal number of the old trained Landsturm—the formidable bearded ones about whom I have had occasion to write admiringly before this.

The Formidable Trained Landsturm.

This army of bearded ones, for which no statistics are available, [excision by the censor,] is a potential force to be reckoned with when released for service in the firing line by the employment of the less fit at the rear. They are hardened veterans of six and seven months' standing, even though they have not done any actual fighting, except in rare instances, in the west. Many with whom I have had occasion to talk on trips to the front indicated that they were tired of leading the simple life of securing communications and were looking forward to the time when their turn would come to do some real fighting. This is particularly true of the ord Bavarian landsturm men, who are in the pink of condition, thanks to large and continuous shipments of Munich beer from home. The creditable performance which, as I have indicated from time to time, old mobile Landsturm formations have put up against the Russians, where they have been only a shade behind the German first and second line troops in usefulness, guarantees that their bearded brethren in the west will make good when their turn comes to be sent to the firing line. Such a partial inventory of Germany's military assets will perhaps explain to Times readers why such a thought as the possibility of being beaten never enters any head of any German—at least none with whom I have talked in the last six months.

There is an intense fascination about watching Germany and England play for world empire when you are permitted metaphorically to look over Germany's shoulder and see what cards she holds—even though you cannot tell all you see and know. Probably her highest trump, with which she expects to take the winning trick, is her new "Kern Truppen"—her new "young army"—composed exclusively of the 1914 class recruits. These are all selected, hand-picked youngsters, up to the peace-time physical standard. They have been trained with the same elaborate thoroughness as if there were no world war and no need for haste. They should be graduated about now—a new, elite army, trained to the minute—almost up to the standing army of peace time in numbers; in every other respect up to the standard of that irresistible first line that swept through Belgium into France in the early weeks of the war.

New Surprises in Aerial Warfare.

As confidential information from well-informed sources filters through to you, you acquire an increasing respect for the astute official close-mouthedness of the Germans. You will make no mistake by inferring that, like the Heathen Chinese, Germany has something up her sleeve—in fact, several things. Thus, some interesting Spring novelties may be looked for in the air. [Excision by the Censor.] All my information tends to indicate that the real war in the air has not even begun yet; that it will pay you to focus your attention on the skies in the latter Spring and Summer.

BRYAN DENIES NOTE IS GOING TO ENGLAND

Continued from Page 1.

porters. This was distinctly understood at the time, it was asserted, and if the British Government assumes that the American Government was a party to the arrangement by which these cotton shipments to neutral ports were to be handled, that Government misunderstood the situation.

Even if the representatives of cotton interests who participated in the conference between the British Ambassador and Mr. Rose may have felt that the British Government was conceding all that American interests could properly ask, the State Department sought to make it plain through its chief foreign trade adviser that the part that that adviser was taking in the conference was unofficial and informal, and was not to be considered in any way as binding on the United States Government. As a matter of fact, the United States Government in its note of March 30 to Great Britain, dealing with the British Order in Council, which established a so-called blockade against German commerce, took the position that innocent ships, that is, non-contraband shipments from this country to neutral countries like Holland, Norway, and Sweden, had a right to proceed and that no right existed under generally recognized principles of international law to establish any blockade of a neutral nation's ports like those of Holland.

The agreement to which the British statement referred was a result of the informal conferences held here beginning on March 3 last between Mr. Rose, Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, and representatives of American cotton shippers. The purpose of the conference, as understood at the time, was to arrange for some protection of American cotton cargoes which had been contracted for to be sold prior to March 1, which was the date of the speech by Premier Asquith in the House of Commons in which he announced the intention of the British Government to cut all trade to and from Germany on account of the German submarine warfare on merchant shipping. Under the arrangement then entered into it was agreed by the British Government that it would pay for any cotton cargoes contracted for before March 1 if shipped not later than March 31.

Bryan's Rejoinder.

The text of Secretary Bryan's rejoinder follows:

The foreign trade advisers' attention has been called to the statement of the Foreign Office of Great Britain, published in this morning's papers, an extract from which follows:

"Fourth.—In accepting this scheme, which, it may be noted, applies to shipments of cotton for a neutral destination only, the principal representative of the American interests described it to his Majesty's Ambassador at Washington as conceding all that the American interests could properly ask. It was never suggested that vessels or cargoes with an enemy destination should be allowed to proceed. His Majesty's Government were, moreover, given to understand that the provisions of the arrangements were acceptable to the United States Government."

The plan referred to is the one which was entered into between the cotton shippers of this country and the British Embassy, a portion of which is quoted in the statement of the British Foreign Office.

Without discussing at this time the statement that "it was never suggested that vessels or cargoes with an enemy destination should be allowed to proceed," the foreign trade advisers, who informally and unofficially represented the cotton shippers in the negotiations which led to the so-called cotton arrangement, state that it was distinctly understood between Sir Arthur Cecil Spring-Rice, the British Ambassador, and Robert P. Rose, the foreign trade adviser conducting this discussion on behalf of the American cotton exporters, that nothing done by the foreign trade advisers should be regarded as official, and that everything done was to be considered as informal and unofficial, and in no way binding the United States Government to any arrangement reached, or be construed as a recognition of the Order in Council to be issued or the Declaration of March 1, which has been issued. This statement was made to the British Ambassador on March 3, when the first conference in the matter was held, was repeated at each subsequent conference, and each time the absolute assurance from the British Ambassador was received that, in acting for the cotton shippers in any way, the foreign trade advisers were to be regarded as not representing the United States Government in any manner.

In connection with the handling of American cotton shipments at British ports Secretary Bryan also made this statement:

A dispatch from the embassy at London says that the embassy has on record since the war began the names of thirty-three ships carrying cargoes of American cotton which have been detained by the British Government. Of these ships the cargoes of eight are before the prize court, ten have been released with their cargoes, three of which were permitted to go forward before the publication of the Order in Council.

The British Government has agreed to purchase all or a part of the cargoes of thirteen of these ships. In several cases part of the cargo was put into prize court, and part the British Government states it will purchase.

WILSON GETS NO HINT OF GERMANY'S REPLY

Note Discussed at the Cabinet Meeting, but Nothing Definite Comes from Gerard.

WATCHING ITALY'S COURSE

Washington Officials Believe It Will Have Some Bearing on Kaiser's Answer to Us.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—While President Wilson and his Cabinet at their regular meeting today discussed the situation produced by the President's note to the German Government calling for an abandonment of Germany's submarine warfare on unarmed merchant vessels, no important fact bearing on the situation was developed. The discussion of the matter was brief and without definite result or conclusion.

It was made clearer than ever today that the President and his advistors felt that no further step was possible in connection with the German situation until the response of the German Government to the American note had been received in Washington. No information has come to the State Department from Mr. Gerard, the American Ambassador in Berlin or from any other source, that affords any definite clue as to what position Germany will assume in her answer to the representations of this Government. Officials of the United States are just as much in the dark as to the ultimate course of Germany as the American public is.

None of the dispatches coming from Mr. Gerard give anything purporting to be based on inside knowledge of the disposition of the German authorities in their consideration of the response to the President's note.

Italy's Course a Factor.

The fact that the German press, which was at first inclined to be cautious in discussing the terms of the American note, has now adopted a tone distinctly hostile to the United States has not been overlooked by officials of this Government in their discussion of the course that Germany is likely to adopt. There is a strong feeling, however, that the entrance of Italy in the European war will have great weight in overcoming any disposition on the part of Emperor William's closest and most influential advisors to reject the proposals made by this Government and insist on a continuance of the submarine warfare to the fullest degree possible. According to reports here, which may be based on official or semi-official advices, the more radical militarists group in the German Government is insisting that no concessions shall be made to the United States.

The impression was gathered from what was said today, however, that a definite decision might not be reached as to the terms of the response to be made to this Government until after Emperor William had returned to Berlin and had discussed the situation with his counsellors. No doubt seems to be felt in well-informed circles here that the Italian situation will have a bearing on the ultimate decision of the German authorities, and it is also believed that a check to the German offensive on the Russian lines would develop a strong feeling in Germany against a clash with the United States.

Can't Get Ammunition.

The situation on the eastern battle front in Europe is being watched with considerable interest here. Advices have been received here that the main trouble of the Russian military forces at this time is the lack of ammunition. According to reports that have come to Washington, Russia has purchased all the war supplies that she would need for the present, but she is unable to transport them from this country to Vladivostok, Siberia, the eastern terminus of the trans-Siberian railroad, on account of lack of shipping facilities.

It was said today that no less than twenty-seven ship loads of military supplies, purchased by the Russian Government in this country, were lying at the Pacific coast ports of the United States awaiting vessels to carry them to Validvostok.

No recent reports have been received of conditions at Validvostok, but it was the understanding some time ago that great quantities of Russian military supplies had been landed there, but could not be shipped across Siberia into Russia on account of inadequate facilities on the trans-Siberian line.

GERMAN CLASH OVER NOTE.

Factions Differ as to Reply to America—War Lords for Rebuke.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERNE, Switzerland, May 21, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—I hear on the best authority that a great conflict is proceeding in Berlin as to how the American note regarding the Lusitania is to be answered.

The majority of the war lords favor a sharp and decisive reply, and the Tägliche Rundschau speaks not for itself alone when it says: "German, which at present is resisting six powers, is not afraid of dealing with a seventh."

REICHSTAG LEADER BITTER.

Dr. Schiffer Says Navy Was Right in Sinking the Lusitania.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, May 21.—Dr. Schiffer, one of the prominent leaders of the National Liberals in the Reichstag, speaking at Cologne yesterday, said that had German Government acted otherwise than it did in the case of the Lusitania, it would have betrayed the interests of the country. The navy did its duty, he said, and he hoped it would continue to do its duty, and send every British ship to the bottom of the sea.

His remarks were greeted with enthusiastic applause.

TYPHUS RAGES IN URUMIAH.

Many Missionaries Stricken; One Dead—Fighting Goes On.

TIFLIS, Transcaucasia, Monday, May 17, (via Petrograd and London, May 21.)—The town of Urumiah, in Azerbaijan Province, Persia, and the country surrounding it are suffering from an epidemic of typhus fever. The town itself is filled with the sick. The members of the American Presbyterian Mission, located in Urumiah, are doing everything they can to combat the disease. The mission quarters today house several hundred native victims. Nearly the entire missionary staff, including Dr. Harry P. Packard of Denver, are ill. One medical missionary and one of the women workers have succumbed.

With the idea of influencing the Persians, a large force of Turkish infantry is at the present time advancing upon Soudbulag and menacing Tabriz, the capital of the Province of Azerbaijan and thirty miles east of Urumiah, through Meandagmaraga, and the eastern shores of Lake Urumiah.

The Armenians, who some time ago went into a fortified position in the outskirts of the City of Van, continue to hold out against the Kurds, and at several points in the country south of Lake Van, which is in Turkish Armenia, the Armenians have won victories over the Turkish regulars, even capturing a few pieces of field artillery.

On the other hand, a body of Kurds massacred 400 Armenians at a village named Abagya. The Armenians had fortified themselves in a monastery, and they fought until their ammunition was exhausted.

ROCKEFELLER AGENTS FIND POLES STARVING

Terrible Conditions Within Austro-German Lines—Effective Relief Work Elsewhere.

The Rockefeller Foundation received yesterday from its War Relief Commissioners, Ernest P. Bicknell and Eliot Wadsworth, a cable stating that they had made a careful review of the situation in Poland east of the fighting line, including Galicia, and that they had personally inspected the Warsaw district. The number of refugees there is very large and their need great, but is being met by the Central Citizens' Committee which has been well organized for work and is in close touch through various local committees with Galicia. Expenditures for relief are amounting to about 1,000,000 rubles, or approximately $500,000, a month. Commissioners Bicknell and Wadsworth state that, while it is impossible to reach this territory with supplies from America, money is much needed to carry the work along. They consequently recommend that Polish Relief Committees in America forward their funds to the Central Committee of Warsaw as the best method of helping that part of Poland.

For the care of Jewish refugees in the same region, the chief burden is being borne by a committee of representative Jews of Warsaw. This committee, of which Stanislaw Nathan is Chairman, has official recognition, and is taking care of 80,000 refugees at the present time. These are chiefly refugees from smaller communities who have fled to Warsaw. The committee is handling the problems of shelter, food, and employment with efficiency, drawing its funds from the Central Jewish Committee in Petrograd, which acts as the source of supply for the local relief committees of other centres. The Chairman of the Jewish Committee in Petrograd is Baron Alexandre de Ginsburg. The Rockefeller Commission recommends that all in America wishing to relieve destitution among the Jews send their money to Baron de Ginsburg's committee.

From the information received yesterday, the Rockefeller Foundation infers that the relief of destitution on the Russian side of the firing line is being efficiently handled, and that the most urgent need for outside aid is for the relief of the Jewish population.

The latest information in regard to the need in that part of Russian Poland within the German and Austrian lines comes from Carleton Gibson of the Commission for Relief in Poland. He reports that the conditions there are much worse than in the war zone in Belgium and Northern France, and that the population is now actually starving. Bread is the most urgent need. Thus far the efforts of the Commission for Relief in Poland to secure grain from neutral countries in Europe have been unsuccessful. The only source of supply would seem to be the United States and Argentina, but grain from either of these countries destined for Poland would have to be transmitted through Germany, either by way of Rotterdam or the Baltic, and this would require the same toleration from the British and French Governments that they have shown in the case of shipments to Belgium, which would come equally within German control, but are safeguarded by the guarantees under which the Commission for Relief in Belgium is operating. The German Government has made similar guarantees for grain to be imported into Poland, but no arrangements have yet been effected for bringing this about.

RUSSIAN ADMIRAL DEAD.

Von Essen, Commanding in the Baltic, Succumbs to Pneumonia.

PETROGRAD, (via London,) May 21.—Admiral von Essen, commander of the Russian Baltic Fleet, has succumbed to pneumonia at the Marine Hospital at Reval.

Admiral von Essen took part in the Russo-Japanese war. He was in command of the Russian battleship Sebastopol when she was sunk by the Japanese in December, 1904, off Port Arthur. Two months later he crossed the United States on his way from the Far East to St. Petersburg.

Press dispatches of last Fall related a success achieved over the Germans by the Russian Baltic Fleet under command of Admiral von Essen. It was the habit of German warships to approach the Russian line in the Baltic. Being away of this, Admiral von Essen painted several of his cruisers and destroyers with the German colors, and so contrived to join the German fleet. At a given moment the Russian vessels opened fire, sinking one German cruiser and badly damaging another. They then made their escape.

KILLED WITH CANADIANS.

American's Name in Ottawa Death List—Another Wounded.

OTTAWA, Ontario, May 21.—Two names of men with addresses in the United States appear in the casualty list of the Canadian contingent at the battle front in Europe given out here tonight. William John Stevens of Lynn, Mass., was killed in action, and Alexander B. Clarke of Puget, Wash., is reported among the wounded and missing.

The name of one officer, Captain George Horace Bennett of Calgary, appears among the seriously ill. The list contains the names of sixty-six men killed in action, of whom seventeen were non-commissioned officers. Four men died of wounds, fifteen are reported wounded, and eight wounded and missing.

MYSTERY IN WIRES TO WILSON ON NOTE

New Brunswick Persons Receive Tumulty's Acknowledgment of Puzzling Telegrams.

ALLOWED USING OF NAMES

Report That Appeal to "Exert Every Effort to Avoid Hostilities" Was a Blanket Form.

Persons in New Brunswick, N. J., yesterday received from the White House letters expressing appreciation of messages approving the President's stand for neutrality. The letters were signed by "J. P. Tumulty, secretary to the President," and were in response to telegrams, the real origin of which is the subject of wide speculation in New Brunswick.

It was said by one of those who received a letter from the White House that several days ago he was called on the telephone by a person, who said he was the local manager of the Western Union, and who asked if he could obtain the other's name as a signature to a telegram, thanking the President for his attitude and asking him to do everything possible to avert hostilities. The person at the other end of the telephone was told the signature could be had. Whereupon, it is said, a blanket telegram was sent, the message costing the senders 61 cents each.

It was understood by this person and others who sent the telegram that W. A. Sawyer, commercial Superintendent for the Western Union, had instructed operators to solicit the messages.

Denial by Mr. Sawyer.

Mr. Sawyer last night denied all knowledge of the telegrams.

"Certainly no such telegrams were sent at my orders," he said. "This is absolutely the first word I have had of it. And then I couldn't issue orders to telegraph offices all over the country, has has been intimated, because I have no authority outside of my district."

Newcomb Carlton, President of the Western Union, also denied knowledge of the messages to the President.

"It is absolutely untrue that any orders have been issued for Western Union managers to solicit telegrams to President Wilson about the war situation. If any such orders were issued I want to know who sent them."

At least one of the persons who sent the messages said he did not know the exact contents and when he received the letter from Washington, went to the telegraph office at New Brunswick and found this was what was forwarded:

To His Excellency, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States, Washington, D. C.

Commending your policies of neutrality, I urge you to exert every effort to avert hostilities. (Signature.)

The reply received to the telegrams read:

My Dear Mr. —: The President has asked me to thank you for your kind message, and to assure you of his deep appreciation of your generous words. Sincerely yours, J. P. TUMULTY, Secretary to the President.

Operator Recalls Messages.

At the Western Union office in New Brunswick last night it was said by the operator on duty that he sent several days ago seven or eight telegrams to the President referring to the war situation. He did not know who prompted the sending, but referred inquiries to Mr. Fowler.

The operator did not believe the messages had been sent in blanket form, because he thought he had corrected several of them. He said he never had before sent so many messages from New Brunswick on one day to the President. He could not recollect having sent any messages on this subject previous to this week.

Belvidere Brooks, Vice President of the Western Union, said that the idea the telegraph company had gone into peace-making business by having telegrams sent to the President urging peace was absurd.

"It is a rule of the Western Union," he explained, "that no blanket telegrams be sent—that is, the sender must write his message. That in itself should condemn such a report.

"Positively no such order as rumored was ever issued to any Manager of any Western Union Office, and any telegrams sent to President Wilson or anyone else over Western Union wires were sent at the iniative of some one outside of our offices and written by the men who sent them. The whole rumor is too far-fetched to be taken seriously."

MICHIGAN WANTS DIXIE ROAD

Would Have Highway Extended Beyond Chicago to Mackinaw.

CHATTANOOGA, May 21.—Arguments before the Dixie Highway Commissioners for places or the thoroughfare from Chicago to Miami, were completed tonight by contesting delegations from six States. Representatives from Illinois will be heard early tomorrow, then the commission will determine the route.

Claims of sections competing for the route in Tennessee, Kentucky, Ohio, and Indiana were presented today, chief interest being held by the rivalry between Louisville and Cincinnati.

Argument for Ohio was led by ex-Governor James Cox, ex-Congressman Ralph D. Cole, and Harry R. Probasco of Cincinnati. Mr. Cox declared that "the Dixie highway will live only if it proves a real factor of travel from the North to the South." He advocated the extension of the road from Cincinnati to Toledo, there to connect with the Lincoln memorial highway.

P. T. Cosgroves, as the representative of Michigan, asked that the highway be extended north from Chicago through the resort region to Mackinaw.

Peter Lee Atherton spoke for the Louisville-Nashville route. Among points of interest along the line he mentioned the Lincoln Farm and Mammouth Cave.

WOMEN FAVOR PLEA FOR STRONG ARMY

Call for Military Preparedness Is Cheered by Fort Washington Chapter, D. A. R.

MRS. STORY TELLS OF GAINS

Philadelphia Man Asks Women to Influence Legislation to Mark Movements of Continental Army.

Hearty applause from the members of the Fort Washington Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, gathered at the Isham Mansion, Isham Park, Broadway and 212th Street, yesterday, followed a quotation by Mrs. Thomas Hugh Boorman, Regent, that it was "unwisdom to a high degree not to give to the army and navy of this country the greatest scientific advantages required by their respective professions."

"As patriotic women," continued Mrs. Boorman, "we must be as loyal and show the same patriotic spirit shown by our ancestors in the Revolution. What a magnificent thing it would be if the entire 87,000 women of our organization would do this."

The manner in which these statements were received left no doubt regarding the Daughters' ideas on the necessity of national preparedness in a military sense.

Among those present was Vice Regent Mrs. Napoleon F. Bodwin, just returned from Paris, where on Feb. 22 last, with all the excitement of the big war around her, she, with tender thoughts of home and country and the Fort Washington Chapter, adorned the statue of Washington erected by the women of America in 1900 in the Place d'Iena, with a wreath.

At yesterday's meeting Fort Washington Chapter received a new banner from its Treasurer, Mrs. J. P. Marshall, and a Revolutionary twelve-pound shrapnel shell from Reginald Pelham Bolton, who dug it up recently at old Fort Independence, Kingsbridge.

Mrs. William Cumming Story, President General of the national body, came all the way from the lower part of Long Island to the end of Manhattan Island in honor of the chapter, and with her were Mrs. Simon Baruch, Regent of the Knickerbocker Chapter, and Mrs. Livingston Rowe Schuyler, Regent Manhattan Chapter.

The speaker of the day, Oliver Randolph Parry, came from Philadelphia to tell the women about the Corylees Ferry of Revolutionary days. The Rev. Edmund Banks Smith, Chaplain at Governors Island, made the opening prayer.

Mrs. Story told of the work that the D. A. R. had done during her administration. Beginning eight years ago with an indebtedness of $125,000 for the Continental Memorial Building, Washington, this amount had been reduced to $50,000; $16,000 had been devoted to Red Cross work, and $2,000 toward paying for more land at the rear of the Memorial Building and this, "without undue economy, without discharging a clerk or reducing a salary."

"There is a prospect of entire harmony in the organization," concluded Mrs. Story.

Mrs. Simon Baruch told of the work she was doing with the "Children of the Republic," teaching patriotism to children in institutions and public schools, forming them into chapters of the organization and how little foreigners who could hardly speak English had learned to say: "I am an American."

Mr. Parry told the members of the chapter and their guests that the course of the whole movement of the Continental troops during the great struggle for freedom should be marked by parks, monuments, archways, and mile stones. He asked the women to require a pledge from candidates for offices to use their influence to pass any or all bills proposing suitable to mark "the hallowed ground upon which trod the Continental Army of '76."

Among those present yesterday were Mrs. Enoch Henry Currier, Mrs. George Wilson Smith, Mrs. George Franklin Warr, Mr. and Mrs. Andrew C. Stegman, Mrs. James P. Davenport, Mrs. Hohn, Chamberlain, Miss Anne Sayre Thompson, Mrs. G. A. Pollett, Mrs. Aaron P. Blanck, and T. Hugh Boorman.

WOMEN HOME FROM HAGUE.

Peace Delegates Believe Their Efforts Will Help End War.

Fourteen delegates to the International Congress of Women at the Hague on April 28 and 29, returned yesterday from Rotterdam on the Holland-America liner Kyndam satisfied that the Peace Conference, as it was popularly known, had adopted suggestions that would ultimately contribute toward bringing the war to an end. They said that there was not sufficient room in the Peace Palace for the thousand delegates so the conference was held in the large hall of the Zoological gardens.

Miss Florence Holbrook, principal of the Forestville School of Chicago, said that the United States, with its sixty delegates had the largest representation with the exception of Holland. The belligerent countries, with the exception of France and Russia, sent delegates.

"The most impressive feature of the entire meeting," Miss Holbrook said, "was when the 1,000 women delegates rose to their feet and offered five minutes silent prayer for the dead on the battle fields of Europe. Miss Jane Addams o Chicago, Mme. Genoni of Italy, and Dr. Aletta Jacobs of Amsterdam were appointed a committee to negotiate with the Governments of the belligerent nations toward peace. They are now on their mission. No ill feeling was shown by the delegates from countries now at war. German delegates mingled freely with those sent by England."

Fifty mmbers of the New York branch of the Woman Peace Party will welcome the return tomorrow of three of the delegates, Mrs. Frank Cothren and Miss Mary Chamberlain of the New York branch, and Mrs. W. I. Thomas of Chicago, who will arrive on the American Line steamer New York.

Mrs. Amos Pinchot, Chairman of the New York branch; Mrs. Crystal Eastman Benedict, Vice Chairman; Mrs. Henry Villard, Miss Alice Carpenter, and Miss Ida Proper will head the delegation that will meet them at the pier.

THEATRE CROWD SEES FIGHT

Actor and Newsboy Arrested in Front of Hotel Claridge.

Joseph Ross of 1,394 Second Avenue, who sells newspapers at Broadway and Forty-sixth Street, was fined $10 by Magistrate Marsh in the Men's Court last night, and Charles Thiverage, a moving picture actor of 267 West Forty-fifth Street, was discharged when they were arraigned on complaint of Policeman Hutterman of the West Forty-seventh Street Station for fighting in front of the Hotel Claridge.

Hutterman told the Magistrate that the two men were "having it out" before a crowd of theatregoers early in the evening and when he interrupted the fight, Thiverage had a badly bruised face. According to Ross he struck Thiverage in an argument over a girl. Who, or what relation she bore to the men was not disclosed, but Thiverage denied the quarrel was over a girl.

"He simply called me over to his stand when I was passing and although I never saw him before, he struck me," declared the actor.

As he paid his fine, Ross remarked: "Money don't come easy, but it's worth it."

ALSATIAN MEN HONORED.

More Than 2,000 of Them Have Received the Iron Cross.

German newspapers call attention to the fact that up to date more than 2,000 men of Alsace and Lorraine who are fighting in the German Army have received the Iron Cross.

These figures are significant in view of the fact that the number of Alsatian and Lorraine officers in the army is relatively small and that the decorations for bravery were bestowed, therefore, for the most part, upon common soldiers or subaltern officers.

BUYS FOOD FOR MEXICO CITY

International Committee Tries to Relieve Serious Conditions.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 21. — Secretary Bryan announced today that advices from Mexico City indicated that the food situation was serious, and that this was specially true with reference to the supply of corn. The telegram stated that this condition was due in a large measure to the lack of communication, and that several demonstrations had taken place among the populace on account of the food shortage. Secretary Bryan's advices are to the effect that the convention and the local Government in Mexico City are understood to be giving consideration to methods for relieving the situation.

The International Relief Committee in Mexico City has bought in the northern part of Mexico about 2,500 tons of cereals for distribution among the needy in Mexico City, and satisfactory arrangements can be made regarding transportation and guarantees from the various officials in control of the different sections through which the supplies would have to be shipped.

The State Department received word from Vera Cruz today that four legation mail pouches, six sacks of letters, and thirty sacks of miscellaneous mail would be sent from Vera Cruz to the Postmaster at Puebla on May 22 for Mexico City.

DE LA BARRA ADDS DENIAL.

Repudiates Letter Given Out by Carranza Agency.

PARIS, May 21.—Francisco de la Barra, at one time Provisional President of Mexico, denied today that he had ever received a certain letter alleged to have been addressed to him on May 30, 1914, by José Limantour, former Minister of Finance of Mexico.

This letter was given out in New York by the Mexican Bureau of Information, a Carranza agency, on April 29, of this year, and it was published the day after. It appeared together with another letter said to have been written by General Porfirio Diaz to General Felipe Angeles.

Señor de la Barra says the letter to him is an absolute invention. No such communication ever was received, and Señor Limantour informs him no such letter ever was written.

ATTACK ON MONTEREY.

Carranza Also Reports an Advance on Mexico City.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

VERA CRUZ, May 20, (via Galveston, May 21.)—It is officially announced that General Caballero has taken Linares, between Victoria and Monterey, and that the Constitutionalists are attacking Monterey.

General Gonzales has taken command of the advance on Mexico City.

Traffic has been resumed between Vera Cruz and Queretaro.

MARGINAL ROAD OPPOSED.

Estimate Board Asked to Give Rehearing and Grant Delay.

Edward P. Doyle of the Real Estate Board of New York spoke before the Board of Estimate yesterday for a rehearing on its action in reserving $6,685,835 for the marginal railroad in Brooklyn. Herbert R. Limberg represented to the board that his clients considered that as the Governor was about to sign the Direct Tax Bill the construction of the marginal railroad should lie over to a more favorable time.

Acting Mayor McAneny failed to see the connection between the action of the Governor and the marginal railroad bill. As neither the Mayor nor President Pounds of Brooklyn was present, he felt that yesterday was not a fitting time to hear the opposition.

Controller Prendergast expressed the opinion that the question was raised before the board in an attempt to influence the Governor's action on the bill.

The hearing will be granted later, when the Mayor and President Pounds have returned.

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Greater satisfaction, better materials, more thorough workmanship no clothes could embody. It is because they are in our clothes in the greatest quantity that we constantly dwell upon this quality distinction in our daily talks.

Spring Suits $18 to $45
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364-368 and 368 Fifth Avenue, 46TH AND 47TH STS.

Feature, for Today,

A Sale of Tailleur Suits
at $28—$35—$45 Heretofore $45 to $75

Street, travel and outing styles, for women and misses.

Handsome Calling and Demi-costume Suits
—formerly $75, $85, $95—at $58 and $65

Smart Coats—at $25 and $35
Formerly $35, $45 to $55

Of tweed, serge, gabardine, tartan-plaid velours, chamois cloth, fashionable stripes and checks—small groups of remaining garments from various lines.

Georgette-crepe and Crepe-de-Chine Blouses—at $9
Attractive styles in light and dark shades (especially priced).

Fashionable Hats—$10—$15—$20
Formerly $18, $25, $35, $45

PEACE MEN PRAISE PRESIDENT'S COURSE

Mohonk Conference, in Platform, Lauds His Steadfast Maintenance of Neutrality.

EVADES DEFENSE PLANS

Pays No Heed to the Urgings of Garrison and Wood and Chester.

MOHONK LAKE, N. Y., May 21.—President Wilson's stand in the international crisis was approved by the Lake Mohonk Conference on International Arbitration tonight at the conclusion of its twenty-first annual meeting. The conference platform made this declaration:

"We express our gratitude to the President of the United States for steadfastly maintaining the neutrality of our Government and for asserting, with firmness, clarity, and restraint, the rights of our people as citizens of a neutral nation."

The platform, as prepared by the platform committee, did not mention the matter of greater preparation for national defense which was urged upon the conference by Secretary of War Garrison, Major Gen. Leonard Wood, and Rear Admiral Colby M. Chester, retired. The members of this committee were Dr. Charles W. Eliot, President Emeritus of Harvard University; Dr. Elmer Ellsworth Brown, Chancellor of New York University; Professor John B. Clark of Columbia University, Senator Henri La Fontaine of Belgium, Andrew B. Humphrey of New York, Executive Director of the American Peace and Arbitration League; Ex-Governor Simeon E. Baldwin of Connecticut, and Lucius M. Cuthbert, a Denver business man.

After long deliberation the committee drafted a platform which, in addition to the paragraph approving the action of President Wilson, contained the following:

"The Lake Mohonk Conference on International Arbitration, although meeting this year in circumstances that tend to discourage the hopes entertained by many as to the maintenance of general peace, particularly among the larger and more powerful nations of the world, reaffirms its faith in the beneficence of the measures for the advancement of which the conference was founded. The present war daily furnishes convincing proof of the superiority of those methods over the resort to violence.

"We invite the thoughtful attention of all peoples and nations seeking a substitute for war to a consideration of the three following proposals as a basis for joint action by any two or more powers, to be binding on the signatories:

"1.—All justiciable questions arising between the signatory powers not settled by negotiation shall be submitted to a judicial tribunal for hearing and judgment, both upon the merits of the case and upon any question of jurisdiction.

"2.—All non-justiciable questions arising between the signatories and not settled by negotiations shall be submitted to a council of inquiry and conciliation for hearing, consideration, and recommendation.

"3.—Conferences between the signatory powers shall be held from time to time to formulate and codify rules of international law, which shall thereafter govern in the decisions of the judicial tribunal mentioned in the first proposal."

The conference adopted the platform without a dissenting vote. The Special Committee on the Rights of Aliens recommended, and the conference adopted, a resolution urging Congress to extend the jurisdiction of the Federal courts as to criminal prosecutions for violations of the treaty rights of aliens.

Business Men's Proposals.

Many reports and papers were read at the sessions of the afternoon and evening. The report of the Business Men's Committee, read this afternoon by the Chairman, L. M. Cuthbert of Denver, asserted that disputes between nations "ought to be justly settled through the proceedings of international tribunals instead of war." Nevertheless the committee asserted its belief "that it is the part of wisdom at present for the United States to be fully prepared to defend itself from possible injustice and aggression," and advocated "the strengthening of our military and naval forces so as to effectively protect our coast."

Thereport recommended the code of international law, the establishment of a permanent international court of justice, and of an international police force to execute the decrees of the court.

Edward A. Filene of Boston, national councillor of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, another speaker this afternoon, said that the United States should be willing to make sacrifices to prove its right to a place in the councils which eventually will settle the war. Such a settlement, he said, "will be made almost inevitably by those diplomats who have been unable or have failed to prevent the war. This will mean that Europe, and in fact the world, will remain an armed camp with the seeds of future wars sown, and our nation involved in the cost of maintaining armaments heavier than has ever been necessary before.

"When this happens," he continued, "to this country will come a period of the most serious competition we have ever experienced; for the manufacturers of England, France, and Germany, and the other nations involved in the war will be trying to get into this market on the basis of what they can get. No tariff which it is possible to imagine we can apply will protect us from such competition as that."

William A. Weir, Justice of the Supreme Court of the Province of Quebec, praised the "calm wisdom" of the United States Government in its diplomatic relations with the European belligerents.

Ex-Governor Baldwin made an address on "avoiding occasions of war," in which he approved the use of "courtly phraseology" in diplomatic negotiations. "A Government that would avoid occasions for war," he said, "when communicating with foreign powers should measure its words, for they are the words of all its people."

Chester Stirs Conference.

Admiral Chester, another of the afternoon speakers, aroused intense enthusiasm. Called upon to speak for the navy, Admiral Chester pleaded for greater military preparation. He said:

"Theories now will not apply. We are coming to a question of practice. I fought in three wars. I had preparatory orders for two other wars which were averted only by the fact that the nevy was mobilized when trouble was threatened with Spain in 1870 and with Chile in 1892. Nothing else in the world but the mobilization of the navy would have prevented those wars.

"I can assure you that you must be prepared for the inevitable that is certain some time to some. One of the dangers to this country is 'women's propaganda against militarism. Don't try to bring your boys up to dread the inevitable. Don't bring them up to be mollycoddles. Only the great Prince of Peace himself will ever bring about cessation of war. Disarm this nation? Yes, when crim, shall cease and young men shall cease to go about the street and commit murder for $6 a head. When good will and good fellowship shall prevail throughout the earth, then, and not till then, will this nation disarm."

At its final session tonight, the prize given by Chester Dewitt Pugsley of New York for the best essay on the subject of international arbitration written by an American college student was presented to Robert Brown, a junior in the University of Arkansas.

Addresses were made by the Rev. Frederick Lynch of New York, Secretary of the Church Peace Union founded by Andrew Carnegie; Miss Mary E. Woolley, President of Mount Holyoke College, and Dr. S. O. Mitchell, President of Delaware College. In referring to the European war Dr. Mitchell said: "The moral judgment of America may prove to have more weight than armies and navies in deciding the colossal issues at stake."

Miss Woolley in her address said: "It is a great and inspiring task that is presented to the educational forces of the world, the task of leading in the understanding of other nations and races, replacing fear and suspicion and hatred by sympathy and co-operation and the spirit of kindliness; expanding the theory of personal ethics into the theory of national and international ethics, nay, more, showing that any system of ethics which does not include the larger view is only half ethical, that 'righteousness and good-will apply to nations as well as to individuals'; aiding in the development not only of an 'international mind,' but also of an international conscience, an international heart, and an international soul."

NORMAN ANGELL'S PLAN.

Author Suggests Way to Bring Germany to Terms.

Norman Angell, author of "The Great Illusion," who came here to attend the Mohonk Peace Conference, in a formal statement yesterday, discussed the sinking of the Lusitania and America's future course. Mr. Angell said that he spoke as an America. In the preface to one of his recent books Mr. Angell explained that despite the fact that he had reverted to his original British citizenship because of prolonged absences abroad he maintained his right to discuss American problems as an American.

Mr. Angell stated emphatically that he expressed no opinion as to the adequacy or otherwise of American armaments, nor even as to whether America should go to war. In certain circumstances he certainly thought she ought. But as to possible alternatives to war and as to the facts of the present situation, he said:

"The sinking of the Lusitania is an abominable murder, an offense which words simply fail to describe. All normal men feel and rightly feel in favor of any punishment which would be effective that is to say which would reach the real culprits and help to make a recurrence of such a crime, or anything like it, impossible in the future."

Mr. Angell discussed at some length what a war would mean and then took up the other side, saying:

"I will indicate the kind of action which might constitute a possible alternative. Assume that America has decided that the general polic yfor which she shall stand will be the prohibition of the destruction of merchant ships by either combatant, the prohibition of the use of unanchored mines, the freedom from molestation of neutral trade, &c. Coupled with this in the case of Germany would be the demand for ample compensation for damage done, &c. America could make it plain that she acted in this matter not merely for herself, but on behalf of all neutral interests in this and in future wars.

"She should then make it plain to, say, Germany in the first instance, that until satisfaction were given in these matters the United States would retain even after the conclusion of the present war all German ships now in American ports, would cancel the royalties on German patents, would indefinitely prohibit the importation of German goods, cease all direct communication by mail or cable, would in fact institute a carefully organized system of non-intercourse

"It would not be for Germany to make the reply she felt fit. For the moment her military or naval action would not be of a very terrifying kind; her military and naval forces are otherwise employed. Indeed, it would be perhaps a very long time before Germany would make up her mind to aggression against the United States, and this compulsory delay would give her an opportunity of weighing the pros and cons of acceding to the American demands. In such a situation sober reflection would have a greater chance as against patriotic passion than would be possible after a formal declaration of war."

Service for Spanish War Dead.

The camps of New York County of the Spanish War Veterans will hold a military memorial service at St. Patrick's Cathedral tomorrow afternoon at 4 o'clock in honor of the soldier and sailor dead. The camps will assemble at the armory, Sixty-eighth Street and Broadway, at 3 o'clock, and proceed down Broadway to Fifty-ninth Street, to Fifth Avenue, to the Cathedral. A halt will be made at the Maine monument to place a wreath in memory of those who perished on the warship.

PERKINS WINS OPPONENTS.

They Drop Fight Against Automobile Road in Palisades Park.

George W. Perkins in his capacity as Chairman of the Interstate Palisades Park Commission gave such pratical reasons last night for the proposed automobile road along the west shore of the Hudson River that an organized opposition, which was to have been presented against the plan at a meeting in the St. Agnes Library Building at 444 Amsterdam Avenue, was withdrawn, and Mr. Perkins was simply requested to defer the building of the road as long as possible. Among the opponents of the driveway at the foot of the cliffs of the Palisades were representatives of the Appalachian Mountain Club, Explorers' Club, Patria and the Fresh Air Clubs, and the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society.

"We have put off building this road as long as we could," said Mr. Perkins. "If this road is not built now, we fear that politics may come into the matter later, resulting in greater damage to the park. The road we propose will be no more than 16 feet in width. There will be no automobile speeding. We are building a restaurant 200 by 80 feet at the Bear Mountain section of the park, and there we shall compel autoists to pay all that they can be made to pay for the accommodations accorded them. In the main department of the restaurant the less wealthy will find a waiterless and tipless restaurant where they may wait upon themselves and get good food as near as possible to cost."

Mr. Perkins told of the building of fourteen docks for boating parties between Fort Lee and Nyack, of the free beach camping colonies and the acquisition of 30,000 acres of additional land recently, including the gift of 10,000 acres from Mrs. Harriman. Permission has been obtained to operate a ferry to the park from Dyckman Street in Manhattan, connecting with the new road built by the commission from the Palisades waterfront to Englewood, N. J.

SENDS SPEEDER TO JAIL.

Magistrate Leach Loses Patience with Fourth Offender.

Arrested yesterday for speeding his automobile on Hillside Avenue, Jamaica, Max Johnson, who said he lived at 1,994 Madison Avenue, was confronted with this "speeding automobile record" when he was arraigned before Magistrate Leach at Jamaica:

"Fine, $25 in October, $100 in November, and $25 in February."

"Ten days in the City Prison," announced the Magistrate, after referring to Johnson's previous offenses.

"How much does that mean in money?" asked Johnson, as he started to remove a note from a large roll of bills.

"It means ten days in prison, no fine," replied the court. Johnson, stunned by the sentence, went to a cell and his car was sent to a garage.

SAY HE ANNOYED CHILD.

Bronx Man Locked Up on Charge Made by Several Women.

Theodore Ave, who says he is a bartender, out of work since October, was locked up in the Alexander Avenue station yesterday for arraignment today in the Morrisania Court. In the meantime detectives are investigating his story that he was in a vacant lot back of 302 East 139th Street, the Bronx, on Thursday afternoon only to pick herbs. Women in the house caused his arrest, saying he was annoying seven-year-old Helen Hogan, who was on the fire escape.

Ave had some candy in his pocket and he admited he carried it to give to children of whom he was fond. He said he was married and lived at 347 Mott Avenue and Magistrate Deuel held him in $500 bail.

FINDS RIGGS BANK VIOLATED THE LAW

Continued from Page 1.

of the record as yet, would be submitted by the bank.

Stock Brokerage Transactions.

The hearing began to go against the bank this morning with the presentation by the Government of an affidavit setting forth details of an alleged account of the bankrupt stock brokerage firm of Lewis Johnston & Co., purporting to set forth 6,000 transactions for the Riggs National Bank. This was in response to an affidavit presented by the bank yesterday, saying that such entries, if they existed, were false.

Justice McCoy, after the discussion had lasted some time, said the record showed clearly that the Riggs bank was dealing in the stocks on its own account, regardless of who was behind the transactions, and if losses were incurred, they would be losses of the bank, which might or might not be recovered from the parties principal.

Former Senator Bailey, the bank's chief counsel, who was rebuked yesterday by the court for a "grossly improper" statement, today encountered a mild rebuff as to the length of his argument. Mr. Bailey yesterday went into a long narrative of Thomas Jefferson's family tree by the coincidence that John Skelton Williams's middle name was that of a connection of the founder of the Democratic Party. Today he referred to Jefferson's public service abroad at the time of the Constitutional Convention. Later, after quoting the Supreme Court as to the extent of executive "discretion," he turned to Lord Eldon's observation on the point.

"Senator Bailey," said the Justice, "you have just quoted the Supreme Court to the effect that this is a fundamental principle of law, and I agree with that so fully that I suggest that you go on with your argument."

Mr. Bailey angrily said he had only intended to read a few sentences from the great authority, but if the court did not want to hear them he would refrain. He supposed, however, the court would hear a still greater authority, and he then read from Lord Coke.

May Demand and Be Refused.

Mr. Bailey laid stress on a distinction that while the banking act authorized the Controller to call for special reports, the bank was not "required" to make them.

"Your logic," said Justice McCoy, "seems to mean that while the Controller is authorized to call for these reports the bank is not required to make them."

The Court had already indicated its doubt as to fines to be imposed for defaulted reports after periods mentioned in a section of the law applying to the special reports for which no time limit was set. Yesterday he suggested further that he doubted whether Mr. Williams had not invalidated his call for a special report by demanding the oaths of more officers than the law demanded.

Today Justice McCoy indicated that regardless of the propriety of the fine he doubted the jurisdiction of a court in equity, as he could not see that irreparable injury would result to the bank if it sought the normal remedy in a court of law.

This point was strongly contested by Mr. Hogan, who cited the extraordinary demands of Mr. Williams and argued that compliance with those demands would entail enormous expenses for the bank. But aside from the amount of loss, he insisted that an injury was irreparable when it could not be recovered, even though the injury was not ruinous or even heavy.

Justice McCoy listened closely to Mr. Hogan and said he had not read the case of ex parte Young, which was cited by both sides on this point, and that he would read it again.

"And when your Honor does read it," said Mr. Hogan, "I hope your Honor will not read into that case that irreparability is measured by the amount of money at issue."

The Court promised to consider the

GIMBELS

Broadway and 33d Street

Extra! These Men's Summer Suits at $15

Are 'Way Above Average!

Add 50% or even more, to arrive at the price at which their makers intended them to sell, based on their cost of manufacture.

When we, picking carefully, took these Suits remaining when the makers' season was practically over, we recognized them as Suits which would worthily sell at their full prices of $22 or more.

So men get a fine rebate on their Summer clothes, just when they want it most—at the beginning of the wearing season.

These are the details about the Suits:

Materials

The season's favorites in appropriate weights.

Flannels
Cheviots
Serges
Homespun
Scotch-finish
Cassimeres
Unfinished
Worsteds

Patterns

These and the colorings in comprehensive choice.

Glengarry Plaids
Mixtures
Shepherd Checks
Stripe Effects
Tartan Checks
Fancy Browns

Models

Much hand-work; soft, rolling fronts; shoulders and chests without padding or stiffening. Conservative lapels for men who like them. Half lined, to no linings at all. Some half or quarter silk lined — extraordinary at the price. Patch or plain pockets; all sizes. 32 to 48.

$5 and $6 Tennis Trousers, $3.50

A large order placed well in advance makes this low price a fact. Plain white flannel, or fancy striped serge—cut in new models.

Fourth Floor

Men's Leghorn and Milan Straws Hats, at $2

Usually $3 and More

Look around town and see the price for which these hats are sold. We made an extraordinary purchase, which accounts for this good news.

The straw was bleached in the "everlasting sunlight of Italy," and the hats came from that country. The collection includes styles and shapes for every man.

Also Sample Straw Hats At $2

Rough and plain weaves—Sennits, Split Straw, Porto Rican, Javas, Mackinaws and others.

Fourth Floor

Men's $5 Shoes, $3.95 Pair

High and Low Models

New, smart English lasts with low heels and broad shanks, that are so comfortable. All the fashionable leathers, including Russia calf, gun-metal and patent colt. The variety of styles offers wide choice to every man.

$6 Cloth-Topped Shoes, $4.75 Pair

Mahogany Russia calf with fawn cloth top, and gun-metal with gray cloth top.

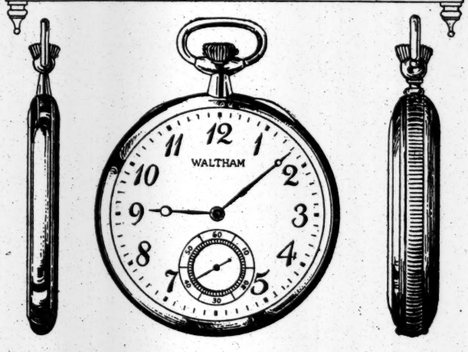
Second Floor

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices

Macy's

Herald Square. B'way, 34th to 35th St.

WALTHAM COLONIAL A



At Macy's First— An American Achievement

The new Waltham *Colonial A* is a triumph of American watchmaking and American industrial initiative.

It is the first very thin timepiece especially designed for full-dress wear made outside of Switzerland. In it American resourcefulness has surpassed the traditional skill of artisans, whose forebears for centuries had been master craftsmen of the horologer's guild.

The New "Thin" Waltham

(exactly depicted above) is a timepiece of the *Riverside* grade with all the beauty, refinement and precision of the costliest American and European watches. It has a full-sized nineteen-jewel movement of admirable accuracy, yet is of the exact thinness of the side view at the left. It is a marvel compared to what was formerly the thinnest American full-sized movement watch, pictured at the right. The hands are of gold and the dial is finished in dull gold.

First placed on the market now, and first on sale at Macy's, exemplifying both Waltham initiative and Macy leadership in merchandising.

Our Price $77.50

We invite you to verify prices elsewhere.

Macy's—Main Floor, Broadway.

Arnold Constable & Co.

No C. O. D.'s
No Approvals

May 22nd Specials in our REMOVAL SALE SERIES

Mail Orders will receive careful and prompt attention.

1,500 Women's Waists and Blouses

ALLOVER EMBROIDERED VOILE—with organdie collar.
CROSS BAR DIMITY—In Tailleur model.
VOILE—With embroidered collar and vestee.
OTHER ATTRACTIVE LINGERIE MODELS—In various styles.
RADIUM SILK—In "Quaker Girl" model; pale pink and white.
CREPE DE CHINE—In box plaited model; hemstitched.
STRIPED TUB SILK—With short sleeves.
DOTTED SWISS—With plain organdie trimming.

Regularly $1.50 **95c**

Regularly $3.00 **1.95**

CREPE DE CHINE—With smocking and hemstitching.
PUSSY WILLOW—In Tailleur model; pale pink and white.
CREPE DE CHINE—Embroidered in eyelet pattern.
HANDKERCHIEF LINEN BLOUSES—Discontinued models.
RADIUM SILK—Tailleur model; in white and pale pink.
GEORGETTE CREPE—Hemstitched; trimmed with filet lace; white and pale pink.
GEORGETTE CREPE—With frill; lace trimmed; white and pale pink.
LINGERIE MODELS—In various styles; lace trimmed.

Regularly $3.95 **2.95**

Regularly $6.75 **5.50**

2,000 Yards Plain Colored Imported Ratines

A thoroughly desirable quality in the most fashionable plain shades—Cadet, Navy, Copenhagen, Sky, Pink, Green, Delft, Grey, Chamois, Helio, Tan and White; 35 inch.

Regularly 75c yard.

19 Cents

NOTE.—*We believe this the lowest price ever quoted at retail for Ratine of this grade.*

All Removal Specials Afford SAVINGS *of* 33⅓% *to* 50%

2,000 Pairs Women's Pure Silk Gloves

Double finger tipped, high grade, perfect fitting, 2 clasp Gloves in a full range of sizes, and in the following shades—Battleship Grey, Pongee, Black and White.

At the Extraordinary Price

45 Cents

Value 75 cents.

3 prs. at 44c pr.; 6 prs. at 43c pr.

AVERAGE 50% SAVINGS in our GREAT HOSIERY EVENT

3 Reasons

1. Discontinuance of wholesale department.
2. Discontinuance of certain lines.
3. Opportune purchase at ½ price.

All sizes various colors

Every item of equal importance

PURE SILK

PURE THREAD BLACK SILK—Light weight; cotton soles and tops. 3 prs., 1.70; 6 prs., 3.30 — *Regularly 90c pr.* **58c**

PURE SILK—Medium weight; extra fine cotton soles and tops; black or white. 3 prs., 2.30; 6 prs., 4.50 — *Regularly $1.00 pr.* **78c**

PURE THREAD BLACK SILK—Extra fine; embroidered or openwork insteps; not every style in every size. 3 prs., 2.75; 6 prs., 5.40 — *Regularly $2.50 pr.* **95c**

COTTON and LISLE

IMPORTED BLACK GAUZE COTTON and **IMPORTED BLACK GAUZE LISLE**—With silk clocks. 3 prs., 70c.; 6 prs., 1.35 — *Regularly 50c pr.* **25c**

IMPORTED COTTON—Medium weight; black or white. 3 prs., 95c.; 6 prs., 1.95 — *Regularly 50c pr.* **35c**

IMPORTED BLACK GAUZE LISLE and **SILK LISLE**—Extra fine; lustrous; Summer weight; black, white or tan. 3 prs., 95c.; 6 prs., 1.95 — *Regularly 50c pr.* **35c**

Women's and Misses'

NOTE—**By applying to the Department Manager a special price will be given to customers for 1 dozen pairs and over, affording a saving not to be overlooked.**

285 Women's Summer Dresses

Complete Sizes. 36 to 44.

Reduced 33⅓%

Latest Models. Full Assortment.

DRESSES—Of printed voile, dimity, white dotted Swiss and woven tissue, in the very latest designs and colorings, including the smart black and white colored striped effects. **3.65**

DRESSES—Of figured mercerized voile, with organdie collar and velvet belt; also white voile with dainty colored border and smart white leather belt. **7.25**

DRESSES—Of the fashionable new voiles, comprising flowered patterns, onyx stripes, checkerboard effects, cluster stripes and dots, with effective trimmings and satin girdles. **5.60**

DRESSES—Of sheer white voile, hemstitched and hand embroidered; also with tucked skirt and lace trimmed waist. **8.65**

All Removal Specials Afford Savings of 33⅓% to 50%.

Saturday Special

Women's and Misses' "Roseberry" Raincoats

Priestley "Gravenette"

In Tan, Navy and Black; all sizes from 14 years to 44 bust.

Regularly **8.75** *$12.50*

The smartest light weight, rainproof Utility Coat of the season. Ideal for Tourist wear, motor and dust protection.

All Removal Specials Given Our Prompt Delivery. Also Special Discounts and our Quality Guarantee.

Broadway & 19th Street

DE PINNA

FIFTH AVENUE
AT THIRTY-SIXTH ST.
NEW YORK

Young Men's Golf and Country Club Clothes

Closely following the standard English models, usually difficult to find in this country.

Norfolk and Knickerbocker suits for golf and general country use, in the newest tweeds and mixtures.

English caps and the latest fancy waistcoats for sporting and ordinary wear.

Riding suits—correct English coats and breeches, of seasonable materials.

Specialists in apparel for outdoor sports, for college men and the younger members of country clubs.

Tennis and Outing Flannels

As much judgment may be used in properly designing these very useful garments as in making an evening dress suit.

Negligee does not mean that the cut of the garment is a negligible quantity.

The lines of De Pinna flannel trousers and outing coats and waistcoats are positively correct.

White or striped flannel trousers, $6.

Outing flannel coats and waistcoats at various prices.

Sport Norfolks of knit cloth or of appropriate cheviots, including black-and-white checks, sizes 32 to 40, at $15.

Young Men's Summer Negligee Suits

Skeletonized coats and waistcoats, with long trousers—blue or green striped flannels and plain Oxford grey—sizes 32 to 40.

Regularly sold at $22 to $25.

Specially priced at $17.50.

The coats of these suits may be appropriately worn with white trousers.

Summer Haberdashery

A young men's store, kept in close touch with leading London haberdashers.

Special tennis and outing shirt, with convertible collar, $2.50.

Imported English foulard ties and special De Pinna make soft collars. Special De Pinna design four-ply linen collars.

"Anniped" Shoes for Young Men

Latest English model outing shoes—new models in white buck with tan leather trimmings.

Black or mahogany brown shoes with contrasting uppers.

Black or brown Oxfords.

DE PINNA

Exclusive Outfitters for Young People

Fifth Ave. at Thirty-Sixth St.

ROCKEFELLER AGAIN HECKLED BY WALSH

Chairman Resents Associates' Attempts to Soften Attacks—Will Run Hearing His Way.

WITNESS DISPLAYS SPIRIT

Resents Imputations as to Motives and Disclaims Responsibility for Colorado Strike Horrors.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—Throughout a hot day in a stifling air, made the more intolerable by the presence of a large crowd stretching out into the corridors, John D. Rockefeller, Jr., remained on the witness stand at the hearing before the Federal Commission on Industrial Relations. The examination was conducted by Frank P. Walsh, Chairman of the commission, with the same relentless and at times savage plainness of language and intensity of manner that characterized the opening of Mr. Rockefeller's testimony yesterday. Because of what was regarded as an authorized statement that the commission at a meeting last night discussed Mr. Walsh's methods and decided that they must be modified, there was expectation that the tone of the questions put to Mr. Rockefeller would be very much softened. But the expectation was not realized, and the witness was pursued all day with questions of the most direct character.

Mr. Rockefeller demanded that there be accorded to him the same rights given to other witnesses, and firmly insisted that Chairman Walsh was seeking to inject into his questions implications against the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company and its officers. Some questions he declined to answer, as improper, and others he characterized as useless.

Chairman Walsh was the sole examiner today, other members taking no part in the questioning. Mr. Rockefeller will be on the stand again tomorrow.

Before the session began the commission held an executive session at the instance of Commissioners Weinstock and Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, who frankly informed Chairman Walsh that they believed the attitude he assumed yesterday toward Mr. Rockefeler had the appearance of hostility.

Mr. Walsh said he had no intention of displaying hostility, but that he could not restrain a tendency to conduct the examination vigorously. He informed his colleagues, moreover, that he was determined to conduct the examination as he saw fit. Later in the open hearing Chairman Walsh emphatically told Mr. Rockefeller he was running the examination, and did not propose to be dictated to by the witness.

Would Resort to Force.

A circumstance considered to be of significance today was the statement by Mr. Rockefeller that he agreed with witnesses who said recently before the commission that after all legal means had been employed for the protection of their lives and property, they would resort to force. This was the position taken by a considerable number of witnesses representing organized labor.

The whole purpose of the day's examination was to connect the action and policy of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company before, during, and since the strike in 1913 with the Rockefellers, father and son. Mr. Rockefeller admitted that he had power to name and unmake Directors and officers of the company, that he approved of the methods employed by his representatives in Colorado in "whipping into line" Governor Ammons to use the State militia to escort strikebreakers into the mines, and that the company equipped and armed Troop A of the State militia, which was organized from superintendents, clerks, physicians, and mine bosses of the company, this being the organization that killed miners and their wives and children at Ludlow. Mr. Rockefeller himself spoke of the affair as the "Ludlow massacre," and said in extenuation of the deaths that the evidence seemed to show that many lost their lives from being smothered, rather than shot.

Circulated a Hillis Sermon.

Much time was spent on the strike publicity work done through Ivy L. Lee, and an extended passage was devoted to a sermon by the Rev. Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis of Brooklyn, entitled "The Real Issue of the Strike in Colorado," that was printed and distributed by Mr. Lee apparently through an agency in Detroit. The facts in regard to this sermon came out because it was sent to all the students at Cornell.

Dean James H. Brewster of the Law Department of the State University of Colorado, testified that he wrote a letter to Dr. Hillis protesting against his alleged misstatements of fact about the strike. Dr. Hillis did not answer the letter or take any steps, he said, to correct the misrepresentations in his sermon.

Dean Brewster charged that gifts of $100,000 in each case had been given to two colleges in Colorado as a reward for a statement signed by the Presidents of those colleges declaring that the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company should be supported by good citizens as against the strikers. Mr. Rockefeller declared with emphasis that he resented the imputation.

Chairman Walsh read from a letter from Mr. Rockefeller to Mr. Lee to show that the Hillis sermon was to be used in the campaign of publicity for the company.

When Mr. Rockefeller took the stand in the morning he read a statement making more clear his position in regard to the case of John R. Lawson of the miners' organization, who is under sentence of life imprisonment for a murder growing out of his participation in the strike. Mr. Rockefeller said yesterday he would do all in his power to see that there should be no injustice done in Lawson's case. In his statement today, he said:

"Since giving my testimony yesterday, I have read with care the stenographer's transcript of the questions asked by the Chairman of this commission in reference to the Lawson trial and my view of certain hypothetical cases and the course I would take should the facts subsequently prove to be as presented. As these questions all relate to a criminal appeal at present pending before the courts of this country, I feel that my position cannot be too precisely stated.

"I have no more right than has any other citizen in this country to attempt to interfere with or influence the course of justice, and questions which are so framed as to seek to put me in the position of appearing to concede that there has been wilful tampering with the courts or of stating what I am prepared to do to influence the future course of justice, either as respects Mr. Lawson or any other person, I cannot regard as other than improper questions, and a direct reflection upon those who are charged with the administration of justice. To sinister reflections of this kind I must decline to be a party, even by inference.

"Were I, either directly or indirectly, to attempt to influence the judiciary of Colorado as respects the present appeal in Mr. Lawson's trial, I should be guilty of the very procedure against which witnesses before this commission have so strongly protested."

Ludlow Massacre Taken Up.

The hearing had not proceeded far before Mr. Walsh directed the witness' attention to the "massacre at Ludlow," and asked him if he had read the testimony taken before the Coroner's jury. Mr. Rockefeller said that he had not—that he had trusted the officials of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company in their statements in regard to what took place.

"You close your eyes to the crime at Ludlow and the evidence at the inquest?" asked Mr. Walsh. "You sit back in your offices in New York and say, 'I uphold the executives'?"

Mr. Walsh produced a postal card from the mother of a little boy, Frank Snyder, killed at Ludlow while, so Chairman Walsh said, caressing his sister.

"Here is this boy's picture," said the Chairman, sending a photograph over to Mr. Rockefeller. "Do you wish to see it?"

"No; you have described it," said Mr. Rockefeller, putting his hand up in protest as the sergeant-at-arms held the photograph out to him.

"On April 18," said Mr. Walsh, "five days before the Ludlow horror, you got a letter from Mr. Bowers personally addressed to Mr. D. Rockefeller, Jr., in which he stated: 'Another favorable feature of the strike situation is the organization of a military company of 100 volunteers at Trinidad next week; they are to be armed by the State and drilled by the military officers. Another squad has been organized at Walsenburg; they are independent of the militiamen and will be subject to orders of the Sheriff of the county. These volunteers will draw no pay from the State.' Didn't you get from this letter the knowledge that that was a volunteer company that the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company was to pay?"

"If that is what the letter states I must have understood it so," answered Mr. Rockefeller.

"I will ask you if, immediately after the Ludlow massacre, on the next day, you did not receive this telegram from Mr. Bowers: 'Following withdrawal of troops by order of Governor, an unprovoked attack upon small force of militia yesterday by 200 strikers forced fight, resulting in probable loss of ten or fifteen strikers. Only one militiaman killed. Ludlow tent colony of strikers totally destroyed by burning, 200 tents, caused by explosion, showing ammunition and dynamite stored in them. Expect further fighting today. Militia to be reinforced. Suggest you give this information to friendly papers. L. M. Bowers'? What friendly papers?"

Knows of No Friendly Papers.

"If I had undertaken to carry out his suggestion, I would not have known where to turn," Mr. Rockefeller replied.

"Mr. Bowers just imagined you had friendly papers to give this to?"

"I suppose he thought there were some. I don't know any more than you do, but I would not know where to turn in New York to find a friendly paper."

"Please indicate what friendly papers he meant."

"I do not know a friendly paper."

"Did you give it out to the papers?"

"I do not know."

"Did you give it to your publicity agent to give out to the papers?"

"I do not recall."

"You have learned," said Mr. Walsh, reading from a letter or other memorandum, "that Troop A was made up of superintendents, foremen, the clerical force, physicians, store keepers, and mine guards?"

"Does that say 'of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company'?"

"It says it was a troop of men enlisted among the Superintendents and foremen, the clerical force, physicians, storekeepers, mine guards, and other residents of the coal camps. . . . you claim they were not your mine guards?"

"I do not claim one way or the other."

"I will say that the other testimony showed that they were your mine guards, storekeepers, and others," said Mr. Walsh. "Now, these men were actually paid with the money of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company for whatever they did that day?"

"I do not suppose they were off the payrolls of the company because they went into the military company."

"Do you have militia raised in other States in that way?"

"There is another question, Mr. Chairman, I do not think is fair," said Mr. Rockefeller. "I never heard of a case of a man serving in the militia and while doing so his pay being stopped by his employer."

"I will ask you the direct question: Were these men, mine guards, physicians, storekeepers, and others, that went into Troop A, paid by you for what they did that day? Were they kept on the payroll?"

"I do not know," said Mr. Rockefeller.

"Do you know that afterward Troop A wantonly fired on this camp where there were women and children, that they looted the dead, stole their property and set fire with torches and oil to the tents in which they were dwelling?"

"That is one of the reports that have been circulated."

Credits Burning and Looting.

Mr. Walsh read from the report of the Military Commission presided over by Major Boughton as follows: "Beyond a doubt, it was seen to intentionally that the fire should destroy the whole of the colony. This, too, was accompanied by the usual loot. So deliberately was this burning and looting that we find that cans of oil found in the tents were poured upon them and the tents lit with matches."

"That is the report," said Mr. Walsh, "of the Military Commission, signed by Major Boughton. Do you believe it now?"

"Of course I believe the statement made by those gentlemen."

"If you had known that that company, composed in large part of mine guards, was going to be put into the field, what action would you have taken as a Director of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company?"

"I would have taken no action," replied the witness. "I would have deplored the necessity which compelled the officers of the company to resort to such measures to supplement the State force to maintain law and order."

"Have you made any effort of your own, as a director of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, to bring to justice those men in your own employ, who are in Troop A, who may have poured oil on the tents of those people and lit them with matches."

"No."

Chairman Walsh referred to the case of Linderfelt, accused of complicity in the killing of a striker named Tikas and tried and acquitted by a military court.

"As your company was interested in the upholding of the law," continued Mr. Walsh, "has it taken any action to have Linderfelt brought to justice in the criminal courts of Colorado?"

"As I understand it," replied Mr. Rockefeller, "Linderfelt was a member of the State militia, under the orders of the Adjutant General of the State, and I should regard it as interfering with the military authorities of the State and the civil authorities and the authorities that are upholding justice if I were to take any such step as you suggest."

Resents an Imputation.

Mr. Walsh handed the witness a copy of Leslie's Weekly with an advertisement of the Standard Oil Company on the back, and asked if that had any connection with the fact that "Mr. Bowers thought that this was a splendid publication, a good one to send out industrial matter to."

"I resent the imputation," replied Mr. Rockefeller. "I have no connection with any of the Standard Oil Companies."

Mr. Walsh read an article by Professor John J. Stevenson of Columbia University in The Popular Science Monthly, which Mr. Rockefeller in a letter to Mr. Lee had pronounced the best article he had ever seen on the labor question. The article declared that "one E. H. Harriman was of more lasting service to a nation than a million unskilled laborers"; that "unskilled labor is merely animated machinery," and that "owners of industrial concerns assumed all risks." Others of the trade union creed referred to as "peons," and it was said that the principles of the unions were "no better than those of the India thugs, who practiced robbery and murder."

Mr. Walsh wanted to know if Mr. Rockefeller thought these statements were true. The witness declined to give his opinion of the statements separately, but said that the article as a whole was sound and of great value.

Telegrams were read, in which he said that he had finally "got our little cowboy Governor whipped into line" to use the militia to take strikebreakers to the mines. Former testimony was read to show how Attorney General Farrell had persuaded the Governor at the alleged urging of a number of banks to use the troops for the mine operators. Mr. Rockefeller said he had no direct knowledge on the subject, and that the officers of the company could be relied on to do what was best and right.

Seamen's Institute Gets $122,202.

At the meeting of the Board of Managers of the Seamen's Church Institute, 25 South Street, yesterday afternoon Edmund L. Baylies announced that the contributions toward paying off the $150,000 debt on the building amounted to $122,202. Among the contributors since Tuesday were Edward F. Berwind, $1,000; William Cooper Proctor, $250, and E. Francis Hyde, $100.

FLEE FOR SAFETY FROM LASSEN PEAK

California Volcano, in New Eruption, Buries Lands for Miles with Layer of Thick 'Mud.'

FEAR CHANGE FOR WORSE

Experts Think Explosions Are Getting Down Into Real Hot Mass—Activity More Volcanic.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 21.—Dispatches from Redding confirm early reports that Mount Lassen, the California volcano, has emitted such a flood of lava-mud that many persons have had narrow escapes from death, and that many farmers have virtually been ruined because their lands, formerly fertile, have been covered with from four to six feet of "mud." The district in danger is some sixty miles from Redding, and the full extent of the damage will not be ascertained until forest rangers, dispatched from Redding, return to that city.

Forest Supervisor W. J. Rushing arrived early this morning from the Hat Creek district and reported that the creek is out of its banks and is depositing over the flooded country a peculiar substance that, for lack of better characterization, he termed "mud." He has sent two foresters to make an investigation. In part the Redding message says:

"Persistent reports are arriving of a red glow being visible on Lassen at night. W. C. Hall's house and barns were swept away. The farms of Wilbur Wilcox and Charles Hawkins have been submerged in mud. Their families escaped. The volcano is sending forth volumes of smoke and strong sulphuric fumes. No lava and no ashes are being thrown up, just unending mud."

Hat Creek rises on the northern slope of Mount Lassen and flows in a northerly direction for forty miles, emptying into the Pit River. Farms line the whole length of the stream up to Hall's place, which is nearest the mountain.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—The latest reported outbreak of Lassen Peak marks a distinct point in the progressive change in the character of the eruption, according to geological survey experts who place Lassen in the category of more or less dangerous volcanoes. Heretofore, they say, the eruptions have carried only boulders and light ashes and black smoke without illumination. The latest eruption, it is reported, is revealing genuine lava, whose cloud-reflected glow resembles Stromboli, the active volcanic lighthouse of the Mediterranean.

J. S. Diller of the survey has just received a telegram from R. Milford, superintendent of the Northern California Power Company at Redding, dated May 20, saying:

"Lassen Peak in violent eruption 9:30 to 11:30 last night. Fire observed coming from crater. Incandescent ejecta roll down the mountain side. Unobserved spectacle from Volta (ten miles from Lassen Peak). Many in Sacramento valley saw same. At Manzanita Lake (three miles from the crater) today storm clouds prevented complete observation. Activity immensely increased."

The latest eruption means, according to Mr. Diller, that the explosions are getting down into real hot mass and that the activity is more completely volcanic. Heretofore the ejected fragments blown out by the steam explosions were rarely red hot.

BILL FOR SUNDAY $150,655.

Philadelphia Counts Up Cost of 45,000 Trail Hitters.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, May 21.—The Billy Sunday campaign cost this city exactly $150,655.65, according to the certified financial statement published today by the Campaign Committee.

The $150,655.65 includes, according to the statement, $81,184.14 for the tabernacle and actual expenses; $16,224.11 distributed among local charities, and the thank offering of $53,246.80 given to Billy Sunday.

The balance in the hands of the committee is $5,115.57, which will be used in financing "follow-up" evangelistic meetings. There still remains $3,365.53 of the charity collections to be distributed.

The number of registered trail hitters in the report is 45,000. It is declared that more than this number joined churches in the city and nearby towns. The committee estimates that more than 2,000,000 attended the meetings.

GEN. GOETHALS'S ADVICE.

Hint for Young Engineers in Johns Hopkins Speech.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, May 21.—The new Engineering Building and the Academic Building of Johns Hopkins University were dedicated this afternoon. General Goethals made a speech at the dedication of the Engineering Building. Dr. Henry Carter Adams, Professor of Political Economy at the University of Michigan and the first man to receive the degree of Doctor of Philosophy from Johns Hopkins University, dedicated the second structure.

General Goethals was again the centre of attraction. Contrary to expectations, he had nothing further to say about coast defenses. His address was solely upon engineering. While admitting that the technical school was not absolutely necessary to make an engineer, he asserted that "the already extensive field open to the engineer and the possibilities of future expansion make it essential that his education should be of the broadest."

FLAG DAY IN NEW JERSEY.

Acting Governor Edge Designates June 14 for the Date.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., May 21. — Acting Governor Edge today issued a proclamation setting Monday, June 14, for the State's observance of flag day.

"The crisis of affairs of the world at this time," said the Governor, "and the corresponding placidity of our own country make it particularly fitting that we express our most sincere devotion to the flag of our country and what it stands for. Patriotism and love of country in these times should be prominently manifested. The responsibilities which will be cast upon our country as a result of the struggle abroad and as the agent of humanity will bring into greater prominence than ever before the flag of the land of the free. It will radiate more beautifully for friendly eyes and will arouse new terror for the foes of liberty and of lawful, peaceable Government."

FRANK INNOCENT, SAYS JUDGE POWELL

Ex-Member of Georgia Court of Appeals Urges Gov. Slaton to Extend Clemency.

OBSERVED TRIAL CLOSELY

Helped Judge Roan Prepare Instructions to Jury, and Quotes Him in Prisoner's Favor.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Ga., May 21.—Judge Arthur G. Powell, a former member of the State Court of Appeals, has written to Governor Slaton and the Prison Commission, declaring his conviction that Leo M. Frank did not murder Mary Phagan. As an intimate friend of the late Judge Roan, who presided at Frank's trial, Judge Powell also asserts that Judge Roan did not believe Frank was guilty.

Judge Powell's letter to Governor Slaton and the Prison Commission in part is as follows:

Gentlemen: I feel it proper to make this statement:

I was an intimate friend of Judge Roan. If he were living I would not attempt to speak for him. Since his mouth is closed by death, I feel that it is due to him and to Frank that I should give you the benefit of what I know of how he felt as to the defendant's guilt.

Frequently during the trial he advised with me, sending for me often to come to the courthouse. I cannot, with brevity, detail the conversations I had with him. The substance of what he told me is, that he did not believe the defendant to be guilty. He expressed this opinion, in substance, to me at various times during the trial.

Also, at his request, I prepared portions of his charge to the jury.

I mention this fact merely to show that I had opportunity of intimate knowledge of the state of his mind. Why, with these views, he did not grant the new trial, which from his conversation with me I fully expected him to grant, I do not know and cannot explain. I had known Judge Roan for a number of years, and I can say he was not himself during the trial and afterward.

I was present in court a number of times during the trial, and kept up with the evidence. I had no interest in it. If I was theoretically interested it was on the side of the State, as my partner, Mr. Hooper, was engaged in the prosecution. What I saw of the trial convinced me that the defendant was innocent. To any critical mind there must be grave doubt of his guilt. As a citizen of the State, permit me to say that I hope he will be pardoned or that his sentence will be commuted.

I have recently been in various parts of South Georgia, and have been surprised to find how strong and practically unanimous the sentiment there is against his being hanged, though there was considerable feeling against him in that section at the time of the trial.

A. G. POWELL.

Supplementing his letter, Judge Powell said he understood other prominent lawyers would write letters asserting their belief that Frank was not guilty, or at least that his guilt had not been sufficiently established.

JURY STILL OUT; 11 FOR ROOSEVELT

Continued from Page 1.

from the Court House. Apparently the eleven men who had stood strongly by Colonel Roosevelt since the beginning had used all their persuasive force upon the recalcitrant Barnes man, Edward Burns, without the slightest effect.

The eleven Roosevelt men walked in a group by themselves. The one Barnes man was ostracised and kept to himself. He was, however, the only happy-looking one of the group. He laughed as he passed the waiting newspaper men but did not say anything. Deputy Sheriff had him under special protection. Seemingly he thoroughly enjoyed the peculiar situation. The eleven others showed plainly their resentment at having to spend another night in the cramped jail quarters. They scowled at Burns and acted as if only the presence of the guard of Deputy Sheriffs kept them from trying a fistic argument in the street.

There is not the slightest indication that the twelve men will be able to agree. Burns's evident attitude was that he had made up his mind to stick out for his hero to the last. The men will be allowed to fight it out in their sleeping room, but if an agreement is reached it will have to be in the form of a sealed verdict, to be opened by Justice Andrews in the morning.

The court room was not at all crowded when Justice Andrews ascended the bench at 10 o'clock this morning, and not more than a dozen women were present. As soon as court was called to order there was handed to Justice Andrews a sealed envelope which had come from the jury room. Everyone thought that the jurors had written out their verdict. Instead, the foreman had sent a note stating that a peculiar situation had arisen and asking that the Justice come to the jury room for a conference. The Justice ordered that the jurors come into court instead. A minute later they appeared.

"There is very little that I can say in addition to what I have already said," said Justice Andrews to the jurors. "Any questions must necessarily be asked here in court, and only here can I give any instructions. If there is any further construction of the law that you wish me to make I will be glad to do so. If there is any dispute regarding any portion of the evidence, I will be glad to have it read to you, if you will state what it is. That's about as far as I can go."

The jurors looked at one another and then all arose and filed out of the room. Nothing more was heard from them until eleven o'clock, when word was sent to the Justice that they had agreed upon a verdict. Then the Justice solemly warned the spectators that a demonstration would not be tolerated. He said he had instructed the Sheriff and his deputies to see that his orders were carried out. Immediately afterward the jurors came in and took their seats.

Court Clerk Charles J. Clarke asked them if they had agreed upon a verdict. The foreman, Warren J. Somers, a middle-aged gray-haired man, who is in the wholesale grocery business here, replied that a verdict had been reached.

"How do you find?" asked the Clerk. Several of the jurors talked among themselves for a few moments. One of them, Leonard K. Hungerford, leaned over and whispered to Mr. Burns. Then Foreman Somers stood up and said:

"We find for the defendant, with the suggestion that the costs be evenly divided between the two parties."

Justice Andrews looked puzzled. There was a look of wonderment on Colonel Roosevelt's face.

"The court is prohibited by law from accepting a verdict in that form," the Justice finally said. "The verdict is hardly proper. Gentlemen, you must retire and find a verdict, either for the plaintiff or the defendant. A suggestion as to who is to pay the costs must not be put in."

The Jury Is Polled.

Foreman Somers arose and with a smile asked the court if he would allow a standing vote to be taken. Clerk Clarke immediately began to poll the jury. He began with No. 1, Henry Hoag, a Republican.

"I find for the defendant," Juror No. 1 responded. After nine other jurors had made the same reply, Mr. Burns was reached.

"For the plaintiff," he said in a tone of decision. Mr. Burns has a heavy, impassive countenance, and he did not move a muscle when he announced his verdict. When the last juror had responded, Justice Andrews said simply:

"Gentlemen, you will return to your room until you can agree upon a verdict."

Stewart F. Hancock, local counsel for Mr. Roosevelt, asked the court to instruct the jury that the court could not accept a verdict for the defendant with the suggestion that the costs be divided, but that the attorneys would discuss the proposition and make their own agreement. William D. Barnum, for Mr. Barnes, made strenuous objection. The court said he could give the jury no such instruction.

The jurors then went back to their room, and they were not heard from again during the day. The Justice sat on the bench until 12:30 o'clock, when he announced an adjournment until 2. Soon after court reconvened, as no word had come from the jurors indicating an agreement, Justice Andrews announced an adjournment until 5 o'clock. The deadlock was still on at that hour, and, then it was announced that an adjournment would be taken until 10 o'clock in the morning. It was also announced that if an agreement had not been reached by 11 o'clock tonight the jurors would be locked up for the night. It is possible that if an agreement has not been reached when court opens tomorrow morning Justice Andrews will discharge the jury.

Soon after court reopened in the afternoon the jury sent a message to the court. Justice Andrews called one attorney for the plaintiff and one for the defendant. The two lawyers left the courtroom and went to the jury room. They escorted the foreman to a telephone booth in the Judge's chambers. The foreman used the telephone for about five minutes and then returned to the jury room. The attorneys who went to the telephone with the foreman said he simply called his own home.

She Wanted to Hug the Colonel.

When the jurors had retired after giving their near-verdict the spectators crowded about Colonel Roosevelt and shook his hand. A pretty young woman who sat near him told the Colonel that she wanted to hug him. The Colonel beamed and grasped her hands.

"Thank you so much," he replied. When the Colonel went to the Onondaga Hotel a huge bouquet of flowers was presented to him. During the afternoon he wore one of the flowers as a boutonniere. The Colonel took huge delight in displaying a present he had received from an admirer in Troy. In a small box were several blue and white buttons marked "1." With them was a card that bore this inscription: "An antidote for crooked politics for Mr. Barnes; to be taken before each meal."

When the Colonel was asked to make a statement, he said:

"It would be manifestly improper for me to say anything until a verdict has been rendered. Even then, I intend to let my counsel, Mr. Bowers, do all the talking for me."

Some of the Roosevelt lawyers have compiled statistics regarding the famous trial. They found that in all 104 witnesses testified. The defense called thirty-two witnesses, besides the Colonel, and the plaintiff seventy-one, including Mr. Barnes, and fifty-eight former Senators and Assemblymen who took part in the contest over the election of a United States Senator in 1911. There are in the record 3,738 pages of testimony, containing in all 934,500 words, exclusive of the many letters that figured in the case. There were 256 exhibits, several of which included many letters and newspaper clippings.

Up to 11 o'clock tonight the jury had been out thirty-one hours and fifteen minutes.

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SOCIALISTS DESIRE GERMANY'S DEFEAT

The Root of Military Power Must Be Annihilated, Writes Anatole France.

WELLS AND HEWLETT AGREE

"Just Now We Had Better Be Getting on with the Fighting," Concludes Jerome K. Jerome.

The Clarion, a British Socialist weekly, edited by Robert Blachford and Alexander M. Thompson, has received a number of letters from well-known Socialists and anti-militarists concerning the terms of peace the Entente Powers shall impose or accept. Anatole France, the famous French man-of-letters, writes as follows:

Dear Colleague: I have said it very emphatically from the beginning of the war, and I can only repeat it: the Allies owe it to the whole of Europe, and they owe it to themselves, to prosecute this war of deliverance to the complete strangling of the Pan-German aspirations which have disturbed Europe for forty years. At the price of the most cruel sacrifices, they must destroy the military power of Germany and of German Austria to its very roots. The disarmament of the Germanies concerns the peace of the world, which is so dear to our hearts. We must bequeath to our children a Europe delivered from the Teuton menace. No peace, no truce, until the enemy of the human race is overthrown!

I shake hands cordially and as a good ally. ANATOLE FRANCE.

The French Socialist Deputy Edouard Vaillant declares, after reviewing the work done by the Socialists of the Allied nations since the war began, that no peace is possible at present, as, while it would save Germany from defeat it "would only be a truce enabling her the better to arm her next aggression," and he continues:

"The war we wage is a war of liberation; it therefore excludes the idea of conquest or annexation; it will restore to their own countries peoples and territories torn from them by conquering foreign violence, such as the invaded regions of France and Belgium and Alsace-Lorraine; it will establish the unity of countries dismembered by conquest. And to secure the peace thus won, the enemy must be stripped in the first place of the means of offense which would enable him again to upset it.

"The peace that we seek is a durable and sure peace of which our victory, the victory of the Allies, must create the necessary conditions, which are: the liberty of the peoples; the independence and autonomy of united nations, without any kind of hegemony or servitude, in the free, pacific, and democratic federation of the United States of Europe."

Opinion of H. G. Wells.

H. G. Wells writes:

"Socialism has no 'Foreign Policy'; it knows nothing of 'Nationalism.' It is human just as science is human, and can have no lesser boundaries. In Socialism as in Science, the World State is implicit. But this war is no fight of nation against nation; it is a fight of the most diversified allies against the ambition of Prussia-led Germany to Germanize the world by force.

"This war, if it destroys Austria and does not destroy the mental and moral dominance of Prussia, will mean not defeat, but victory for all that is evil in Germany and the world. There is no chance for Germany, for the noble, gentle, and splendid qualities that Prussia has obscured, while Prussia grips schools and universities and all the organs of spiritual life. Not Germany nor Germans would we destroy, but that double-headed crow, Kaiserism-cum-Kruppism, which is the blackest omen mankind has ever seen."

This from Jerome K. Jerome:

"The very best time to state your 'conditions of peace' is before you declare war. The next best time is when the war is over and you have defeated your enemy. Just now I think we had better be getting on with the fighting."

Upton Sinclair writes that first Germany must be soundly beaten, and then Germany must be humiliated in such a way—politically, socially, and financially—that she cannot repeat the wrong she has committed, and he adds:

"If England has the sympathy of the neutral world against Germany, it is because in past wars England has been able to understand just that subtle point in psychology, and because Germany has been unable to understand it."

Mr. Sinclair hopes for a revolution in Germany "which will take the nation forever out of the power of the militarists."

Professor Sir Oliver J. Lodge writes:

"The nation as a whole cannot enter into details, but it may strengthen the hands of its responsible Ministers and assist future negotiations if it makes up its mind to a few essentials. Among these are:

"Settlement of boundaries on national and racial lines, in accordance with the wishes of the inhabitants if strongly expressed.

"Punishment of highly placed criminals who ordered atrocities, among which the use of noncombatants as a screen for a firing line is among the most infernal, because it is a newly invented outrage on humanity and beneath the standard of even savage warfare."

Cecil Chesterton says in part:

"It is fitting that the Clarion which was practically the first organ to warn us of the peril of war, should be among the first to recognize the quite equal peril of an insufficient peace.

"By an insufficient peace I mean such a peace as, while perhaps for the moment checking the long-nourished design of the Prussian monarchy to impose vassalage on the free nations of Europe, would leave that monarchy at liberty to resume such designs in the future.

"In my opinion no peace will be worthy of the sacrifices which this war has entailed unless it includes the complete suppression and disarmament of Prussia, the separation from her of the great industrial provinces, notably Silesia and Westphalia, which she has at different times stolen from her neighbors and on which her powerful armaments have been built, and her exclusion from any new confederation or confederations into which it may be found convenient to group the various German States."

Not a Simple Matter, Says Hewlett.

Maurice Hewlett says:

"I cannot believe the settlement will be so simple as most of your correspondents seem to think. To begin with, all the Allies have ends of their own in view as well as the general end, and it is not possible to discuss the position of Germany without saying something about the position which each of the Allies proposes to occupy in relation to Germany. Even the general end is involved in this consideration.

"My own hopes are (1) that the Germanic power may be so distributed that Europe may have a permanent peace; (2) that the principle of nationality—that is, racial independence—be strictly observed; (3) that, so far as may be, there be a general lowering of the standard of armament with, perhaps, the establishment of an international gendarmerie on land and sea, to prevent piracy. The second of these conditions would largely secure the first.

KNOTTY QUESTION IN A WILL.

Did H. B. Baldwin or His Wife, Both on Lusitania, Die First?

The wills of two New Yorkers who were lost on the Lusitania were filed for probate yesterday, and letters of administration upon the estate of a third, who left no will that can be found, were applied for.

Interest centres in the will of Henry B. Baldwin, who was a member of Austin Baldwin & Co., freight contractors, at 115 Broad Street. His wife also perished on the liner. Mr. Baldwin's will leaves all his estate of more than $25,000 in personalty to his wife. They were childless, and the question of determining whose relatives the estate will be distributed among will depend on whether he or his wife died first. If she died first, the relatives of Mr. Baldwin will receive the estate.

Max M. Schwarcz of 137 Riverside Drive, according to the petition accompanying his will, left more than $20,000 in realty and personalty, all of which goes equally to his three daughters—Dorothy, Irene, and Minna.

The administration letters upon the estate of Herman A. Myers were applied for by his widow, Mrs. Cherrie A. Myers of 605 West 113th Street, who recites that the estate consists of personalty valued at more than $15,000.

In no instance was the body of the victim recovered, according to the papers filed. Proof of death consists of affidavits of the interested parties that they had communicated with the Cunard Line officials and made inquiries through diplomatic channels, and received answers that the testators' names are not in the list of survivors, although they were among the passengers listed.

McLAUGHLIN HEIRS IN COURT

Administrator Seeks to Settle Estate of Brooklyn Politician.

As a step toward settling the estate of Hugh McLaughlin, for many years Democratic leader of Kings County, William C. Courtney, the surviving administrator, yesterday obtained from Surrogate Ketcham an order permitting him to withdraw $800,000 in cash and securities deposited with the People's Trust Company of Brooklyn. Mr. McLaughlin died intestate in 1904, and his widow, Sarah E. McLaughlin, and Mr. Courtney, a son-in-law, were appointed administrators.

Mrs. McLaughlin, who was made a Papal Marchioness by Pope Pius X., died last month. She also left no will, and her estate, as well as that of her husband, will go to the two children, Mrs. Courtney and Mrs. J. Benedict Roache. Besides the personal property, Mr. McLaughlin left much valuable realty.

A claim of $800,000 against the Hugh McLaughlin estate made by the estate of Senator Michael J. Coffey has not been settled, and because of this Mr. Courtney, to withdraw the assets on deposit with the trust company and render his final accounting, must file a bond of $200,000.

FEDERAL AGENTS GET ELLIS.

Samri Bill Held in $10,000 Bail in Drug Case.

Special to The New York Times.

Samri Bill Ellis, known also as Dr. James Kling, Yogi Ellis or Charles Baldwin, was arraigned yesterday in the West Side Court before Magistrate Ten Eyck and charged with having narcotics worth $50,000. He was discharged and at once arrested on a Federal warrant and taken to the Federal Building by Inspector Collins.

There Commissioner Houghton, on a complaint preferred by Assistant District Attorney Content, held Ellis in $10,000 bail, and the prisoner was sent to the Tombs in default of sureties. The Federal authorities are conducting an investigation to see if he has been using the mails in connection with illegal actions.

GERMAN BOOK TRADE UNAFFECTED BY WAR

President of the German Association of Publishers Writes to Friend Here.

DEFENDS "HATE" ARTICLES

And Has Sharp Words for the United States for Supplying Munitions to the Allies.

Although reports coming from France indicate that literature in that country, outside of the daily newspapers and periodicals featuring war pictures, has been almost entirely suspended since the outbreak of hostilities, and though English authors are seeking America in constantly increasing numbers, both as a market for their wares and as a place of more pleasant personal sojourn, newspapers, periodicals, and the book trade in Germany are still unaffected by the national crisis. At least that is the declaration of Hans von Weber of Munich, President of the German Association of Publishers, in a letter to Guido Bruno, the Washington Square publisher, which is published in a recent issue of Bruno's Magazine, Greenwich Village.

"You lament in your recent letter," says Herr von Weber, "the fact that all German articles about the present situation of literature and the condition of the book market in Germany, which have been submitted to you, are saturated with hatred against our enemies, with glorifications of the Kaiser, and with 'delectable submissiveness and servility' of men who are but subjects of their ruler; and that such articles are of no interest whatever for Americans. You cite Remy de Gourmont and his article about the present state of literary matters in France which appeared in a previous number of your journal as an example of cool and neutral spirit. I admire greatly the cold-bloodedness of Remy de Gourmont, who can write such nice and quiet résumés at such times, and I shall do my best to find a German who could do equally.

"But I am sorry to say that I shall have to state for myself, and I dare say for most of us, that we don't care very much what you across the water think of us, considering all the measures America, (the official America,) concluded to take against Germany. We are rather slow in thinking, but if our thinking machine once starts to operate, it works exactly and intensively; and we came to the conclusion that we cannot find understanding for all our peculiarities, those that make German character. We simply have to wait till you in the country of eternal business realize again how convenient we are to work with and that you need us.

Not Inclined to Court Us.

"That we are not disposed to court a country that not only does its best to supply our enemies—enemies that do their best to starve us out—with necessities of life in abundance, but also furnishes them with guns, cannon, and ammunition. (Three hundred of the finest American cannon of excellent make were taken by our troops recently in East Prussia.) We leave it with pleasure to Japanese activities to change your opinion about us, as you know the Japanese are our pupils and their knowledge is based upon German schooling.

"I don't blame you for accusing us of 'the glorification of imperialism' and 'that certain servile spirit that goes with it.' It is not only the Atlantic Ocean that lies between our two countries; it is necessary to have been here among us during these last months, these months of wonderful, glorious happiness, (nowithstanding the tragic seriousness of all that happened,) to be able to grasp the links that chain us Germans to our Kaiser.

"During times of peace we had all kinds of scraps with him, but now we are one people of brothers, all of us, really without any exception. Classes and stations in life have lost their importance. They really do not exist any longer. We all know only one motto—'All for one and one for all.'

"'Servility of subjects!' Just mention that to any German, and he will laugh at you. Do you not understand in America and elsewhere how we and the Emperor, as the first of us, did everything in our power to sustain peace, heroically ignoring the offensiveness of our enemies? We would have been crazy not to see the preparations of King Edward and not to take preventive measures; and the Kaiser was always the one who did everything to sustain the peace.

"If our adversaries had been acquainted before the declaration of war with our military, naval, and economic preparedness, as they are now, this 'militarism' of ours would still today be the surest method of preserving peace. That's why 'militarism' was created, and that's what 'militarism' did during the last thirty years.

"'Servility?' In what country is the cradle of social democracy? Where had social democracy more enemies, especially in governmental circles, and where did democracy win the greatest victory over any Government, no matter if Imperial or Republican? Somebody or something is always adored in any country. It might be a big man or a group of big men, or women as a sex, or his Majesty, the people; or it is the friendship to our Kaiser which you choose to call adoration. But don't you think that the average state of education among our people alone (which has hardly one illiterate) gives us the right to call ourselves the most democratically ruled people of the world?"

State of the Book Trade.

After telling of the effect of the war on newspapers and periodicals, he goes on:

"And now to the production and the disposal of books. Of course, in the first months there was no business at all. Maps were manufactured and disposed of as quickly as they came from the presses. Later on the production of war literature started, but now we really do not know that there is war at all. Business is carried on just like in times of peace, and, what is most wonderful, my own specialty, the production of the book beautiful, and the selling of books de luxe is flourishing. * * *

"According to the statistics of the exchange of German book dealers, we published during the last five months of 1914 14,000 volumes of books, (there were only 300 publishers in France.) * * *

"I am mailing you under separate cover a few of the periodicals published by me. I am afraid you will find in them that spirit that you call hatred and against which you protest as not in harmony with literature and art, but pray do not forget that we are surrounded by hatred, that was carefully nursed and grown against us for tens of years, meant to undermine the fruits of our hard labor. Our writers have no fish blood in their veins, and what you call hatred is in reality a cry of indignation."

Detroit Boy Disappears Here.

Detectives McGee and Boyle of the Fourth Branch Bureau searched Harlem last night for Leonard Hart, 14 years old, who has been missing from the home of his aunt, Mrs. J. H. McDonald, 518 West 111th Street, since Thursday afternoon. The boy is the son of A. L. Hart of Detroit, Mich., and came to New York alone Wednesday for a visit. He had $3 and a small gold watch set with a diamond when he left the house to see a ball game. He wore a light checked suit, a checked cap, a red tie, black stockings, and white canvas low shoes.

PROTESTS RUSSIAN RULE IN GALICIA

Made by Representative of the Ruthenians in the Austrian Parliament.

THEIR LANGUAGE FORBIDDEN

Orthodox Religion Forced Upon Them—Though Slavs, He Says, They Are Not Russians, but Ukrainians.

A protest against Russian possession of the newly seized territory of Galicia by the armies of the Czar is made by Dr. K. Lewyckyj, President of the Ukraine Parliamentary delegation in Austria, in a communication to the Journal de Genève.

"Eastern Galicia," he says, "the northwest of Bukowina and the northeast of Hungary, are inhabited by 4,200,000 Ukrainians, [generally known in this country as Ruthenians.] More than 30,000,000 Ukrainians live in the Russian Governments of Cholff, Volhynia, Podolia, Cherson, Kieff, Tchernigoff, Poltava, Charkoff, Ekaterinoslav, Tauria, Kuban, and a part of the Governments of Bessarabia, Grodno, Minsk, Koursk, &c.

"These are not 'Little Russians.' That name was imposed upon them by the Russian Government in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, and the Ukrainians inhabiting Austria did not begin to be called Ruthenians until the eighteenth century. The names of Ukraine and Ukrainians are the only ones in actual use among the 'intellectuals' of the nation over a territory of about 850,000 square kilometers, [about 328,185 square miles.]

"The Ukrainians are not a branch of the Russian people. They are a nation as independent and as different from the Russians as the Poles or the Bulgars. Their great popular art and poetry are entirely original. The Ruthenian language is more different from Russian than Bohemian is from Polish. Because of the Ruthenians' ignorance of Russian, which is the language exclusively used in the schools, there is a fearfully high proportion of illiterates in the Ukrainian provinces of Russia.

"Russia's claims upon the Ukraine are justified only in so far as are those of France upon Germany, and vice versa. These latter States were once part of the empire of Charlemagne, as Russia and the Ukraine were of that of Vladimir the Great of Kieff. But Russia claims all of the old inheritance, and since the sixteenth century has been making a collection of Russian countries. The Ukraininas in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries formed a warlike organization of the Cossacks of Saporoff, and in 1648 wrested their independence from the Poles. Menaced on every side, the young Ukrainian State in 1654 had to join itself to Russia as a tributary but autonomous State, but Russia betrayed the unsuspecting Ukrainians. She divided the Ukraine with Poland, restricted the freedom which had been accorded to the country, Russified the Ukrainian Church, which had before been independent, and began a war of extermination against the language, customs, literature, and culture of the Ukraine. In 1876 the Czar issued a decree forbidding the printing of any work in the Ruthenian language—a measure unexampled in history, which enslaved the second Slav nation for thirty years.

"Now the collectors of Russian countries have arrived in Eastern Galicia as its deliverers. For the Ukrainians of Galicia the Russian occupation is no doubt a liberation, but one from their national and political life. They are condemned by the Russians to national death. The Austrian Government has, as a matter of law, accorded to Ukrainians in Galicia the same guarantees as other Austrian nationalities. But in fact they have been oppressed by the more powerful Poles and have been hampered in their development. Notwithstanding all this, the Ukrainians in Galicia have been able to maintain their language in official usage, in the church, the schools, and in the university.

"The Russian invasion of Galicia destroyed at a blow all this work of many years. The Ruthenian language has been forbidden as an official medium of communication and in the services of the church and in the schools. All the Ruthenian newspapers in Galicia have been suppressed, the libraries destroyed, the Ruthenian books belonging to individuals confiscated, and the collections of the museums sent to Russia. All Ukrainian associations have been dissolved. Hundreds of Galician notables of Ukrainian nationality have been sent to Siberia.

"The United Greek Church, to which for more than two centuries all the Ruthenians of Eastern Galicia have belonged—which has become a national church—is now persecuted in every way. Its head, the Metropolitan Archbishop, Count Andreas Szeptyckyj, has been taken into the interior of Russia; many priests have been exiled, the people terrorized, and in their half-famished state converted by the aid of threats and promises by the Orthodox popes imported from Russia. In the United Greek and Catholic churches Orthodox masses are celebrated in accordance with the precept and example of Eulogius, Bishop of Volhynia, the celebrated proselytizer. Now they are beginning to transform by force the Catholic-Greek churches into Orthodox, because, they say, they were Orthodox two or three hundred years ago and ought to become so again.

"The introduction of Russian Orthodoxy, with its Russian sermons which are impossible of comprehension by the people, with the interdict of the mother tongue even in converse with God—is this really synonymous with 'the return to the religion of our fathers?'"

'KING OF LITTLE ITALY' DIES.

Giouse Gallucci Is Second Victim of Feud in Harlem.

Giouse Gallucci, 50 years old, of 318 East 109th Street, known as "The King of Little Italy," died in Bellevue Hospital last night of a bullet wound in the abdomen received in Harlem on the night of May 17.

The shooting is believed to have been the outgrowth of an Italian feud in Harlem. When the unidentified assailants fired at Gallucci, his son Luicio, 18 years old, tried to shield the father and received a bullet in his abdomen from which he died in Bellevue Hospital last Tuesday morning.

CITY BREVITIES.

Professor George F. Richards of the Lancaster, Penn., Theological Seminary will speak at the morning and evening services tomorrow in the Fort Washington Reform Church, 181st Street and Fort Washington Avenue, on "The Training of the Theological Student."

CHILD TRAPS HER PURSUER.

Little Girl Walks Along, Followed by Brother and Policeman.

Anna Sullivan, 12 years old, of 1,919 Second Avenue noticed a man following her last evening as she went to a moving-picture show near her home, so, to make sure, she continued to the home of her sister at 104th Street and Third Avenue. There she met her brother Edwin, 17, and he told her to watch for the man again, as he would follow her.

When she left the house the man was awaiting her and he followed her to her home, where she stayed a few minutes, planning with her brother to walk through 108th Street, near Lexington Avenue, where there is a big fence beside the subway excavation work, and where it is dark.

As before, she found the man waiting outside the house and she hurried along while Edwin stopped Policeman Blake of the East 104th Street Station, who joined the boy after he had heard the story. They saw the man hurry to overtake the little girl as she started past the fence and presently they saw him grab her and heard her scream. They rushed for the fellow, but before they reached him Anna had fought so hard that she had torn his shirt into ribbons and had scratched his face.

In Night Court the man, who said he was Joseph Macabia of East 105th Street—he didn't know the number—denied he had followed the child or had attacked her, but Magistrate Marsh found him guilty and held him until Monday for sentence, promising to have a probation officer investigate his story that he worked hard and regularly and was respectable.

SEEKING A MISSING GIRL.

Chicago Relatives Ask The Times to Find Minnie Tremmel, Actress.

Miss Christina Tremmel of 663 West Twenty-fourth Place, Chicago, appealed to THE NEW YORK TIMES last night to help her find her sister, Minnie, whom neither she nor her mother has seen for nearly two years. The girl wrote that her mother's health was poor from worrying over her lost daughter and that she was fearful of the outcome if news of the missing girl was not received soon.

Minnie Tremmel, according to her sister, went on the stage under the name of Vivlor Miller and last lived at 300 West Forty-ninth Street, in this city. She always helped her mother and went home to see her whenever she reached Chicago, so that mother and daughter at home are fearful the missing girl is dead. Minnie is twenty-six years old.

Brazilian Delegate Arrives.

Among the passengers arriving on the steamship Minas Geraes yesterday was Dr. Amaro Cavalcanti, delegate from Brazil to the Pan-American Financial Conference, to be held at Washington. Dr. Cavalcanti has just retired from the Supreme Court bench. He was formerly Inspector General of Public Education, Federal Senator, and Minister of Justice and Interior, and has been a delegate to numerous international conferences.

Tuscania Sails Without Arms.

The Cunard liner Tuscania sailed last night for Liverpool and Glasgow with sixty-five cabin and sixty-five third-class passengers, and 9,000 tons of cargo. The agents said that there were no arms or ammunition in her hold.

How to stop dandruff and loss of hair

Shampoo with hot water, rubbing thoroughly into the scalp the rich, creamy lather of

Resinol Soap

so as to soften and stimulate the scalp, to remove the dead skin and cells, and to work the soothing, healing Resinol balsams well into the roots of the hair. Rinse in gradually cooler water, the final water being cold. Dry the hair thoroughly, without artificial heat. This simple, agreeable method almost always stops dandruff and scalp itching, and keeps the hair live, thick and lustrous.

Resinol Soap leaves no stickiness or unpleasant odor in the hair. Sold wherever toilet goods are carried. For sample free, write to Dept. TT, Resinol, Baltimore, Md.

There is a charming picture of the dear old mother of "The Freelands," and a very pretty settlement of the first lovers' quarrel between Nedda and Derek, in the JUNE instalment of John Galsworthy's serial in

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All knitted wool in pleated Norfolk models with patch pockets. Mighty handy on the links, or on a cool night under a topcoat; in gray, green and blue-and-brown heather mixtures. Special $10.00

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Made of the very best flannel in plain white or stripe effects. Fancy tailored and cut on the prevailing straight English lines. Special $5.00

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Men's boots and oxfords formerly at $6.00 and $7.00, sizes incomplete, have been priced $3.95 and $4.85

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The Men's Store, just inside the door on Fifth Avenue; or 38th Street, 'round the corner from "The Avenue" and near the motor entrance, boasts such novelties and exceptional values for this event as can scarcely be done justice to in words; but we list a few here:

Men's Shirts

Remarkable quality heavy silk shirts, with stripes of satin and soft cuffs. Usually $4.50 . . . . . $3.45

Negligee Shirts of imported and domestic madras and some mercerized cloth, all new patterns and designs. Usually $2.00 $1.35

Pajamas

The kind that have a comfortable fit and feeling to them. In plain and fancy mercerized cloth. Usually $2.00 . . . . $1.35

Silk mixture pajamas with neat stripe and jacquard figure effects. Silk frogs. Usually $4.50 . . . . . $2.85

Silk Ties

Crepe silk with embroidered figures and imported fancy silk four-in-hands, which "tie up" well. Usually $1.50 to $2.00; now 85c

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Cool summer lisle half hose and some of silk in plain and fancy colors.

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2,050	MEN'S NEWEST STRIPED SILK TIES	Regularly $1.00. Sale Price, 50c
1,200	MEN'S PURE LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS	Value $3.00 doz. Sale Price, 2.10
200	MEN'S BLACK TWILL SILK UMBRELLAS	Value $2.95. Sale Price, 2.25

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The New York Times

TIMES SQUARE, NEW YORK

URGE STRONG LAWS TO GUARD THE VOTE

Constitutional Convention Receives Proposal Indorsed by Advocates of Honest Ballot.

CUTS OUT "PLACE OF STAY"

And Establishes Stringent Requirements as to Residence—Proposal to Clip Wings of the Senate.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, May 21.—On behalf of the Honest Ballot Association, Herbert Parsons presented to the Constitutional Convention today a proposal to amend the Constitution so as to make impossible any legislation which would provide for so-called "voting residences," eliminating the "place of stay" amendment to the election law passed by the Democratic Legislature of 1912. The Parsons proposal also provides for registration five months before election and eliminates the requirement for bipartisan registration boards. Under it no person who has not been a citizen of the State for six months, instead of ninety days, prior to election would be entitled to vote. The amendment also requires residence of 175 days in the county and election district, instead of the present requirement of four months' residence in the county and thirty days in the election district.

Ferris J. Meigs, a Republican, from Franklin County, proposed another amendment, requiring citizenship of five years instead of ninety days before naturalized citizens will be qualified to vote at a general election.

Ray B. Smith, Republican, of Onondaga, proposed an amendment which would give the Legislature the right to convene of its own accord in extraordinary session to consider an act upon any subject within its jurisdiction other than a proposed amendment to the Constitution. The Assembly, also, under the amendment receives power to meet on its own motion for the purpose of finding an impeachment against a public official.

Mr. Smith also proposed an amendment which would give to counties the same measure of home rule which it is proposed by some that the cities of the State should have. This amendment would empower the Legislature to delegate to Boards of Supervisors powers of local legislation and broad powers of administration.

John Lord O'Brian, Republican delegate at large from Erie, as Chairman of the Committee on Counties, Towns, and Villages, announced today that his committee would give its first public hearing in the Senate Chamber on June 2 on proposed amendments now before it.

Summed up, these proposals suggest the following questions: Should the Constitution be changed in order to provide a uniform system of county government different in character from that now in existence? Should the Constitution be changed in order to provide that residents of each county shall have the power to choose such form of government as they see fit? Should the Constitution be changed to authorize the Legislature to formulate certain definite optional forms of county government to be adopted by referendum in each county?

John C. Leggett, Republican, of Allegany County, proposed an amendment that would take from the Senate its present function of confirming certain appointees of the Governor. Under this amendment Gubernatorial appointments would be valid without the Senate's confirmation. Under another provision of the amendment such appointees would hold office only at the pleasure of the Governor.

KILLS POST ROAD TROLLEY.

Whitman Vetoes Bill Threatening Famous Albany Highway.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, May 21.—Following the precedent set by many predecessors, Governor Whitman today vetoed the Slater-Law bill which would have permitted the laying of trolley tracks on the Albany Post Road in the towns of Ossining, Mount Pleasant, and Greenburgh. The agitation in favor of permitting the trolley to encroach on the historic old highway has been going on for years, always opposed by the owners of the fine estates along the proposed trolley route.

"It does not seem to me that the restriction which now exists in regard to the entire territory should be removed," said the Governor in a statement explaining his action. "While there are certain portions of this road on which it might be safe and proper to construct a trolley track, there are other portions on which it would be manifestly improper to allow the construction of a trolley road, even with the consent of the Highway Commissioner, the Public Service Commission, and the local authorities.

"It seems to me that the bill is too broad and that the purpose of those in favor of this bill can be obtained by other legislation which would limit the portion of this road on which a trolley line might be built, thus serving the inhabitants of this territory."

The Governor in vetoing the bill was guided largely by the advice of Highway Commissioner Duffey, who denounced the project as highly undesirable.

GUARDS MERIT SYSTEM.

Governor Vetoes Bill Affecting Vocational Class Teachers.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, May 21.—Governor Whitman today vetoed the Ellenbogen bill exempting from competitive examination the principals and teachers of vocational and industrial classes in the public schools of New York City.

"I am informed that the Board of Education desires to appoint as teachers of vocational subjects persons who have had practical experience in the trades and machine shops," said the Governor. "I am entirely in sympathy with this purpose, but I am satisfied that the provisions of the bill are in violation of the principles of the merit system which are entirely adequate to secure persons of practical capabilities as teachers of vocational classes."

HEAVY FINES FOR QUACKS.

Sixteen Plead Guilty and Promise to Quit Objectionable Practices.

Twenty-three of the fifty-three persons arrested several weeks ago in a campaign started by the District Attorney, the police and the County Medical Society against alleged fake medical museums were arraigned in Special Sessions yesterday on charges of maintaining nuisances. Sixteen of them pleaded guilty and seven had their cases adjourned.

Six of the defendants were fined amounts ranging from $500 to $150. The others, who were merely employes in the museums, were released on suspended sentences.

"Our object in this crusade," Assistant District Attorney James E. Smith told the court, "has been to put an end to objectionable practices. Inasmuch as these defendants have agreed to do that, we feel that we have accomplished our purpose. Since these museums have been in existence for thirty or forty years without prosecution, we feel that a jail sentence in these cases would be too severe. They have agreed to vacate the premises, not to advertise, not to employ 'steerers,' to destroy all the exhibits in the museums and not to permit unlicensed men to represent themselves as physicians."

The five men who were fined were Adolph Slaughter, a negro, who had a museum at 146 East Fourteenth Street, and James Flippen of 208 West Forty-second Street, who were fined $500 each; Otto C. Burbeck and Thomas L. Ward, who had a museum at 417 Sixth Avenue, $250 each, and Minolas Metaxas of 127 East 126th Street and George Idromenos of 78 West Ninety-second Street, who were fined $150 each.

SULLY MAY LOSE LIBERTY.

Court Restores Body Attachment Against Cotton Man.

Daniel J. Sully, once a sensational figure in the cotton market, must go to jail or pay up the judgment of $17,380 obtained against him in March, 1909, by Grace W. Savage, according to the ruling of the Appellate Division yesterday in reversing the order of the lower court.

After Mrs. Savage obtained her judgment in a transaction growing out of investments in cotton, she caused an attachment to be issued for Sully. Mr. Sully and Mrs. Sully then appeared at the Sheriff's office and agreed to pay $500 on account and the remainder of the judgment at the rate of $200 monthly. Under this arrangement Sully paid $1,800, but defaulted in further payments. Then the cotton man left the jurisdiction of the New York courts.

Recently, he returned and got a Supreme Court order restraining Mrs. Savage from carrying into effect the body attachment for him. In reversing the lower court's order—thereby making Mr. Sully liable to arrest on sight—the Appellate Division said in part:

"Sully has enjoyed this agreement. He was released from his imprisonment and given an extension of time within which to pay his debt. He neglected to pay as he had agreed to do and now asks to be relieved from his agreement. His request is an unjust one, and should not be granted unless the law compels it. In the opinion of the court the law makes no such requirement. The order of the lower court is therefore reversed."

STORES RUSSIAN CARGO.

Ship Loaded for Archangel Returns to Dock—Hint of a German Trick.

After loading 7,000 tons of cargo, chiefly canned provisions, oil cake, cotton, and resin, and anchoring off off the Statue of Liberty for several days, the American freighter Atlantic has returned to South Brooklyn and discharged her cargo.

She loaded at Pier 12, Bush Stores, and unloaded at Pier 7 yesterday. It was said the cargo would be put in storage. The Atlantic had been billed to sail for Archangel, it was said, but no application was made at the Customs House for clearance papers.

J. B. Dicks, President of the Fisk Trading Company, 95 William Street, which chartered the Atlantic, said yesterday that the reason for unloading was personal, and would give no details. When attention was called to a printed notice that no vessel would be allowed to enter Archangel except with cargo consigned to the Government, Mr. Dicks replied that the goods on the Atlantic were intended for Russia, but not for the Government.

Asked if it was true as reported in shipping circles that the Atlantic was loaded by St. Louis German sympathizers and manifested for Archangel with the intention of having her captured by Germans and the cargo confiscated, Mr. Dicks said he did not know of any German warships in position to turn such a trick.

The crew were all on the ship yesterday, but did not seem to know where the Atlantic would go after her cargo had been discharged.

The Atlantic was built in Quincy, Mass., in 1914, for the Emery Steamship Company of Boston. She is a single screw steamship of 7,500 gross tonnage.

SHONTS DECLINES OFFER.

Goldwater Disappointed Because He Can't Run Car Line.

Theodore P. Shonts, president of the New York Railways Company, has hod no sympathy with the offer of Health Commissioner Goldwater to run the Sixth Avenue line for him. In a letter to the Commissioner written on May 14 Mr. Shonts said:

The object of the transportation company is not to see the greatest number of cars that it is possible to roll over a track in fifteen minutes, but what is the best number of cars to roll over the track in fifteen minutes in order to render the most efficient and satisfactory service to the public.

I note in the last paragraph of your letter you suggest what to me is a remarkable innovation whereby you ask us to consent to your department taking charge of the dispatching of cars on the Sixth Avenue line. It is difficult for me to imagine that any railroad will turn over, even temporarily, the management of its property to the Health Department or to any other person, who would not and could not assume the responsibilities that go with railroad operation.

"The letter was a great disappointment to me," the Commissioner said yesterday. "We were ready to cease interfering with the company, if it could be shown that the Sixth Avenue service could not be improved materially. Mr. Shonts has missed an opportunity he will never have again, either to learn how to improve the operation of his line or to prove that the Health Department is not qualified to run a street car line. However the experiment turned out, Mr. Shonts stood to win. Now he seems to lack the courage or the humor totry theexperiment."

PENNILESS DEBTOR UNABLE TO GET BAIL

$169 Judgment Costs Samuel Sonnenschein Both His Job and His Liberty.

HIS SAVINGS OF YEARS GONE

Nearly All His Bills Paid When an Accident Claim Presents Another Reverse.

Samuel Sonnenschein, who was locked up in Ludlow Street Jail on Thursday because he could not pay a judgment for $169, was still a prisoner last night, although efforts were made by the United Hebrew Charities to get a surety bond for him so that he might go home to his family. His meagre story following his arrest was to the effect that while he was the lessee of a house the child of a tenant fell in the hallway and was injured. Sonnenschein was sued and the judgment, that he could not pay, was filed against him.

Sonnenschein told the rest of his story yesterday to a reporter of THE NEW YORK TIMES. He is a native of Hungary, where he worked on the Baron de Hirsch estate as an odd job man, although his trade was the making of picture frames. Five years ago he came to this country, and at the end of three years he had saved enough to bring over his wife and four of his five children. He was then janitor of a tenement in East 118th Street at $14 a month. His wife looked after this work and he got a job as a night watchman at $18 a week. Then they began to save.

There was steady work for man and wife, and a little more was laid away in the savings bank every month. A man named Fogle, who had marked the sober, industrious habits of Sonnenschein, told him that he might make more money by leasing a tenement and letting out the rooms. He would make money on the rents, and he would have his own rent free.

Leased a Tenement House.

A man named Kimmelman had such a tenement. Sonnenschein could lease it for three years, and when the ten apartments were rented he would be making a big profit. Sonnenschein and his wife leased the building and, drawing out of the savings bank $400 that had been saved by the utmost thrift, paid a deposit, to secure the bargain, and spent the remainder, and $400 more, in fixing the roof and painting and papering the rooms. Pretty soon the tenement was rented, and the first month it yielded $160, but the rent was $108 and the rest had to go toward paying the debts.

Another fortnight and Sonnenschein was told that Mandelbaum, the owner of the property, had sold it to one Morgenstern, and that he would have to vacate. Sonnenschein doesn't speak fluent English. He sat huddled in a chair, his dark eyes glowing in his thin, sallow face, and his long brown mustache drooping dejectedly. His expression was that of utter despair when he told about what happened to him then. He appeared to have entered into no contract and had no agreement that he thought would withstand any legal test.

"They told me I must get out, and so I got out," he said. "I went to see Mandelbaum, but he did not know me. I have nothing against him or against Morgenstern, or against anybody, but there was one man who I think did me much wrong."

Sonneschein took over the house in October, 1913, and after he was ousted he and his wife began saving money to pay off the debts he still owed. There was still hope for him. He was still a watchman and after a bit he got to be janitor of the house at 63 East 103d Street, where he had five rooms at $18 a month. His wife looked after the building and this reduced the rent to $9. Three of the rooms were rented to lodgers and the prospect grew a bit brighter.

His debts, by the most rigid economy, were nearly paid off, when the suit for damages was begun against him. He hired one lawyer, and when the judgment went against him he got another lawyer. He paid them a total of $100. This not only drained him of his last penny, but plunged him again into debt. He worked along and was pretty nearly out of debt again when the order of arrest was issued against him and he was sent to jail.

Costs Him a Job.

"The worst of it all is," he said, "that a lawyer for the people, who got the judgment bothered me so at my work and so bothered the people I worked for that they discharged me. I, therefore, lost the $18 a week I was earning."

Sonnenschein told how poor he became and said that sometimes there was nothing in the house to eat and that his wife and children did not have decent clothes to wear. He looked out of the window and, seeing that the rain was falling, said:

"My wife was to come to see me today, but she did not come, because her shoes are all broken and she would have got her feet wet. So I am glad she is not coming."

For many months Sonnenschein tried to get work. At last he got a job setting up desks in some of the Brooklyn schools at $1.50 a day. His fare cost 20 cents a day. He wants to keep this job, but if he gets out on a surety bond he will not be allowed to leave this county and he will have to give it up. So in jail or out his earning power is at an end. William Hirsch, of the Charity Organization, said that he would try to find something for Sonnenschein to do in this county.

When the reporter rose to leave, Sonnenschein said to him:

"Do what you can for me, please. I am a very hard working man. I do not drink and I love my wife and the children. I was almost ready to bring my oldest girl here from the old country when this trouble came upon me, and now we must still be separated. It is a great hardship."

The singular things about Sonnenschein is that he does not appear to harbor the least resentment against anybody. Once he showed his hands that were scarred and blackened by hard work, and said of them:

"They are honest hands. They never hurt anybody and they never will. I only want to keep on using them for my wife and the little ones, so that they need not suffer."

DEPORTATION OF 60 HALTED

Protests to President Saves Russians from Submarine Peril.

More than sixty Russian immigrants, who were to have been deported today on the Russian-American liner Czaritza, learned with joy yesterday that the orders for their deportation had been canceled through President Wilson. Most of them were women and children, some under the protection of the Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society, some detained at Ellis Island, and others already on board ship.

The aid society telegraphed President Wilson as follows:

New York City, May 20, 1915.
To the President of the United States:

I was just informed that the Department of Labor ordered the deportation of many Russian subjects on the steamer, Czaritza, to Archangel. Deportation on a steamer loaded with ammunition is not safe, but extremely dangerous because of possible attack by submarines or spies on board, as is alleged in the case of the steamer La Touraine. Respectfully ask that you do not permit such unfortunate aliens to be deported at this time on unneutral vessel. Jeopardizing the lives of innocent persons would neither be human nor to the interest of the service, especially where the Government in some cases is not properly protected by bond guaranteeing return to native country when deportation with safety is possible. We are interested in all Russian subjects, whether Jews or not Jews. LEON SANDERS,
President.

Notice of the cancellation of the deportation orders was received in this telegram:

Washington, May 21, 1915.
Judge Leon Sanders, President of the Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society:

The Secretary of Labor has directed cancellation of deportation scheduled for tomorrow's sailing of the Russian American line, pending further consideration and investigation as to safety of travel.
HAMPTON,
Department of Labor.

Recently the Department of Labor issued a notice that immigrants would be deported to belligerent nations only on American vessels. Ordinarily they are carried back by the same line that brings them. The Russian-American Line steamships were not included in the order because these vessels did not enter the German war zone established around the British Isles.

CLASSES FOR STORE GIRLS.

Miss Anne Morgan's Association Will Award Certificates.

An organized effort to improve the status of the thousands of girl employes in the department stores of New York is being made by the Department Store Education Association, presided over by Miss Anne Morgan. The object of the association is twofold: the Health Department, under the direction of Dr. Kristine Mann, provides lectures on hygiene and corrective gymnastics, and physiology and the Educational Department, of which Miss Beulah E. Kennard, M. A., is head, has formulated an entirely new system of vocational and technical training based on intensive study of the products handled by the various departments.

The first departmental classes held under the auspices of the association are inco-operation with Stern Brothers. The girls attend during store time and are now engaged in the term-end examination. Next Wednesday those girls who have satisfactorily passed the tests will be awarded certificates of merit. The students will be the guests of the association at a dinner at Maillard's. The members of the board, among whom are Dr. Felix Adler, Mrs. Henry Ollesheimer, Miss Virginia Potter, Mgr. McMahon, and Mrs. August Belmont, have been invited by Miss Morgan.

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DEMOCRATS SEIZE ISSUE IN SPRING BILL

Alfred E. Smith Says Governor Has No Alternative but to Sign It.

ENDS LABOR DEPARTMENT

Appropriation of $1,500,000 Already Made for an Industrial Commission.

When Alfred E. Smith, Tammany leader in the Assembly, returned from the Constitutional Convention at Albany last night he called attention to the Spring bill which abolishes the State Labor Department, the Workmen's Compensation Commission, and the Industrial Board, giving their powers and duties to an Industrial Commission.

Mr. Smith said that the Republican leaders in drawing up the 1915 appropriation bill made no provision for the State Labor Department or the Compensation Commission, but appropriated $1,500,000 for an Industrial Commission which did not exist at that time. Mr. Smith said that as the Governor has declared that he will not call an extra session of the Legislature he must sign the Spring bill or the entire industrial branch of the State Government will be without a penny.

Democrats will use the story of the Spring bill for campaign material this Fall when they will fight the re-election of Republican Assemblymen.

"It does seem unfortunate," said Mr. Smith last night, "that the Governor is not free to act on the merits of the bill alone. He has shown his aversion to an extra session; in fact, he has made all his preparations to go to San Francisco the last days of this month. He established the circumstance that his mind was open on the Spring 'ripper' bill by giving hearings on it after its passage. He can't turn it down now without either calling an extra session, or leaving the State Labor Department or the Workmen's Compensation Commission without a penny to work with."

The Spring bill gives to the Republican Administration the distribution of patronage worth considerably more than $1,000,000 a year in salaries. James M. Lynch, Democrat of Syracuse, Commissioner of Labor, would be put out of office along with his deputies and assistants in every county of the State. Commissioners Dowling, Darlington, Mosher, and Mitchel of the Workmen's Compensation Commission would lose their official heads. These positions would become at once available for distribution, inasmuch as the Spring bill takes effect the moment the Governor signs it.

Monday is the Governor's last day for the consideration of bills. Measures not signed by him by midnight of that day are dead.

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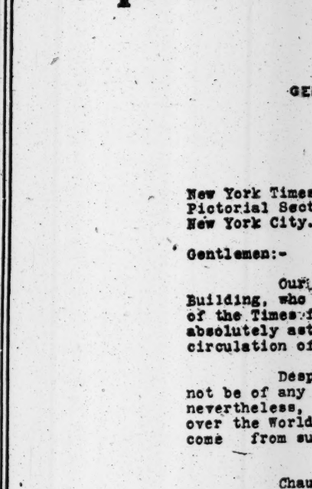

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May 1st, 1915.

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Pictorial Section Department.
New York City.

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Since we believe this information might interest you we have taken the liberty of sending it to you.

Very truly yours,

ANDREW CONE, GEN'L ADV. AGENCY.

FWR/MS

The Sunday out-of-town circulation of The New York Times is in excess of the COMBINED total (city and out-of-town) net paid sale of two other morning newspapers popularly compared with The Times as to character of circulation.

The total Sunday sale of The New York Times exceeds that of The Herald by more than 100,000 copies.

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Why not a vacation all Summer? Automobile trips evenings — short tours for the week-ends. Used motor cars of standard make are offered for sale every day in the Automobile Exchange column of The New York Times on the classified page.

ROFRANO'S PHONE BARRED TO TWO MEN

Wouldn't Talk to "Moore" and "Campbell," City Operators Testify.

AID TO MURDER DEFENSE

"Moore" Said to be Rocks Cornell, Who Owned Gun Which Killed Giamari in Second District.

Among the witnesses produced by the defense yesterday in the trial of Gaetano Montimagno for the murder of Michael Giamari were a number of alleged eyewitnesses to the shooting, who swore that Montimagno was not the murderer.

Robert H. Elder, former Assistant District Attorney of Kings County, took the stand to contradict the testimony of Joseph La Salle, who said earlier in the trial that Mr. Elder had made him tell "a bunch of lies" when his brother, Anthony La Salle, was on trial for another shooting growing out of the Foley-Rofrano feud in the Second Assembly District.

Michael A. Rofrano, Deputy Street Cleaning Commissioner, from whom, according to Joseph La Salle, pay for the murder of Giamari was expected by Montimagno, Rocks Cornell, and Frank Fennimore, did not take the stand yesterday, but evidence was introduced to show that Rofrano had not had the telephonic communication with Cornell which La Salle described.

Thomas Porcaro, an Italian importer, of 11 Broadway, said that on the morning of March 8 last he saw Giamari shot down in Madison Street, and that he saw the assassin running away. He said the murderer was not Montimagno.

Pasquale Amendelari of 1,331 Second Avenue, a tintype photographer, said he also was a witness of the shooting of Giamari and that Montimagno was not the murderer.

Deputy Warden Bremel of the West Side Prison told of an incident in the prison after Montimagno's arrest, when Assistant District Attorney Deacon Murphy took Mike Polito, a seventeen-year-old boy, to the prison to see if the boy could pick Montimagno from a "line-up" of prisoners. The boy was an eyewitness to the shooting, but he failed to identify Montimagno as the man he had seen shoot Giamari.

Mary Dunn and Frank J. Boland, telephone operators in the offices of the Department of Street Cleaning, testified that Rofrano had given "stop orders" for men named Moore and Campbell. They explained that these stop orders were instructions to decline to connect Rofrano's personal phone with any man who telephoned the Street Cleaning Department giving either of the names mentioned. According to the testimony of Joseph La Salle, Rocks Cornell used the name of Moore when he telephoned Rofrano. Both witnesses were very hazy regarding the time when Rofrano gave the stop orders and the days on which they refused to connect Moore. Assistant District Attorney Brothers made a point of this, bringing out that the stop orders received for Moore and Campbell were the only ones ever given by Rofrano.

Robert H. Elder swore that at no time did he tell Joseph La Salle to make any misstatements at the trial of Anthony La Salle's case. Mr. Brothers asked Mr. Elder how it was that Mr. Barra had been enabled to cross examine Joseph La Salle on conversation held between Mr. Elder and La Salle as client and lawyer. Mr. Elder denied that he had divulged anything La Salle had said to him to Mr. Barra. His only possible explanation of how Mr. Barra obtained his information was that he, Elder, had mentioned parts of the conversation to Lloyd Stryker, who, he said, was counsel for Cornell and Fennimore. Mr. Stryker was in the court room at the time, but did not comment on this testimony. It was said that he would testify later in the case.

Arthur L. Lemar, a salesman for Thomas Pocaro, testified that he had seen the shooting of Giamari and that Montimagno was not the murderer.

Joseph Bruno, of 5 Henry Street, financial secretary of the Home Rule Club, Rofrano's political organization, testified that Joseph La Salle, Anthony La Salle and James Seraphino were not members of the club, as they had testified. Bruno admitted that he had seen Frank Fennimore and Rocks Cornell in the club house.

Giacomo Fiapana, Montimagno's brother-in-law, was the last witness called yesterday. He testified that for three years the defendant had lived with him at 103 Hamilton Avenue, Brooklyn. He said that in October, 1913, Montimagno went to Schenectady and did not return until the day before Christmas. Other witnesses had testified that during this period Montimagno was seen with Rofrano and others at the Home Rule Club and on the streets of the city.

Court adjourned until 10:30 o'clock Monday morning. It is expected that the case will go to the jury on Monday afternoon.

DANCERS, 85 AND 65, SUED.

Miss Mattie Sheridan Demands Commission from Team.

Miss Mattie Sheridan, a beneficiary under the will of Mrs. Frank Leslie for $5,000, wants Mme. Arina Delaware, 65 years old, and Colonel Marc Diamond, 85 years old, to pay her commissions amounting to $4,000 for introducing them in a dancing specialty at the Jardin de Danse about two years ago.

Miss Sheridan is President of the Hungry Club, a social organization, and at one of its dinners she saw the two aged defendants dance. The idea struck her that it would be a good scheme for them to dance in public places in order to prove that age was no bar to the enjoyment of the modern dances.

So she communicated with Edward Pidgeon, manager of the Jardin de Danse. He saw the defendants perform and immediately gave them a contract for four weeks at $100 a week. This money was divided equally among the plaintiff and defendants. Then the defendants went on the road for twenty-eight weeks, Miss Sheridan said, and earned $500 a week, but they gave her no part of the money. She has computed her share at $4,000.

Colonel Diamond has severed business relationship with his original partner and has chosen one much younger. Trial of the suit will begin on Monday before Justice Ford of the Supreme Court.

A few weeks ago Miss Sheridan applied to the Surrogates' Court for the legacy left her by Mrs. Leslie on the ground that she was without means. She got $2,000 on account.

HEIGHT OF SIGNS CURBED.

Court Limits Them to 75 Feet Above Roofs of Buildings.

No signs may be erected in excess of seventy-five feet above the roof of the building upon which it rests, according to the ruling of the Appellate Division yesterday in sustaining the ordinance of the Board of Aldermen passed on May 29, 1914.

The Mecca Realty Company, lessee of a building at Broadway and Forty-eighth Street, maintained a sign there which was eighty feet in height above the roof. On Feb. 17, 1914, Superintendent of Buildings Ludwig issued a permit to the company to reconstruct the sign so that it would reach a height of 135 feet above the roof. Before the company started work on the sign the new ordinance went into effect.

In December, 1914, the Mecca Company leased its right to maintain the sign. A motion was then made by the Publicity Leasing Company and the Southern Leasing Company, interested in adjoining properties, to restrain the Superintendent of Buildings and any others interested from increasing the height of the sign. The lower court denied the injunction.

The Appellate Court yesterday, in reversing the lower court, held that the permit granted by Ludwig was revoked when the ordinance came into effect and that power resided in the court to restrain the Superintendent from issuing such a permit.

TO TRY POLICE EXPERIMENT

White Storm Coats and Caps Suggested for Traffic Squad.

Following a suggestion made by A. A. Anderson, Chairman of the Mayor's Central Committee of Traffic and Street Safety, that members of the Traffic Squad be equipped with white rubber coats, helmets, and boots in stormy weather, Commissioner Woods yesterday assigned three members of the squad at Broadway and Forty-second Street, Fifth Avenue and Forty-second Street, and Spring and Lafayette Streets to wear them. In his suggestion Mr. Anderson stated that a patrolman so equipped can be seen more readily than if he was wearing black rubber.

Another suggestion offered by a Police Sergeant will be tried out on Monday in the Fifth Inspection District. To each of the outgoing platoons in the East Fifty-first Street, East Sixty-seventh Street, East Eighty-eighth Street, and East 104th Street Stations, the Sergeants will give a three-minute talk on some police subject, law, or city ordinance in which the men are derelict. If the suggestion meets with the approval of the men it will be carried out in all the police stations.

Addicks in New Entanglement.

J. Edward Addicks, who is in Ludlow Street Jail for contempt because he refused to be examined in supplementary proceedings in a suit following his failure to pay a judgment of about $15,000 obtained by Hiram M. Burton, will be taken before Justice Donnelly in the Supreme Court today on a writ of habeas corpus. The writ was issued yesterday at the instance of Charles H. Stanton, who holds an unsatisfied judgment against him for a small amount. If Mr. Addicks refuses to submit to an examination in this case an additional charge of contempt may be made against him.

FACED DEATH TO GET BIGGEST DEVIL-FISH

R. J. Coles Tells of Fight to Land Specimen for Museum of Natural History.

MEASURES 18 FEET ACROSS

In Its Struggles to Escape, Monster Nearly Wrecked Two-Ton Launch.

The king of devil-fishermen arrived at the Imperial yesterday. He is Russell J. Coles of Danville, Va. Down home they always call him "Doctor," and the title has clung to him, although he says he has no right to it, because, while he studied medicine in his youth, he decided to let his possible victims live, and declined to take his degree. In private life Mr. Coles is a leaf tobacco dealer. But for three or four months every year he gets away from business, goes to Florida or the coast of North Carolina, runs up to Newfoundland, elsewhere, and pursues big fish; he slays them, if they won't bite; he measures them, weighs them, studies them, indexes a lot of scientific data out of them, and sends the specimens to various scientific museums. That is Dr. Coles's main enjoyment in life.

Dr. Coles was brought to New York this time by a devil-fish. Speaking literally, he sent the fish on to the Museum of Natural History, and the authorities of the museum were so grateful, not only for getting the devil-fish, the first of its kind they have possessed, and the biggest known to have been taken, but for some of its most valuable piscatorial treasures, that they made him a life member of the institution, a rare honor. Dr. Coles came on to see about it, and to supply data necessary for mounting the huge creature, which will be on view within four months.

Unless you knew Dr. Coles, you would be apt to take him for ex-President Taft, except that he is younger. He has been fishing ever since he was a boy, and he has presented specimens to the British Museum, the Musée d'Histoire Nationale in Paris, the National Museum in Washington, and many other similar institutions, American and foreign.

Hardest Fish to Kill

The devil-fish is not an octopus. Fishermen or fish-hunters consider them the hardest creatures in the world to kill. Though not plentiful, they exist in tropical waters, and although they will never attack if unmolested, they become dangerous if attacked, as one blow of one of their enormous fins will swamp a good-sized boat. The Museum of Natural History coveted a devil-fish, and Dr. Coles promised to get one for it. Having studied the habits of the creature, he went down to the Gulf last June and killed three, but as they were not as big as he thought they ought to be, he asked the museum people to give him a little more time, and he would send them one really worth while.

"I used a small two-ton launch, and where I landed the big fish was over 100 miles south of Tampa, Fla., in the Gulf of Mexico," he said. "You can see devil-fish as they swim along, for their big fins extend above the surface. On the 6th of April I got two, after bad fights, but one measured only thirteen and the other fourteen feet across, and they were not as big as I wanted. But one of them furnished a little excitement, for when struck with the harpoon he swung deep under water and then rose, fairly lifting the boat in the air, and breaking off the harpoon. As his head came up, I struck him back of the brain with a big spade lance, and he was dead in fifty seconds from the time I first struck him.

Monster Rushed for Boat.

"It was not until April 11 that I found the school of devil-fish that netted me the big specimen. I had as Captain of the boat Captain Charlie Willes, whom I had brought from Moorehead City, N. C., and the handling of the craft was in charge of Captain Jack McCann of Punta Gorda, Fla., one of the best-known fisherman on the west coast. The devil-fish had no fear of the boat. There were six of them in the school. I had constructed special apparatus for the expedition, one thing being a drogue, mistakenly called 'drag,' about three times as big as is used in catching whales.

"The only thing to do was to steer the boat after the fish and try to get upon it. As we neared it I launched a spade lance. The big fish rushed under the boat, breaking off the handle of the lance. I had no other weapon of the kind, so I was forced to use an ordinary whale lance.

"One blow from one of those gigantic fins—the fish measured 18 feet across—would have wrecked our craft. There was nothing to do but to keep running the boat up on the back of the fish. More than a dozen times, as it came to the surface, it would lift the boat on its broad back out of the water. Each time I got a chance I used the lance, and I drove it into the region of the brain and heart twenty-three times before I finally killed it. Naturally we shipped much water, and part of the crew was kept bailing all the time. We fought for twenty-two minutes. That is equal to the combined time it had taken me previously to kill four. The length of the fight was due to the fact that I had failed to sever the spinal cord with the spade lance on the first rush of the fish. There is no creature that has so much vitality.

"You can get some idea of the size of the creature from the fact that it took two launches ten and one-half hours to tow it twelve miles to my camp near Captiva Inlet. There the next day I made a complete plaster of Paris mold of the fish, which I shipped, together with the desired parts, direct to the Museum of Natural History."

NEW SUBWAY LINK IN BRONX.

Public Service Commission to Connect Old and New Lines.

The Public Service Commission adopted yesterday a new route for a rapid transit railway in the Bronx, to connect the Bronx Park branch of the existing subway at Simpson Street with the proposed Pelham Bay Park branch of the Lexington Avenue subway. Near Whitlock Avenue the existing subway is only four blocks from the new branch, both lines at this point being run on elevated structures.

The commission purposes to start the connection from the existing line at Kelly Street, three blocks south of Simpson Street, and at a point just north of Simpson Street, which will bring the downtown tracks under the existing lines into Westchester Avenue. Then the two tracks will run in a straight line through Westchester Avenue until they make a junction with the new line at Bryant Avenue.

In sending word to the Board of Estimate that it was prepared to construct this new connection, the Public Service Commission said that it desired "to make it plain that the necessary money for the construction of the said connection should not be deducted from the existing funds appropriated to carry out the construction provisions" of the dual subway contract.

FIVE LINERS LEAVE TODAY.

Many Italians Are Going Home to Fight for Their Country.

Five liners will sail today for Europe with many passengers who are chiefly going over on business errands or to enlist under their country's flag. The St. Paul of the American Line, which leaves at noon with the mails for Liverpool, has more than 100 United States citizens on her list of 750 passengers. Among the allens is William Marconi, on his way back to Italy to rejoin the navy.

The new Russian-American liner Czaritza has 550 passengers and 6,000 tons of cargor for Archangel, and the French Line steamship Niagara has about 250 passengers, mailes and cargo for Bordeaux.

The departure of the Italian liner Stampalia at noon from the foot of West Thirty-fourth street, with 800 passengers is expected to draw a large and enthusiastic crowd of Italian, as the greater number of the passengers are reservists going back to fight for the country. The Norwegian-American liner Kristianiafjord has about 275 passengers for Bergen, who are mostly Scandinavians going home to spend the Summer with their relatives.

MUTUAL INSURANCE PLANNED BY POLICE

Proposed Association to Protect Members Against Death, Dismissal, and Retirement.

WILL BE REGULAR COMPANY

Committee's Work Soon to be Submitted to the Men and the City and State Authorities.

Plans for a mutual insurance association, solely for policemen, are to be submitted soon to the members of the department, the Commissioner, and City and State authorities by a committee of policemen, which has worked on the plan nearly a year. The association is to be operated on the same basis as the incorporated insurance companies of New York, and will be under the supervision of the State Superintendent of Insurance.

The Police Committee on Insurance, assisted by members of the City's Pension Commission, is drafting a charter which will be in conformity with the insurance laws and protect the holders of the insurance policies and the assets of the organization. Standard forms of applications for insurance, standard insurance policies and forms of insurance records, to be kept so that the company's actuary can make valuations of the assets and liabilities, are being completed, and when the insurance association starts its business its books and records will be open to public inspection.

The Police Commitee on Insurance includes Inspector George Wakefield, Second District; Captain Mathew McKeon, Seventy-fourth Precinct; Lieutenant Charles H. Washburn, 173d Precinct; Sergeant H. L. Lobdell, Mayor's Office, and Theodore U. Wall. Their report says:

"We first made inquiries among the policemen and assured ourselves that, as the policemen had difficulty in securing insurance from leading insurance companies because of the generally accepted hazards associated with police duty, the general sentiment of the police force was in favor of a single insurance association which would be entirely separated from all social features and other matters which did not pertain purely to insurance benefits."

A tentative plan to merge all the police associations was submitted to Commissioner Woods and City Chamberlain Bruere, who referred it to the actuary of the Pension Commission. The actuary reported that an insurance association within the Police Department was practicable, and when the City authorities gave their consent, he was directed to prepare a plan for the consolidation of the different police associations. Subsequently he pointed out the impracticability of consolidating the existing police organizations as a unit, because some of the associations appeared to have more funds than others, while in reality they might not be as strong. The actuary suggested that the members of the old associations should come into the new organization as individuals, or a whole association could elect to come in as a body. In the latter case the members would be considered individually.

"It is suggested that the new association offer benefits on dismissal, on retirement and on death, while in active service or after leaving," says the report of the committee. "There would be premiums for each benefit so that a member of the Police Department might apply for insurance against retirement on pension, and for insurance against death, getting larger benefits thereby than if he divided his money in such a way as to get insurance against dismissal. Another member of the department might desire life insurance only and he might subscribe for this without taking or paying for the other benefits. Another policeman might desire limited payment life insurance. All rates are based on the mortality service tables as prepared for the New York City Police Force, with the exception of the life rates for those who leave the service by resignation or dismissal and wish to retain their insurance. In this case the rates are based on the American Experience Table of Mortality, the standard table of mortality in this State."

Before the members of the department are asked to indorse the plan the methods to be employed by the association and the rates to be charged will be submitted for approval to three or more actuaries of recognized standing.

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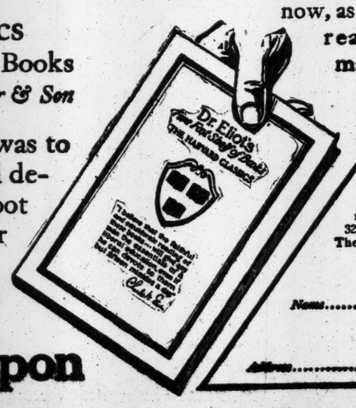

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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 22, 1915.

IN THE WRONG DIRECTION.

It may be conceded at once that there is much force and plausibility in the argument for an amendment to the Constitution providing for the appointment, defining the powers and fixing the terms of office and the salaries of Public Service Commissioners. Holding their office under the Constitution itself, the Commissioners would be removed from the strifes and perils of politics, and it is contended that this would enable the Governor always to secure the acceptance of appointments by men of first-rate capacity. Beyond question the regulation by commission of public service corporations is to be permanent. The system has been adopted in the nation and in most States. It has worked sometimes ill, sometimes well, but it will never be abandoned. Doubtless it is the chief bulwark against the crazy movement for Government ownership and operation. It is incontestable, therefore, that the Commissioners should be men of a high quality, they must be men of ability, just, broadminded, and experienced in affairs. A representative of the people or of a corporation going before the Public Service Commission should feel the same confidence, the same security of a just decision, that would be felt by counsel appearing before the Judges of the Appellate Division or of the Court of Appeals. Here is practically the whole force of the argument—that Public Service Commissioners should be men of as good standing as Judges of the courts. There can be no dispute about it—they ought to be men of as high quality as Judges on the bench.

The objection to the amendment is that it would add still further to the bulk and scope of the State Constitution, already lumbered up with provisions that might with great propriety be struck out. There are already too many Constitutional offices. The Federal Constitution provides for three: the Executive, the legislative, and the judiciary, corresponding to the three departments of the Government. The Constitution of the State of New York provides for the filling by appointment or election of no less than sixteen public offices. The Convention would be well advised should it make the list much shorter. The Secretary of State, Controller, Treasurer, Attorney General, and the State Engineer and Surveyor might better be appointed by the Governor. That would go far toward giving the people the short ballot. Why should the Constitution provide for the appointment of a Superintendent of Public Works or for a Superintendent of State Prisons? If the Public Service Commissions are to go into the Constitution, certainly there could be no good reason for keeping the Civil Service Commission out. The evils and abuses so largely cured by the adoption of the merit system were no less flagrant, we are sure they were more harmful to the people, than the admitted abuses put upon them by public service corporations before the days of regulation. The protection of the Constitution would soon be asked for other commissions and other State officers if we now adopt the fashion of further inclusion in the organic law of functions that may better be left to the statutes.

The Convention should attentively examine the argument based on comparison with the courts. The term is too short, the compensation insufficient, that we may admit if first-class men are to be appointed. We had a warning example of what insecurity of tenure could bring us to when Governor SULZER took office, and the farce of an investigation of the Commission in the First Department last Winter supplied another instance. But is it not true that the men found willing to serve as Public Service Commissioners thus far have on the whole been equal in character, attainments, and ability to the average of the bench? That is the standard set by the proponents of the Constitutional change. It would be well for the Convention to make the comparison and to determine for itself whether the desired amendment would really raise the character of the Commissions. To provide for removal from office in the same manner as Judges are removed would be a safeguard against the attack of spoilsmen, but not a sure one. The character of the Commissioners, like the character of Judges, must depend ultimately upon the appointing power, upon the Governor. Whether the office be Constitutional or statutory, we should have to trust the Governor. The office grows in importance, the public sense of its usefulness and its high character is also growing. It is for the Convention to consider whether we have not just as much to hope from the Executive conscience and feeling of responsibility as from any change in the status of the Commissioners.

The great evil of Constitution making of recent years has been the tendency to include statutory matters. The Federal Constitution is the model to be kept constantly in view. It is a covenant, it is a body of foundation principles, it is in its scope and structure "applicable to every stage of the national existence," and it is adequate. There is a widespread belief that the Constitution of the State of New York is to be improved by abridgment rather than by expansion.

PEACE WITH WISDOM.

The sum of the deliberations of the Conference on International Arbitration at Lake Mohonk this week has been encouraging to all who hold that the United States Government should lose no time in strengthening its defenses on land and water. It is needless to say that the principal object of the conference is one in which this nation is deeply interested. International arbitration of all disputes is worth talking for, working for, and hoping for, and the dream of an International League of Peace may some day be realized. One of the speakers in the conference was Mr. NORMAN ANGELL, who has written books in the endeavor to prove that war has been made impossible by modern economic conditions. His arguments were cordially received when they were published, but events have shown their fallacy. Ten nations, more or less closely bound a short time ago by economic ties, are now involved in war. The fact of war cannot be ignored. Secretary GARRISON, General WOOD, and President HIBBEN of Princeton argued in favor of strong defenses.

The people of this country have no mind to go to war, they will avoid war as long as it can be avoided. They will endeavor to live up to Mr. GARRISON'S ideal of a nation worthy of preservation by being "sane, just, righteous, self-respecting, and courageous." But they are now all of one mind, with a few deplorable exceptions, to be prepared for war if war is forced upon them. They will no longer dwell in a fools' paradise. If war comes it will be none of their making, but events have taught them that to be peacefully disposed is not to insure safety. To maintain peaceful and honorable relations with all the world, while prepared in case of emergency to protect ourselves, will hereafter be this nation's policy until a new day comes the dawning of which is not in sight. The will of the people is expressed in President WILSON'S remarks commending the navy: "The country has every reason not only to be "proud of it but every reason to wish "to go forward in its policy of adding "to its strength and equipment."

CITY HOME RULE.

There is always a presumption in favor of any proposal to remedy defects in old institutions. Undeniably there are crudenesses and imperfections in American city governments, including those of this State. New York is far from the first to seek to improve city laws, and may well take notice that in all the dozen States which have made the attempt now urged upon New York difficulties have developed at the threshold. The chief stumbling block is the relation between city and State. It is lightheartedly promised that this is to be remedied in New York. Certainly no one would object. Yet in many States the attempts to do the same thing have gone to the courts for amplification and interpretation, due to imperfect performance of the work of reform.

Everybody is in favor of the principle, the difficulty is in the application. New York will not be exempt from that impediment to reform forthwith. It is as difficult to pick out the right sort of home rule as to pick out the right officials to administer it. If the officials are well chosen it might be that even the present system would work less badly. In the last analysis the problem recurs to the people who elect the Mayors, and who select the system of reform. If the choice is good there is no trouble with either Mayor or system, but a well chosen Mayor is a better remedy for a poor system than a good system is a remedy for a poor administration.

Whatever else home rule may do, it will not provide a substitute for the proper performance of the duty of the electorate. On the other hand, too free a hand for the electorate has at least a capacity for harm if the electorate performs its duties no better than now. Home rule will not work itself, and would seem to need a Governor as well as the elaborate system of charters, the very last word in reform no longer ago than last year, among which the cities of the State were allowed to exercise a free choice. Now it is proposed that they shall make their own charters to suit. How often? Must a charter made by a city exactly according to this year's style be endured an entire year? Or can it be changed between elections?

This privilege is not to be confined to cities of any class. It was last year's idea that cities of somewhat similar size fell into a category for which a common charter would be suitable. The classification now is thought too restrictive, and ripe to be abolished. A city charter in New York hereafter will mean nothing, if the go-as-you-please plan is adopted. It will be interesting to see the sort of charter some cities will adopt. No doubt cities which have the sort of charter they want will have the sort they deserve, and will be entitled to the sort of government they give themselves. But who can foresee all the chances of misgovernment against which State limitations have to some degree protected cities heretofore?

The present intention is to protect cities against the unsought intervention of the State in local affairs. But how often is the State's intervention thrust upon cities unsought, or over a city's protest? Is it not usually the case that the action of the State is sought, and oftentimes sought unwisely? Can it not be recalled that in the recent history of this city the action of the State was promoted by the city's own officials and is among the causes of the city's present financial embarrassment? Is there not at the present moment pending before the Governor a matter of contentious sort against which the supporters of home rule are protesting?

Caution is suggested, nothing more. There is nothing in the present charter of any city which prevents it from having good government. There are some existing limitations upon bad government. The removal of the limitations is not the same thing as guaranteeing good government. It rather increases the duties of citizens, who have not shown themselves preeminently wise or virtuous in the discharge of their present obligations. The failure of City Government is rather the failure of the citizenry than the failure of the institution. If the electorate were wiser there would be better Government of both State and city under existing institutions. It is awkward to be compelled to go to the State for authority to perform a perfectly well intentioned and doubtless admirable act, but it is better than to have freedom to commit foolishnesses or worse, and the latter class of cases is the larger.

SO MUCH NEWS.

Never was there so much news in the world. It is an increasing problem. It is a problem first for the newspaper, to get all of the essential news in, and a problem then for the reader, which of it to slight in order that he may have some time remaining in which to perform his share of the day's work. If there were nothing else to do one could spend all of one's conscious time just reading the news. The quantity of it that can be put into one issue of THE NEW YORK TIMES is about 100,000 words. That is equal to a full-grown book. For variety of interest, for color, for all of the qualities that go into the creation of human interest, no book could begin to match it.

In one issue this week the number of things that one felt obliged to read in an attentive manner, just to keep up with the world, was enough to amaze even newspaper makers. It included a dramatic reorganization of the British Ministry in the midst of war, a call by Lord KITCHENER for 300,000 more volunteers, a great victory by the Teutonic allies over the Russians in Galicia, a discussion in Berlin of the American note to Germany on the sinking of the Lusitania, Germany's acceptance of war with Italy as at last inevitable, a revolution in Portugal, a question as to whether the Transylvania was chased by a German submarine, a review of the fleet in New York Harbor by President WILSON, a prediction by ALEXANDER GRAHAM BELL that in the future men at great distances would think together by means of wire coils around their heads, theatrical developments in the trial of a conspiracy charge brought by the Riggs National Bank of Washington against the Secretary of the Treasury and others, and Mr. ROOSEVELT in his very best manner denouncing Mr. BARNES in the celebrated libel case. Any one of these topics in ordinary times would be interesting enough to "lead the paper" with. When so much happens all at one time one thing competes with another for position, and what might once have been a front page feature is lucky to get its display on the last page.

If you draw a parallel between the mind and the daily newspaper you will see. The capacity of the mind to receive impressions may be increased by attention, but it is nevertheless limited, and when the number of impressions presenting themselves greatly exceeds that limit, the mind must pick and choose. It unconsciously adopts a new scale of values. Everything is relative. Impressions that would have been very interesting and welcome at one time are excluded from attention because others more interesting and important take their place. So the newspaper, by adding two or four pages on a "big news night" and by "cutting everything down," can increase its capacity for presenting news, but when it has increased it to the utmost and there is still more news than it can print, it begins to choose and to eliminate, and a new scale of values is created by necessity.

The war will end. The pressure of living and thinking will abate. What then? That is an interesting question. Perhaps then for a long time people will have a sense of proportion that was lacking before, and will see casual events in a new perspective.

AEROPLANE SERVICE.

In this period of the world's history the aeroplane is almost as essential to the defense of the nation as the submarine, the fast cruiser, and the coast battery. The United States Navy has only three aeroplanes in commission, and the army is not much better supplied. Yet in modern warfare the strongest navy would be placed at great disadvantage without the assistance of aerial scouts, coast defenses would be less effective, and an army in the field would be practically at the mercy of a force inferior in numbers but supplied with modern equipment. The National Guard, which, as General WOOD said the other day, belongs to the first line of our land defense, has no aeroplanes. The Naval Militia has none. There are no aeronautical centres for the army and navy. The Aero Club of America, which has headquarters in this city, in view of the gravity of the situation, makes a direct appeal to the American people "to start a "public aeronautical subscription simi-"lar to the French and German sub-"scriptions of 1912-13, to raise funds "with which to develop aviators, ac-"quire a squadron of aeroplanes for "the National Guard and the Naval "Militia of each State, and to get 100 "aeroplanes for the mail-carrying "service to inaccessible places—the "aero mail carriers to form a reserve "of trained aviators for military serv-"ice in case of need."

The French and German subscriptions were very successful, and resulted in an appreciable increase in the efficiency of the military aeroplane service of both countries. The Governments of both those countries, however, have been alive to the usefulness of the aeroplane since the heavier-than-air flying machine was invented. The popular subscriptions supplemented the work they were doing. The best efforts of the Aero Club can do nothing more than that in this country; the Government must go to work practically on its own account to secure an air scout service. The appropriation of $1,300,000 to this end by the last Congress is but a small beginning. The club, however, announces that it is now working in co-operation with all the departments of the Federal Government interested in aeroplane service, as well as the State Governments and various influential public bodies and institutions. Its plan is worthy of serious consideration and should be helpful in the work of strengthening our national defense.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Results of a German Education.

Professor YANDELL HENDERSON teaches sound physiology at Yale, according to the experts in that interesting and important science, and his "papers" on subjects within the domain of his specialty are read by them with respect. He was born, however, some years after General SHERMAN made his famous march, has no personal knowledge of that expedition, and while completing in German universities the education which he seemingly thought he could only begin here, he evidently failed—from lack of opportunity, no doubt—to familiarize himself with what the Union Army did in Georgia.

He has, indeed, heard that the State was "desolated" with some thoroughness, and so it was, but there are desolations and desolations, and the bitterest of contemporaneous Southern comment does not justify Professor HENDERSON, or even excuse him, for writing, as he did in the truly remarkable letter we printed yesterday, that "as for atrocities, Belgium, Serbia, East Prussia, and Poland have probably been no more thoroughly desolated than Georgia after SHERMAN'S march to the sea." What's the use of talking about probabilities when certainties are readily available? SHERMAN'S measures were severe, and he destroyed much property, including not a little of the sort called private, but the civilian population was subjected to none of the hideous outrages that have been inflicted on those of the other countries mentioned, and there has never been a hint of the perpetration by SHERMAN'S soldiers of such crimes as have been committed by the Germans in Belgium.

Equally without basis of fact is Professor HENDERSON'S charge that "there was a crop of 'war babies' over on Long Island after our soldiers left Montauk Point in 1898." If he knew anything about the conditions there he would not have said so—that is, one hopes he wouldn't—but advocacy of the German cause led so many to the making of queer statements that one cannot be sure. It led Professor HENDERSON, for instance, to picture the war as a case of "one man bravely defending himself against three," and to ignore the causes that brought the situation about. He forgets who the aggressor was, and coolly condemns as "Anglomaniacs" all but a negligible minority of his own countrymen!

Struck by a Familiar Phenomenon.

Hard things have been said about the New York police so often that when people from regions more or less remote come here and find the force composed of men who are, so far as they can see, notable alike for efficiency and courtesy in the performance of difficult duties, the praise of these visitors is apt to be tinged with surprise. There is a trace of this not unnatural feeling in the grateful and appreciative message sent to our policemen yesterday by President WILSON.

"The appearance and management and whole spirit of the police guard in New York the other day," he said, "struck me as admirable," and he added, "I think the city has every reason to be proud of its force and of its present discipline and efficiency."

As a matter of fact, the city always has been proud of its policemen—not of them all, of course, or of all they did—but proud of their abilities as a little peace army, proud of their strength, of their courage, and of their almost invariable kindness and helpfulness in case of need. Some of us have lived here for many years without having once had occasion or excuse for making against even one policeman a complaint for any reason coming within personal experience—without having seen a single policeman unready to do intelligently, or unwilling to do politely, anything within his power to lessen the dangers and smooth out the difficulties of metropolitan life.

The people who have trouble with the New York police usually invite and deserve it. To the peaceable and orderly citizen, whether resident or stranger, they are able guardians and helpful friends. It was a matter of course that the President would find the big fellows "admirable." There have been some very black sheep among them, but considering the size and number of the temptations to which they are all constantly exposed, as a body they deserve such commendation as the President gave them much oftener than they get it.

Patriots, Here's a Chance!

Much and careful attention is deserved by the letter—the very excellent letter—from Lieutenant S. T. STEWART of the First Artillery Guard that appeared on this page yesterday. In it he pointed out exactly what can be done first and best by all those who, without hearing a present call to enlist in the regular army, yet feel that the times demand and the country needs a far greater number of men with some training for service under arms.

Whoever views the situation as a serious one, whoever wants a legitimate, reasonable, and beneficial outlet for any feeling of pugnacity that has been aroused in him by recent events, could not do better than to take the Lieutenant's advice, or rather to accept his invitation. That is to join the organization to which he himself belongs.

He gave explicit directions as to place and methods of enrollment, and told the only qualifications demanded—the candidate must be "a good clean man, over 18 years of age, 5 feet 4 inches or taller, who is an American citizen or expects to be one, and who desires to know how to fight if he has to do so."

One notes with particular satisfaction the absence from this appeal of any hint of taking into account other than military qualities in accepting recruits. Lieutenant STEWART, it is evident, does not make the sad mistake of viewing his company as a social club, but he is not unduly stern in outlining the future of his artillerymen, for he tells them that there are joys as well as toils in store for them.

Broadened to cover the whole National Guard, the Lieutenant's letter would be even better than it is now, but it is very good as it stands, and men who are talking loudly about what ought to be done by and for the country in volubly described contingencies would prove their sincerity if they promptly offered themselves for such instruction as this officer promises and others are quite ready to give.

ART NOTES.

At the Ehrich Galleries a very interesting collection of Byzantine paintings, carvings, embroideries, &c., collected by Halvor Bagge during many years spent in Greece assisting in archaeological excavations of Knossos, Delhi, and Sparta is now on exhibition. Mr. Bagge made a special study of icons, or pictures used in churches, monasteries, and private homes with religious purpose, but he makes no definite claims for his own examples in matter of date. He maintains that those pieces are oldest in which Greek influence appears, and the later ones naturally show traces of Italian and Renaissance feeling. The value of the collection rests upon its aesthetic quality, having been brought together with special reference to beauty of color and dignity of design. In many instances both qualities are conspicuous. A "Lamentation Over the Body of Chirst" shows traces of wild passion united to a design of architectonic character, a combination that El Greco would have understood. All through the collection one gets hints of the sharply interrupted rhythms and peaked structures found in the work of the Spanish Greek.

In a number of the Madonnas the type is, however, bland, stolid, and solemn. An interesting panel has for its subject "Christ Enthroned," with the Assembly of the Christian Church ranged about in concentric circles. The color is rich and the execution minute. Mr. Bagge's collection was exhibited in Christiania and Copenhagen and was to have gone to Petrograd, where the interest in Byzantine art naturally is keen. The war diverted this plan and brought the collection here instead.

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At the Braus Galleries is an ingratiating little group of monotypes by the late W. C. Fitler. No attempt is made to disguise the character of the method and the color is used with reserve. Treated in this way, the unpretentious monotype, in reality a painting transferred from a metal plate and getting its name from the fact that only one impression is possible, has a charm of its own not to be gained through any other process. Downstairs is an exhibition of paintings by K. Freeman Clark showing the various aspects of the country surrounding Poughkeepsie. These have the interest of portraiture, the characteristic features of the region having been scrupulously observed.

ANOTHER VIEW.

"When the torch is near the powder"—
when a boat, f'r instance, sinks,
And the "hyphens" raise a loud hurrah
and blow themselves to drinks;
When 'bout a hundred neutral lives are
snuffed out like a torch,
An' "hyphens" read the news an'
smoke, a-settin' on the porch—
Well, it's then the native's kind o' apt
to see a little red,
An' it's hardly fair to criticise the burning things he sed.
For since the eagle's not a bird that
thrives within a cage,
One kind o' hears with sympathy his
screams of baffled rage.

There's something sort o' horrible, that
catches at the breath,
To visualize some two score babes most
foully done to death;
To see their fright, their struggles—to
watch their lips turn blue—
There ain't no use denyin', it will raise
the deuce with you.
O yes, God bless the President—he's an
awful row to hoe,
An' God grant, too, that peace with
honor hand in hand may go,
But let's not call men "rotters," 'cause,
while we are standing pat,
They lose their calm serenity, an' *can't*
see things like that!

BEATRICE BARRY.

AN HISTORIAN MYSTIFIED.

Mr. Trevelyan Wonders at Prof. Henderson's Apology for Atrocities.

New York, May 21, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the letter by Professor Yandell Henderson, in THE TIMES of today's date, he says:

> As for atrocities, Belgium, Serbia, East Prussia, and Poland have probably been no more thoroughly desolated than Georgia after Sherman's march to the sea. Away from ordinary social restraints men always do such things. It is rare for a militia company here to have a field day, or a college class to hold a reunion, without a certain percentage making beasts of themselves.

As a stranger in this land I am not in a position to contradict Professor Henderson about your present-day militia companies and college students, though from what I have seen of your people, particularly at the universities where I have principally been, I read his statement with some surprise. But as regards Sherman's march to the sea, I am prepared, as a historian, to deny that Sherman's troops either burned women and children alive or gouged peoples eyes out or murdered civilians wholesale, as the Austro-Hungarian troops did in Serbia in the middle days of August last. If college student and militiamen do these things today, or such things as are reported by the Bryce Commission on Belgium, I can only say that they are very studiously kept out of your papers. But Sherman's troops at least did not do them. They "desolated" the land, no doubt, though whether they desolated it as completely as the part of Serbia through which I rode last January 1 am not sure. But they did not commit "atrocities" on persons. The two things are in a different category and Professor Henderson confuses the issue by putting them into the same sentence as if they were one and the same thing. Here are a few specimens of what the Austro-Hungarian troops did:

1915, Aug. 18.—Prnivoor Village, (near Losnitza:) Simana Mijatovitch, age 25; her daughter Doniza, age 3, and her son Milan, age 1, shut up in house and burned alive.

Zivana Samowrovitch, age 27; Yveta Samowrovitch, age 3 years, and boy, not yet baptized, age 3 days, shut up in house and burned alive.

Nedeljiza Village: Aniza Jesditch, age 35, eyes gouged out and killed; Micosava Vasilijevitch, age 21, violated, cut open, and murdered.

Multiply these things by several hundred and you get two August days' work of the Austro-Hungarian Army last year. These facts do not remind me, any more than the facts related in the Bryce report remind me, either of Sherman's soldiers or of your college students and militiamen. I am sorry I cannot at this time stay to make a more profound study of American institutions and social customs, but I am compelled to return tomorrow to England, with much gratitude for the kindness I have received over here, which has perhaps blinded me to the dark spots in your national character perceived by Professor Henderson. As I am departing, I inclose to you the report on the atrocities in Serbia, based on the first-hand evidence of Dr. Arius Van Tienhoven of The Hague, Holland, and Jules Schmidt, Swiss engineer. And I further refer you to the article by Dr. Reiss of Lausonne University, in the Revue de Paris, April 1, 1915. The evidence is particularly full, because the Austrians were driven out of the scenes of these atrocities a day or two after they had committed them and the dead bodies and charred remains of the women and children were photographed. I have seen scores of these photographs, and read and heard masses of first-hand evidence on the subject, when I visited the scene of these atrocities in January.

G. M. TREVELYAN.

The article referred to by Mr. Trevelyan was printed on this page yesterday. The writer was Professor Yandell Henderson, physiologist and author, now in the Department of Physiology, School of Medicine, Yale University. He was born in Louisville, Ky., in 1873, and took his degrees at Yale, B. A. in 1895, and Ph. D. in 1898. Then he studied at Marburg and Munich Universities. He was an Ensign, U. S. N., during the Spanish-American war, and once acted as Naval Aide to General Miles. He was Vice Chairman of the Connecticut delegation to the first Progressive National Convention in 1912. Later he was Progressive candidate for Congress from the Third Connecticut District. He is the author of "Shock, or the Pathological Physiology of Some Modes of Death."

Bryce or Cobb-McCutcheon?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Judging from recent editorial comment, the newspapers have unanimously concluded to accept the Bryce report, finding the Germans guilty, thereby rejecting by clear implication the Cobb-McCutcheon report, exonerating the Germans. The inference to be drawn from this unanimous conclusion is that in controversies between nations we reject the tests of credibility commonly adopted in courts of law with respect to controversies to which individuals are parties and reason along the following lines:

1. A belligerent can have no human motive to fasten a crime upon the enemy, whereas a neutral is motivated by a desire to exonerate the accused nation.

2. An investigation made months after the alleged crime is more valuable than one made at the time.

3. A report based on the testimony of witnesses who are themselves the injured parties is entitled to more weight than one based mainly on personal inspection.

4. A hearing in which the defense is not present is a safer basis for a report than a hearing in which the defense is represented by advocates and witnesses.

CHARLES A. BRODEK.

New York, May 19, 1915.

Admiral von Tirpitz and Der Tag.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

One paragraph in Mr. Wann's instructive letter in THE TIMES of May 19 deserves a special comment. It runs: "Grand Admiral von Tirpitz has stated that he never heard of "The Day" or of its being toasted, or a hope for its dawn expressed by German officers." That is very curious. He ought to have consulted Professor Delbrueck, Treitschke's bellicose successor in the University of Berlin and editor of the Preussische Jahrbuecher, who in the January number of his journal quotes the words spoken "by the trainer of our present general staff, Generaloberst Count von Schliessen, while acting as godfather at the launching of the cruiser Gneisenau: 'Some day the dawn will break upon the waters, some time finally the day will come, the day of wrath; and when it does, I wish that thou, noble ship, mayest be the first in the attack upon the mighty one, and only after night has fallen on the black sea, mayest thou, even though shot-riddled, even though bleeding from many wounds, be the last to cease infuriate from the pursuit.'" It is charitable to suppose that the Grand Admiral was absent when the ill-starred Gneisenau was launched, but it is human to suspect that he has not been telling the truth.

W. S. FERGUSON.

Cambridge, Mass., May 19, 1915.

Two to be Neutral, Too.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

"Love thy neighbor as thyself," admonished the aunt. "Yes, I'm willing to," protested the young man, "but she won't let me." The pacifists always preach that it takes two to make a quarrel. Now they are learning that to stay neutral two are needed also.

JULIUS HYMAN.

New York, May 20, 1915.

NEUTRAL RIGHTS IN THE MUNITIONS TRADE.

All Industrial Countries, Including Germany, Have Freely Supplied the Wants of Belligerents in Recent Wars.

By HENRY B. TOWNE,
Formerly President of the Merchants' Association of New York.

At the commencement of the present war in Europe, the United States declared its neutrality as to all belligerents, and since then the President repeatedly has urged that this spirit of neutrality should be respected by all our citizens. To do this implies that those who have dealings with the belligerents should avoid discrimination between them.

Since the war began some of the belligerents have placed large orders in the United States for munitions of war and supplies of many kinds. It is now urged by some that such transactions constitute a breach of neutrality, in spirit, if not in law. They point to the fact that because for the present Germany is unable to receive shipments from abroad, therefore, American manufacturers should decline to furnish war materials to her opponents, the allied powers. If American manufacturers had decided at the beginning of the war not to sell such material to any of the belligerents, their attitude would have been impartial and strictly neutral. Not having done so then, however, to do so now, because one side in the European contest has been able to secure control of ocean traffic to the exclusion of the other, would reverse the attitude of neutrality, would be distinctly unneutral, and in effect would be to espouse the cause of that side which, by the chances of war, has been excluded from traffic by sea. The question thus presented is one which concerns American manufacturers individually, not their Government, and it includes another issue which also has its moral side. American manufacturers and their millions of employes, while in no way responsible for the war, are great sufferers by reason of it. It has greatly curtailed the productivity of thousands of industrial establishments, and proportionately decreased their earnings and their returns to their stockholders, and this in turn has placed millions of their employes on shortened hours and wages, or has deprived them of all employment. And so, when the opportunity came partly to redress these untoward conditions by accepting contracts from the belligerents, most of the employers concerned gladly availed of it, all who have done so being advised and believing that such action was justified and right, both legally and morally, and many believing that to reject the opportunity would be morally wrong, because thereby denying to their employes the much-needed employment thus offered.

The public discussion of these questions thus far has concerned itself chiefly with present facts and conditions, and has largely been influenced by individual sentiment and sympathy. But the questions involved are not new, and it will be pertinent, and, perhaps, helpful, to review the record of what has happened in previous cases under like conditions.

During the Boer war, which began in October, 1899, the United States announced its strict neutrality. On Feb. 28, 1901 the House of Representatives adopted a resolution calling on President McKinley to furnish information "whether our ports or waters had been used for the exportation of horses, mules, and other supplies for use in South Africa, and if so, to what extent, and what steps had been taken to prevent such a use being made of neutral territory in time of war." In due course reply was made (Hon. John Hay being Secretary of State at the time) to the effect that our ports had so been used, that up to Jan. 31, 1901, the value of such shipments had been over $26,000,000, that the number of horses and mules had been 76,632, and that no steps had been taken to prevent the "lawful exportation" to South Africa of the things specified. The response also stated that the supplies in question probably went to both belligerents. During the Boer war England purchased military supplies also from Spain, Italy, the Argentine Republic, and elsewhere, but chiefly from the United States. Peace terms were accepted by the Boers May 31, 1902.

The foregoing facts may be found in Volume XXVI., 1908, of the Johns Hopkins University Studies in Historical and Political Science, in a paper by R. G. Campbell, entitled "Neutral Rights and Obligations in the Anglo-Boer War."

The Russo-Japanese war began Feb. 6, 1904, and ended in July, 1905, and the official publications of the German Government furnish the following information concerning the exports from Germany to Russia before and during that period, viz.:

Exports of artillery, ammunition, cartridges, and caps—	Pounds.
1903	64,680
1904	131,340
1905	1,653,940
1906	1,652,860
1907	None
Exports of bar and sheet copper—	
1903	46,420
1904	101,640
1905	285,120
1906	None

The following items bearing on these matters are culled from issues of The London Times, during 1904-5, all of them being news dispatches:

Berlin, July 26, 1904.—The Berliner Tageblatt learns from Essen that large orders for war material have been received by the Krupp works from the Russian Government. The workmen are consequently working overtime.

Brussels, Aug. 21, 1904.—That Russia is drawing on foreign sources for war material is shown by the fact that the steamer Flandria left Antwerp on Saturday for Libau with a full cargo of heavy guns and ammunition destined for use in the Far East.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 8, 1904.—Japan has ordered from the Carnegie Steel Company 7,500 tons of the finest nickel steel plates for battleships.

Ottawa, Sept. 14, 1904.—It is understood that the Japanese Government is negotiating for the purchase of ponies in Montana and the Canadian territories for use in the Winter campaign in Manchuria.

Brussels, Oct. 2, 1904.—The Antwerp correspondent of the Brussels Soir says that 200,000 tons of coal have been purchased in England by German houses for the Russian fleet. There are daily departures from Cardiff, and altogether eighty vessels have been requisitioned to transport this coal. The Germans even purchase vessels, and the firm of Diedrichsen of Hamburg recently acquired the steamer Lylda for purposes of transport. The war has proved a real gold mine to Germany.

Vienna, Oct. 12, 1904.—The semi-official Hungarian agency, the Budapester Correspondenz, states that Japan has sent to Fiume three experts to watch over the construction of the torpedoes to be delivered to the Japanese Government during the next three years.

Fiume, Oct. 9, 1904.—In addition to the large number of torpedoes ordered of the Whitehead torpedo factory here some time ago for the Russian Baltic fleet and since delivered, Russia has now ordered another hundred of the latest model for delivery as soon as possible for the Black Sea fleet.

New York, Oct. 13, 1904.—The Russian order for thirty submarines of the Protector type, which are now being built, has been immediately followed by an order from Japan for fifty submarines of the Holland type. Neither country has drawn the attention of the State Department to the building of these boats, and neither is expected to do so, as both are practically in the same position, while it is believed in Washington that the United States does not violate the laws of neutrality by carrying out these orders.

Peking, Dec. 23, 1904.—Today the Chinese seized at Feng-tai railway station, near Peking, 3,000,000 rounds of Russian rifle ammunition consigned to a German firm at Tien-tsin, and evidently destined for Port Arthur. The ammunition was concealed among bails of wool brought on the backs of camels from Kalgan under the charge of a German agent of a German firm, the same firm which bought and loaded contraband in the steamer Fuping, a valuable prize recently captured by the Japanese.

Victoria, B. C., Jan. 14, 1905.—The Japanese steamer Kanagawa Maru, which is sailing shortly from Puget Sound for Japan, will have a number of submarines on board. Both Russian and Japanese agents are closely watching all shipments at Pacific ports.

Tokio, Feb. 12, 1905.—A German steamer, with warlike stores for Vladivostok, was seized on Feb. 10 in the northern seas.

Paris, March 8, 1905.—Yesterday an order was given by the Russian Government to a French military contractor for 80,000 three-inch shrapnel shells, subject to the condition that they should be provided by a French firm. The 80,000 cases for the shrapnel will be made in Birmingham, but will be filled in France. The Birmingham firm would not furnish the loading. These shells form part of an order for 500,000. They will be forwarded from France across Germany without being examined by the German customs officials.

These quotations present a clear picture of the events of 1904-1905 to which they relate, and show that the large industrial neutral countries, including Germany, were all more or less active in seeking and accepting orders for furnishing munitions of war to the two belligerents of that time, namely, Russia and Japan. The situation existing then and the one existing to-day thus appear to be parallel, except that in the previous case neither combatant succeeded in closing the ports of the other to neutral commerce in contraband of war, whereas in the present case one of the combatants, by reason of superior naval strength, has succeeded effectively in depriving the other combatant of this source of supply. Except for this fact Germany would undoubtedly seek in the American market some or many of the military supplies she now needs, and unquestionably many American manufacturers, if not all, who are willing to furnish such supplies in time of war would accept orders of this kind from Germany, as well as from her opponents. The fact that Germany is unable to avail of this source of supply is not one for which American manufacturers are responsible.

HENRY R. TOWNE.

A FAVORED COMMUNICATION.

One of the Few Unopened, Uncensored Letters from Germany.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I take the liberty in informing you that I have been in Berlin on a visit since before the outbreak of the war. I have lived in New York some twenty-three years and have been United States citizen about eighteen years. I might also mention the fact that I have been a reader of THE NEW YORK TIMES ever since I came to New York, and that breakfast was never complete unless accompanied by THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Last week I wrote to the "Auswaertiges Amt," (Department of Foreign Affairs,) here and asked them to grant me an interview. I was much pleased to receive the following letter:

"Das Auswaertige Amt bittet Herrn Siegfried Bier um die Ehre seines Besuchs an einem der naechsten Tage zwischen 12-1 oder 6-7 Uhr Nachmittags in Auswaertigen Amt, Wilhelm Strasse 75-76.

"Berlin, den 22. April, 1915.

"Herr Siegfried Bier,

"Berlin-Charlottenburg."

When I called at the Auswaertiges Amt I was received by one of the officials in charge. I might state that whereas in America we are accustomed to read in the papers that there is so much red tape to go through here I was immediately received after having handed my card to the party in charge of the reception room. During the interview I had occasion to speak about the poor Russian Jewish refugees to whom it was made impossible to remain in Russia, one of the many reasons being the fact that the counties in Russian Poland they inhabitated were made unhabitable owing to the war. Large numbers of them emigrated to Palestine and Turkey. I was told, and that with much accentuation, that for months the German Ambassador in Turkey, Baron von Wangenheim, has been in touch with the Ottoman Government and that much—yes, very much—has been done to make the lot of these poor Russian Jewish refugees in Palestine and Turkey wherever possible an easier one.

"I might state that most of them naturally

MRS. BROWN TO BE BRIDE OF BROKER

Widow of Francis Gordon Brown, Jr., Is Engaged to Townsend Lawrence.

HER FIANCE A WIDOWER

A Member of Stock Exchange and Union Club—Bride to be a Niece by Marriage of Late J. P. Morgan.

The engagement of Mrs. Caroline L. Brown, widow of Francis Gordon Brown, Jr., and daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry L. Bogert, of 72 Lawrence Street, Flushing, L. I., to Townsend Lawrence, son of the late Walter B. Lawrence of Flushing, has been announced.

Mrs. Brown's first husband, who died several years ago, was a nephew of the late J. Pierpont Morgan. His mother, Mrs. Francis Gordon Brown, was Miss Julia N. Tracy before her marriage, a sister of Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan, who was formerly Miss Frances L. Tracy. Mr. Brown was connected with the firm of J. Pierpont Morgan & Co., but only left a personal estate at his death of $8,000. He was captain of the Yale football team in 1901, and also rowed that year in the Yale 'Varsity crew. He had a remarkable athletic record during his college days.

Mr. Lawrence is a widower. His first wife was Miss Herminia Barnes, daughter of the late William Barnes of Hertford, England, who died in May, 1913, about eight months after her marriage. Mr. Lawrence's first marriage came as a surprise to society, as it was planned to keep it a secret, the wedding following the day after his engagement became known.

His bride had been a close friend of the family, and had made her home with Mr. Lawrence's sister, Miss Anita Lawrence, for about four years. They were married in the Church of the Transfiguration, and shortly afterward left for Mr. Lawrence's lodge in the Canadian woods.

Mr. Lawrence is a member of the New York Stock Exchange, and his home at Flushing, Willow Bank, is one of the finest in that part of Long Island. He is a member of the Union, Knickerbocker, Turf and Field, and Squadron A Clubs, and the St. Nicholas Society.

No date has been set for the wedding.

MILDRED POOR'S WEDDING.

Plans for Her Marriage to Dr. A. Y. P. Garnett in East Hampton June 12

Plans have been completed for the wedding of Miss Mildred Poor and Dr. Alexander Yelverton Peyton Garnett of Washington, D. C. The ceremony and reception will be on June 12 at As You Like It, the Country place of the Poors at East Hampton, L. I.

Miss Poor will have her sister, Mrs. Philip P. Gardiner, and Mrs. J. Breckinridge Bayne (Miss Olga Roosevelt) of Washington as her attendants. Dr. Garnett will have his brother, Henry Wise Garnett, as his best man, and the ushers selected are William C. Meredith, E. S. Theall, Randall H. Hagner, Clarke Waggaman, Dr. J. Breckinridge Bayne, Dr. J. Blair Spencer, Dr. John Burt, and Dr. Louis C. Lehr, all of Washington, D. C.; Dr. A. R. Moffit of Coughkeepsie, David R. Tennant of Virginia, and Philip P. Gardiner of New York.

A special train will take the guests to East Hampton and back to New York, and the ceremony is to take place at 12:30 o'clock.

Bacon-Norman Wedding Plans.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., May 21.—The marriage of Miss Hope Norman, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Guy Norman of Newport and Boston, and Elliot C. Bacon of New York, has been set for noon on June 5 in St. Peter's Church, Beverly, Mass., which is the Summer home of the bride's parents. The ceremony will be performed by the Rev. Dr. Frank M. Sill. Miss Norman has selected as her bridesmaids the Misses J. Rantoul, Olivia Ames, Phyllis Sears, Ruth Gaston, Elaine Demfre, and Margaret Perin. Mr. Bacon has chosen his brother, R. L. Bacon, for his best man, and the ushers are to be T. S. Blumer, P. G. Bacon, Gilbert Mather, W. F. Morgan, George Peabody Gardner, Jr., J. E. Thayer, Jr., John Chapin, F. Foster, Roger Amory, and S. Sargent.

Irene Gerken to Wed J. L. Egan.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Gerken of 52 West Seventy-fifth Street, have announced the engagement of their youngest daughter, Miss Irene Gerken, to Joseph L. Egan, son of Dr. and Mrs. J. M. F. Egan, of 46 West 120th Street. The engagement was announced at a dinner and theatre party given last night by Mrs. Gerken.

Mr. Egan is one of the attorneys for the Western Union Telegraph Company, and is a graduate of Columbia University, class of '07. He is a member of the New York Athletic, West Side Tennis, and Columbia University Clubs.

No date has been set for the wedding.

HINDS—FLADWAD.

Thomas N. Hinds of this city was married at noon yesterday to Miss Othilie Emilie Fladwad at the residence of her sister, Mrs. Charles Cottrell at Newport, R. I., by the Rev. Dr. Hughes of Trinity Church. After July 1 Mr. and Mrs. Hinds will live at Demarest, N. J. Mr. Hinds is a nephew of George B. Cortelyou and was graduated from Princeton in 1911.

SOCIAL NOTES.

Mrs. John M. Toucey will give a dance for young married people on Friday evening, May 28, at her country home in Fort Washington, L. I.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Fairfield Osborn, Jr., have rented a house in Bernardsville, N. J., where they will pass the Summer.

The marriage of Miss Eleanor Taylor, daughter of Howard Taylor, to Gouverneur Morris Carnochan, Jr., will be solemnized in Christ Church, Haddam, Conn., on Thursday, June 17, at 4 o'clock. A reception will follow at St. Clement's, Mr. Taylor's country home. A special train, leaving the Grand Central Station at 9:45 o'clock, will convey the guests from this city.

The managers of Robin's Nest, a home for crippled children, at Tarrytown-on-Hudson, are to give their annual reception on the afternoon of May 27 at the home. Mrs. John D. Archbold, Mrs. Edwin Gould, Mrs. J. Henry Whitehouse, Mrs. Frederick T. Hill, and Mrs. Howard Carroll, are among the managers.

Miss Elizabeth H. Kirkpatrick, daughter of the late Judge Andrew Kirkpatrick of Newark, N. J., and William P. Hardenbergh, Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Hardenbergh of 10 East Sixty-fourth Street, this city, are to be married on June 5 in Christ Church, Short Hills, N. J.

The marriage of Mrs. Corinne Violet Hatch and Phoenix Ingraham, the son of Justice George L. Ingraham, will take place at 4 o'clock this afternoon at the home of the bride's parents, 150 West Fifty-ninth Street.

Charles Scribner, Jr., will entertain his best man and ushers this evening at Delmonico's. His marriage to Miss Vera Bloodgood will take place on May 24. James Butler, Jr., who is to marry Miss Dorothy Conron on June 2, is also giving his bachelor dinner tonight at Delmonico's.

The marriage of Miss Hilda C. E. Morris and Matthew W. Carswell will take place today in the Church of St. Mary the Virgin, West Forty-sixth Street. The reception will be held at 142 West Eighty-sixth Street, the home of the bride's stepfather, Dr. George A. Lawrence, and her mother, Mrs. Lawrence.

CALLED TO WAR, HE WEDS.

Capt. H. C. Eustis of Canadian Rifles Marries Miss Bessie Langdon.

Having received word Thursday that his regiment would be sent to Europe on June 1, Captain Harold Claypoole Eustis of the Fifth Mounted Rifles, stationed at Sherbrooke, Can., and his fiancée, Miss Bessie Mitchell Langdon, daughter of Mrs. Perin Langdon of Cincinnati, Ohio, decided to get married. The ceremony was performed at noon yesterday at the home of the bride's aunt, Mrs. George E. Halsey, in North Arlington Avenue, East Orange, N. J., by the Rev. Dr. John Douglas Adam, of Hartford, Conn., formerly pastor of the Munn Avenue Presbyterian Church, East Orange.

The bride, whose mother gave her in marriage, was attended only by her little cousin, Winona Ross, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Sanford P. Ross of Newark, as flower girl. Frank Rhodes of Cincinnati was best man. A wedding breakfast followed the ceremony, which was attended by about thirty relatives and friends. The young couple later left for Canada.

The bride wore a traveling costume of dark blue silk poplin and voile, with hat to match, and a corsage cluster of lilies of the valley. The bridegroom wore his regimental uniform.

SOCIAL LIFE IN BERKSHIRES.

A Reception to be Given for Bishop Davies at Ascension Farm May 29.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, May 21.—A reception for Bishop Thomas F. Davies of the Episcopal Diocese of Western Massachusetts will be given at Ascension Farm, May 29. Bishop Davies will open his Lenox cottage on the 27th.

F. Augustus Schemerhorn is a guest of his sister, Mrs. Ellen Auchmuty at the Dormers.

Mr. and Mrs. John H. C. Church, who are entertaining a house party at Bonny Bank, Great Barrington, will give a dance tomorrow night for their younger daughter, Miss Mary L. Church.

Arthur G. Sedgwick has leased the Nunnery of Miss Virginia Butler and will go to Stockbridge June 1 for the season. Mr. Sedgwick's health is much improved.

Mrs. George Stone Benedict, Miss Clare Benedict, and Mrs. Frank C. Grugan have returned to New York from the Red Lion Inn, Stockbridge.

Miss Rosamond Gilder, daughter of Mrs. Richard Watson Gilder, has gone to California to visit the Fair.

Mrs. George Grenville Merrill has returned to Stockbridge from a visit in Newport.

Mrs. Frank K. Sturgis has her sister, Mrs. John J. Staples, as her guest at Clipston Grange.

Mrs. Thorndyke Nourse and Miss Nourse of Boston are at Grey House.

Mr. and Mrs. George W. Thatcher, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Brown, and Mr. and Mrs. C. T. Shaw registered at the Curtis Hotel.

Mr. and Mrs. Lindsay Fairfax and Mrs. William H. Bradford, who delayed sailing from England after the sinking of the Lusitania, on which they had booked passage for the return trip from Liverpool, will sail June 20 on a ship of the American Line.

DOCTORS IN RIDING PARTY.

Convention Members Also Climb Mountains at White Sulphur.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va., May 21.—Although most of the 100 doctors who had been at White Sulphur Springs for the last three days attending a convention left last night after the transaction of business was over several stayed a day longer to enjoy themselves. They formed a riding party this afternoon and spent the latter part of the day climbing the mountains.

The physicians to ride were Drs. H. C. Morton, J. B. Clarke, J. Bentley Squier, E. L. Keyes, Hugh Cabot, Thomas J. Watkins and A. J. Townsend. They rode over Dutch Run to Hettesey's Farm, on the summit of Greenbrier Mountain, and descended on the further side by the Greenbrier River and Elmhurst Farm, where they had dinner before returning to the hotel.

Today many Southern railroad men arrived at the Greenbrier and met Garret B. Wall of Richmond, Va., the assistant to the President of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad. Mr. Wall arrived in his car, accompanied by Mrs. Wall and Garret B. Wall, Jr. Among the men at the meeting were N. D. Maher of Roanoke, Va., the General Manager of the Norfolk & Western Railway, and M. C. Kennedy of Chambersburg, Pa., the President of the Cumberland Valley Railroad. Both came in their private cars.

Mr. and Mrs. Wall were accompanied by Mrs. D. D. Fitzgerald of Richmond, and opened the Wall cottage, in Tansus Row, that they will occupy during the Summer.

Among the other registrations at the Greenbrier today were G. K. Kavanaugh and B. N. Clarke of New York, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Robinson of Purchase, N. C.; E. W. Kinges, L. S. Alexander, Clyde B. Johnson, A. L. Lyon of Charlestown, W. Va.; J. N. Stevens and John H. Heat of Huntington, W. Va.; A. C. Needles of Roanoke, Va., and E. H. Seneff and S. B. Scott of Pittsburg, Penn.

GAYETIES AT HOT SPRINGS.

Dr. and Mrs. Sanger Brown and Harold Hoyt Among the Hosts.

Special to The New York Times.

HOT SPRINGS, Va., May 21.—Guests at The Homestead have almost deserted outdoor sports during the last few days to take advantage of a bargain sale which was held by an establishment in the hotel. With satisfaction at bargains and prospect of ideal weather the sports are being resumed.

Dr. and Mrs. Sanger Brown entertained at Boone Cabin yesterday. Harold Hoyt of New York entertained in the Japanese Room last night.

Riders today were Kurt Wittgenstein of Vienna, Dr. Lawrence A. Bragg, and Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Wadsworth of New York.

N. D. Maher of the Norfolk & Western Railway and N. S. Meldrum of New York are among the railroad men who have arrived here to attend the convention of the Southeastern Freight Association, which begins on Monday.

Miss Isabelle May, Miss Marguerite Shonts, the Duchess de Chaulnes, the Duchess of Manchester, M. Erdmann of New York, and Eben Jordan of Boston were among the golfers today.

Arrivals at the Homestead: Mr. and Mrs. N. S. Meldrum of New York, Mrs. D. Atkinson and Mrs. R. T. Briggs of Brooklyn, Mrs. C. H. Kavanaugh and Miss Kavanaugh of Waterford, N. Y.; Mr. and Mrs. C. T. Airey of Savannah, and George Smith of Washington.

AMBASSADOR NAON IS HOST.

Gives a Dinner to Secretary and Mrs. Bryan—Mrs. Harlow Entertains.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 1. — Argentina Ambassador and Mme. Naon entertained at dinner this evening in compliment to the Secretary of State and Mrs. Bryan. Ambassador and Mme. Naon will give a large reception on Tuesday afternoon for the members of the Pan-American Finincial Congress.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard Harlow entertained a large dinner company this evening in compliment to Miss Helen Hunt and Barnaby Conrad, whose marriage will take place tomorrow.

Mrs. W. C. Gorgas, wife of the Surgeon General of the army, entertained a large company at bridge at the Chevy Chase Club this afternoon. Mrs. Junius W. McMurray poured tea following the play.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Beaver Browne of Philadelphia are making a short visit to Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Foster. Mrs. Browne was formely Miss Marcey Curtin of Philadelphia and a bride of last Autumn.

BROOKLYN HISTORY SHOWN IN PAGEANT

Stirring Events Are Reproduced with Old Costumes and Many Spectacular Effects.

GIVEN BY 1,000 PERFORMERS

Prominent Citizens, Leaders in Society, and Students Depict Scenes of the Past.

Historical life of Brooklyn for more than 300 years was depicted last night in a pageant in which 1,000 men, women and children took part at the Twenty-third Regiment Armory, Bedford and Atlantic Avenues, Brooklyn. Fully 4,000 persons crowded the armory building.

Acting Mayor McAneny, Borough President Pounds, Controller Prendergast, and other officials of the city and borough administrations were present. Mr. McAneny opened the spectacle with a few remarks on the history and growth of Brooklyn. He expressed the opinion that it was only a question of time when the population of Brooklyn would exceed that of Manhattan.

The pageant exhibition began with a prologue entitled "The Spirit of Nature Reigns," given by the young women of the Packer Institute Alumnae, Brooklyn Heights Seminary, and Frobel Academy. The Spirit of Nature was impersonated by Marion Thompson. Sprites of the water, winds, and woods, fairies, nymphs, and forest animals also were depicted.

The scene passed to the haunts and life of the Canarsie Indians, the aborigines of Brooklyn. The Indians were represented by the boys and girls of Manual Training High School. The second episode was entitled "Henry Hudson Lands on the Coney Island Shore in 1609." Hudson was impersonated by David Porter, a real estate operator. "The Life of Brueklen Town in 1646" was given under the direction of Colonel Charles I. Debevoise and Miss Ada Moseley, and the members of Squadron C and the Kings County Historical Society depicted the early Dutch settlers.

In the fourth episode General George Washington, impersonated by Dr. William I. Felter, Principal of the Girls' High School in Brooklyn, was the leading character. Dr. Felter was assisted by students of the Erasmus Hall High School. Other characters represented members of General Washington's staff, men, women, and girls in Revolutionary days, and British infantry.

A realistic war scene was produced in the fifth episode, in which troops of the Twenty-third Regiment fought one of the battles of Long Island. American and British troops fired at each other in the trenches. General Israel Putnam was acted by Lieut. Col. Frederick Adams Wells of the Twenty-third Regiment.

Veterans of the Fourteenth Regiment received an ovation when the next evnt in th pageant, entitled "the civil war," was enacted. Aiding the veterans were members of the Fourteenth Regiment and Grand Army of the Republic. The episode was produced under the direction of Colonel John H. Foote. The Rev. Dr. James M. Farrar represented Henry Ward Beecher.

Then followed Interlude II., the title of which was "The Spirit of Liberty Triumphs." The leading character, The Spirit of Liberty, was rendered by Miss Mae L. Townsend. Students of the high schools in Brooklyn, Adolphi Academy, Public Schools 3 and 79, and sailors from the U. S. S. Arkansas took part.

The greatest number of characters in the pageant took part in an episode entitled "The Calico Ball and the Return of the Brooklyn Phalanx." Former State Senator Stephen M. Griswold assumed the character of Alfred M. Wood, Mayor of Brooklyn in 1865. At that time the ball was conducted to raise funds for the wounded soldiers of the Union Army. Prominent society members, including Mrs. Joseph Duke Harrison, Mrs. Inez Milholland - Boissevain, Mrs. Daniel Appleton Palmer and William K. Lane, impersonated characters in an episode entitled "Greater New York." Mr. Lane impersonated Father Knickerbocker and Mrs. Milholland-Boissevain represented Manhatan. The postlude, entitled "The Future," concluded the pageant.

Singing and dancing, conforming with the spirit of the historic times of the episodes depicted, were part of the pageant. The music was furnished by Shannon's Twenty-third Regiment Band. There will be performances this afternoon and evening, concluding the pageant.

BRONX LIKES GARY PLAN.

Parents and Children Favor Vocational Work, Says School Head.

The advisibility of applying the Gary plan of education in all of the schools of New York was discussed last night at a meeting in the Russell Sage Foundation Building, 130 East Twenty-second Street, under the auspices of the Public Education Association of the City of New York. The hall was crowded with teachers and principals and most of them seemed to favor the new system, as explained by Professor William Wirt, who was brought her from Gary, Ind., by Mayor Mitchel and President Churchill of the Board of Education.

John Martin, of the Board of Education, presided, and the speakers were Miss Harriet M. Johnson of the Association; Pricipal Angelo Patri of public school 45 in the Bronx, Principal William E. Gary of public school 64, Manhattan, and Mr. Wirt.

The Gary system, which includes vocational training in all classes, is being tried out in the Bronx school, and Mr. Patri gave it his enthusastic indorsement. He said that not only was it possible to provide space for all of the children, but the children were happier and more enjoyment out of life, as well as a training which would be useful to them. The parents also indorsed the system, he said. In explanation of how the system operated Mr. Patri said the use of playgrounds, shops, gymnasiums, and auditoriums made it possible to accommodate many more pupils in a school plant than at present, by alternating groups of children throughout the day so that some might always be using the school's work, study, and play facilities.

Mr. Wirt said that all of the facilities provided by private schools would be obtained by adopting the Gary system. It was pointed out that the Board of Education, by asking $5,000,000 to provide for 11,000 pupils now without accommodations in congested parts of Manhattan, Bronx, and Brooklyn, and that by reorganizing the schools in these sections along the new lines and spending only $1,500,000 accommodations could be provided not only for 11,000 children, but for the entire 36,000 now not provided for, and for a future growth of 27,000 as well.

Professor John Dewey of Columbia University sent a letter urging the adaptation of the Gary plan to New York's schools.

Strong-Ballou Engagement.

Mr. and Mrs. James Remsen Strong of New York and Short Hills, N. J., announce the engagement of their sister, Miss Helen Woodhull Strong, to Edward Richardson Ballou, formerly of Providence, R. I., but now of New York. Miss Strong is a daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Woodhull Strong of this city, and is a sister of Mrs. Howard H. Henry of New York, Mrs. Daniel B. Fearing of Newport, and Miss Marion R. Strong. The wedding will take place in the coming Autumn.

A. McG. Frame's Bachelor Dinner.

Alastair MacGregor Frame, whose marriage to Miss Rosina Marcone is to take place on May 27 at the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, gave a bachelor dinner to his best man and ushers last evening at the Clinton Athletic Club in Brooklyn. The guests were Malcolm J. Edgerton, Paul and Joseph Marcone, Charles Ritner, Gaston Le Cerss, Harry Hull, Richard Saalfield, and Foster Ware.

PLAN NEW YACHT STATION.

New York Club to Sign Soon a Lease of Two Newport Estates.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., May 1.—The lease of the Gerry and Goelet estates for fifteen years will soon be signed by the New York Yacht Club for its Newport station, with an option of its purchase. Plans are being drawn for extensive improvements, including a new club house, parking spaces for horses, automobiles and carriages, additional accommodations for yachtsmen's launches, market launches, and other details. The extension of the wharfage property toward the harbor line is included. The work begins next Fall and is to be completed by next Summer. Commodore Arthur Curtiss James is in charge of the Newport station.

Mrs. Benjamin Thaw, accompanied by Mrs. James Purdon Wright of New York, arrived by automobile today to spend a few days at the Thaw residence.

Mrs. Fletcher Ryer of San Francisco arrives at the Thaw residence June 1.

Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Whitehouse of Mount Kisco, N. Y., will occupy Eastbourne Lodge for the Summer.

George Peabody Eustis of Washington has arrived for the Summer at his new residence, Mrs. Eustis follows Sunday.

Miss Fechteler, daughter of Captain and Mrs. A. F. Fechteler, entertained a bridge party today.

Commodore and Mrs. Arthur Curtiss James, with their guest, Alfred Whitney, arrived from New York today on the yacht Aloha. Commodore and Mrs. James are at Beacon Hill House for the Summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Huntington Wilson of Washington have arrived at their Summer home on Price's Neck.

Arnold Watson, Essex and New York, has arrived at Castlewood, formerly the Bruguiere estate.

Mrs. William Jay of New York has rented the cottage of Mrs. A. Manton Chase for the Summer.

The cup yachts Vanite and Resolute will begin racing July 1 for six weeks about Long Island Sound and Newport waters.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Casimir de Rahm and family arrived tonight for the Summer.

CONEY ISLAND OPENS TODAY

Luna and Steeplechase Parks Are Ready for Visitors.

The Coney Island Summer refuses to be bluffed any longer by chill and rainy days, and today the resort will be formally opened for the season. Of course, the only way Coney is ever opened or closed is by the crowds, which begin visiting the play-place with the first touch of warm weather, and refuse to go there when the cool days of Fall arrive. Automatically the crowds open and close the amusement parks, so when it is stated that Coney is to be opened formally today it means that Luna and Steeplechase Parks will begin business.

At both resorts yesterday large bands of workmen were busy getting things ready for the first onslaught of sightseers. It will take a week or more before the parks are in smooth running order, but there will be enough attractions ready today to keep the crowds busy. Last night at Luna the amusements that were ready were tried out on an invited audience. Luna will be open at 6:30 o'clock and Steeplechase will resume operations early in the afternoon.

Movies in Madison Garden May 29.

The opening of Madison Square Garden as a motion picture theatre, which had been scheduled for today, has been postponed to next Saturday to give more time for making the necessary changes in the interior. The size of the auditorium is so great that many unexpected problems in conection with the projection of pictures were encountered.

Capt. J. D. Edwards, Old Whaler.

AMAGANSETT, L. I., May 21.—Captain Joshua B. Edwards, a veteran whaleman, menhaden fisherman, and life-saver, is dead here. He was 85 years old. Captain Edwards had been at the head of the Amagansett whaling crews for half a century. From 1850 to 1870 he made whaling voyages in every sea of the world. He first shipped in the Ontario II., a Sag Harbor vessel, in 1850. In 1864 Captain Edwards went to the South Atlantic with Captain Babcock in the Greenport bark Oregon. He cruised for whales on various other ships until 1864, when he made his last voyage on the New Bedford whaler Jireh Perry. He engaged in the menhaden fishery after returning to Amagansett.

Ronald E. Bonar.

Ronald E. Bonar, President of Bonar, Phelps & Co., manufacturers of straw hats, of 43-47 East Tenth Street, died yesterday at his home, 9 East Tenth Street, in his sixty-third year. He was born in this city, and was a son of the late Thomas Bonar and a nephew of Horatius Bonar the famous Scottish hymn writer. Mr. Bonar was a member of the Manhattan and New York Athletic Clubs and a Mason. He left a widow.

Danish Minister at The Hague Dies.

THE HAGUE, May 21.—The death of J. G. de Grevenkop Castenskjold, Danish Minister resident, occurred here today. He had been suffering from uremic poisoning for some time. He had been at The Hague since May 25, 1906, and was a member of the Administrative Council and the Permanent Court of Arbitration.

OFF FOR EUROPE TODAY.

Some of the Passengers on Four Liners—The Arrivals.

Transatlantic liners sailing today and some of those booked to leave on them are:

ST. PAUL, (Liverpool.)—Mrs. Florence M. Alden, Francis N. Alden, H. P. Armes, Miss J. P. Anderson, Miss Ethel Baird, George Barlow, C. La Bayer, Dr. and Mrs. F. C. Beebe, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Bevan, Mrs. A. Blair, C. Borton, the Hon. D. Boyle, M. P.; Mrs. Boyle, Miss M. and Miss Jeanie Boyle, L. Buswell, Miss C. Camp, Captain A. W. Carey, W. C. Chesters, Mr. and Mrs. L. J. Christie, G. C. Copley, Major G. C. Crawford, R. W. Davis, G. Denby, Wilford Draycott, Emil Durand, Mr. and Mrs. Bert Errol, Dr. M. J. Ferguson, Mr. and Mrs. J. Finch, General Russell Frost, A. Gibson, Mrs. J. A. Grant, E. B. Guthrie, J. H. Hall, W. B. Hand, C. H. Hanson, A. C. Hayward, Sidney Herbert, Miss M. L. Holden, E. H. James, Miss Dorothy James, the Rev. J. P. Kemp, Mr. and Mrs. P. S. King, Mrs. L. Lyon, Miss S. E. Mills, Robert Muir, Miss Jane C. Nelson, Henry Peck, H. W. Southworth, Mrs. J. Forbes Sutherland, Captain Donald Todd, G. M. Trevelyan, Dr. K. B. Turner, Miss Marie Van Vorst, R. C. Wallace, Anthony Ward, F. H. Watson, J. A. Wilson, and A. Wright.

NIAGARA, (Bordeaux.)—Dr. Edwin Bennett, Mrs. Marie Barfier, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Brune, Miss Helene Brune, Frederick Jackson, Mrs. M. Humbolt, H. V. Lewis, Peter Montane, Miss Jeanne Odier, Mrs. M. Praget, J. J. Reilly, Burnett Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Bates Wyman, L. Wyman, Mrs. B. C. Watkins, J. H. Wolfe, and M. J. Lloyd.

KRISTIANIAFJORD, (Bergen.)—Mrs. H. Barth, Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Bunner, Captain F. Hansen, Captain and Mrs. F. W. Hvoslef, Miss G. Knudsen, Mrs. C. Lund, K. P. Malm, W. Martins, Mrs. Kate Meiler, Miss H. Nisbet, A. C. Spencer, and Julius Thorm.

STAMPALIA, (Naples.)—G. Duys, Ernest Durber, Albert S. Henrich, Charles Jackman, Henry Russell, Giorgio Polacco, musical director of the Metropolitan Opera House; S. P. Strauss, and William Schultze.

Among the passengers arriving yesterday on the Ryndam from Rotterdam were:

Miss M. Block, E. Herrmann, Dr. and Mrs. E. Hoffmann, Miss M. Hoffmann, Miss Florence Holbrook, Miss Laura Hughes, W. S. Livingston, W. B. Lloyd, Mrs. E. M. Loeb, J. Marner, Miss A. E. Malloy, Miss Leonora O'Reilly, Mrs. C. Percy, Mrs. A. T. Post, Miss Flora Raymond, Mrs. F. W. Smith, Mrs. H. P. Thomas, and M. Westerdyk.

BOOKSELLERS TO THE WORLD
All Books
All Languages
All Subjects
BRENTANO'S
Fifth Ave. & 27th St. N.Y.

POISON KILLS M. APPLETON.

Relatives Say Invalid Took It in Mistake for Wine.

Montauk Appleton died in Washington Heights Hospital last night from poison, which he had taken in his apartment at 551 West 178th Street. His family told the police that Appleton had taken the poison in mistake for a glass of Tokay.

He was 86 years old, but in such poor health that he had retired from business. He had tuberculosis and recently had had a slight stroke of paralysis. Appleton was married and had four children.

Obituary Notes.

The Rev. HENRY C. MAYER, prominent as a missionary and educational worker in Mexico and Cuba, died at his home in Philadelphia yesterday. He was 72 years old, and had charges at Pass Christian, Miss., and other points in the South during his earlier years in the Protestant Episcopal ministry. He was a son-in-law of the late Bishop Stevens of the Philadelphia diocese.

FRANKLIN C. NORTON, a member of an old Long Island family, died on Wednesday at his home on Mott Avenue, in Far Rockaway, in his seventy-eighth year. He was a grandson of Governor Clinton and a son of Samuel R. B. Norton, one of the early settlers of Far Rockaway, who bought several hundred acres of property there, which later became very valuable. After his death his property went to his children, and Mr. Norton was active in its development.

GEORGE ADAMS BRUSH, formerly a commission merchant in this city, died yesterday at his home, 27 William Street, Rahway, N. J., in his eighty-fifth year. He was a former member of the Rahway Board of Education and was Senior Elder of the Second Presbyterian Church and Superintendent of the Milton Chapel Sunday School for thirty years.

Mrs. MARY E. MOULTON, widow of Henry Swem Moulton, died yesterday at her home, 3,505 Broadway. She was born in Troy, N. Y., and married her husband, who was a Lieutenant in a Pennsylvania regiment during the civil war in Washington after the army disbanded. Mrs. Moulton then came to this city and had lived here ever since. She is survived by a daughter.

Dr. HENRY W. MULLER, prominent in the upper east side, died yesterday at his home, 427 East Eighty-fifth Street, in his forty-fifth year. He was born in this city and was a graduate of the New York University Medical College. Dr. Muller was a member of the Masons and Mystic Shrine. His widow and two sons survive him.

The Rev. NATHAN K. BISHOP, for thirty-eight years rector of the Episcopal Church at Somerville, Mass., died on Thursday at his home in that city. He was born at Greenport, L. I., and was 68 years old. Dr. Bishop was graduated from the Berkeley Divinity School in 1876 and ordained to the ministry in Middletown, Conn.

JOHN D. LEWIS of Providence, R. I., died on Thursday at his home in that city. He was a member of the Squantum, Agawam, and Hope Clubs. His son, John B. Lewis, is a member of the Board of Governors of the Point Judith Country Club, and a daughter survive him.

MARTIN MURRAY, a contractor, died at his home in Troy, N. Y., on Thursday, in his sixty-ninth year. He carried out a number of large contracts for New York State and the United States Government during the last twenty-five years.

MARTIN BLAUVELT, a former General Manager of the Newark stores of Acker, Merrall & Condit, died on Thursday at his home in that city. He was born in Paterson, N. J., in 1847, and at an early age became associated with Acker, Edgar & Co., which later became Acker, Merrall. Mr. Blauvelt was a member of the Dutch Reformed Church for many years, and is survived by his widow and a son.

Mrs. LORETTA HAAG, 70 years old, died on Thursday at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Ludwig Eckel, at 224 North High Street, Mount Vernon. She had lived in that city since 1857.

CHARLES EICHHOLD, President of the Gold Medal Hat Manufacturing Company, died on Wednesday at his home, 308 West Ninety-third Street, in his sixty-fifth year. He was a thirty-second-degree Mason, and is survived by his widow, two daughters, and a son.

Captain ARTHUR C. CUMMINGS, one of the oldest navigators of the Atlantic Coast in point of service, died on Wednesday at Tampa, Fla., in his sixty-fifth year. He was Captain of the Theodine, a four-masted schooner hailing from Boston. Captain Cummings first went to sea forty years ago for the McQueston Lumber Company of Boston and Tampa.

Sister JOSEPHINE of the Sisters of Charity, a daughter of Judge Joseph D. Fallon, formerly of the South Boston Municipal Court, died this week in Paris, France, according to news received here yesterday. Overwork in taking care of wounded soldiers caused her death.

NATHAN H. FLATAU, senior member of the firm of Flatau, Feinberg & Kohn, dealers in nettings and chiffons at 104 East Twenty-fifth Street and a prominent resident of the Mount Hope section of the Bronx, died on Thursday at the New York College of Medicine, 19 West 101st Street, in his forty-third year. He was born in Nashville, Tenn., and had lived in this city for many years. Mr. Flatau was a member of Tremont Temple, the Bronx Lodge, No. 860, F. and A. M., and the Mount Hope Social Whist Club. His widow was at the West 101st Street, and he is survived by his widow and three daughters.

Mrs. JULIA MORRIS WOODBERRY, widow of J. Thorndike Woodberry and daughter of the late Judge Edmund James Porter, died yesterday at her home, 10 Neptune Place, New Rochelle, aged 70 years. She is survived by a daughter, Mrs. L. Woodberry Stevens of New Rochelle. Her father was one time Corporation Counsel of New York City.

Mrs. LUCINDA F. CHAPMAN, widow of William E. Chapman, who was a member of the Merritt & Chapman Wrecking Company, died on Thursday at her home, 239 Hancock Street, Brooklyn, of pneumonia. Mrs. Chapman was 73 years of age, and a prominent member of the Marcy Avenue Baptist Church. Her husband died at Lake Nyanaoo, Conn., twenty years ago, where he was fatally injured by a falling tree. Mrs. Chapman is survived by two sons, Isaac E. and William L., and a daughter, Mrs. Frank H. Buchanan.

Mrs. MARY ADELAIDE MEHL, wife of John W Mehl, a well-known Brooklyn contractor, died yesterday at her residence, East Ninety-eighth Street and Hunterfly Road, Brooklyn, in her 59th year.

Mrs. CAROLINE GRAHAM, widow of John Graham, died yesterday at her home, 200 Park Avenue, Brooklyn. Her husband, who died July 27 last, was for forty-two years an attendant in the County Court and a prominent member of the Second Assembly District Democratic Club.

Mrs. JEANNETTE TENNANT, wife of Andrew Tennant, a retired Lieutenant of the New York Fire Department, died of pneumonia yesterday at her residence, 10 Palmetto Street, Brooklyn, where she had lived for the last thirty years. Mrs. Tennant was 68 years of age.

Miss REBECCA FRANCES STEWART, a daughter of Andrew Stewart, a retired builder, is dead at her home, 1,500 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, aged 46 years.

Mrs. CORNELIA PAAR, 91 years old, widow of John Parr, died on Wednesday at her residence, 75 Fort Greene Place, Brooklyn.

Miss HARRIET STRONG, a daughter of Mortimer Strong, who was for years connected with the Phoenix Fire Insurance Company of Manhattan, died yesterday at her residence, 123 Pulaski Street, Brooklyn, at the age of 83 years. Miss Strong was born in Rochester, N. Y., but had lived in Brooklyn for more than forty years.

Mrs. MARY B. COUCH, widow of Joseph J. Couch, who was a Special Deputy Collector of Customs of the Port of New York, died on Thursday at her residence, 263 Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn, aged 87 years. Up to the time of her husband's death, in 1909, he had been in the customs service since 1861, and was a Past Grand Master of Masons of the State of New York and a life member of Joppa Lodge, F. and A. M.

CHARLES EVERETT NOYES, 75 years old, a civil war veteran and retired business man, died on Wednesday at the home of his son, Major Joseph E. Noyes, at Fort Hamilton. Mr. Noyes was born in Massachusetts and served throughout the war with the First Massachusetts Cavalry.

FRANCIS M. FRYE, who died at Peekskill, N. Y., on Thursday, was 72 years of age and a well-known hotel keeper in this State, having run hotels in New York City, Lake Mohegan, Carmel, and at Peekskill for the last forty-five years. Mr. Frye is survived by his widow and daughter.

SAMUEL HUNTER MILLIKEN, President of the Pioneer Iron Works, in Pioneer Street, Brooklyn, for the last fifteen years and connected with the firm for forty-five years, died on Thursday at his home, 117 Prospect Park West, in his 73d year. Mr. Milliken was a veteran of the civil war and a member of the Society of Old Brooklynites, Cosmopolitan Lodge No. 585, F. and A. M., and the Twelfth Assembly District Republican Club. He is survived by his widow, a daughter and three sons.

THOMAS U. SEAMAN, 72 years old, a well-known resident of Glen Cove, L. I., and formerly Overseer of the Poor for the town of Oyster Bay, died on Thursday at his home in Glen Cove.

HORLICK'S
The Original
MALTED MILK
Unless you say "HORLICK'S" you may get a Substitute.

EFFECTS OF ALTITUDE.

Tests Show Red Blood Corpuscles Increase the Higher We Go.

In recent years the knowledge of conditions pertaining to life at high altitudes has been enriched by scientific investigations in various parts of the world, among others at Pike's Peak, Colorado, by the Anglo-American expedition of 1911. Among other things brought out is the observation that the pressures of carbon dioxide and of oxygen in the alveolar air decrease progressively with increase of altitude.

With persons acclimatized to altitudes of 5,000 to 14,000 feet—the latter corresponding to Pike's Peak—the lowering of the carbon dioxide pressure is in direct proportion to the diminution of the barometric pressure. It has been estimated to amount to about 10 per cent. of the sea-level value for each 100 mm. of diminution of the barometric figure. The increase

YANKEES BLOW UP IN NINTH AND LOSE—WHITE SOX WIN IN SEVENTEENTH—RACING

BROWNS OVERTAKE YANKEES IN NINTH

With Game Apparently Lost, St. Louis Poles in Three Runs, Aided by Umpire.

Special to The New York Times.

ST LOUIS, Mo., May 21.—When you have a perfectly good ball game apparently won 4 to 2 and one out in the last half of the ninth inning and when, in addition to that, your pitcher shoots over what looks like a third strike on the batter in the same ninth and an umpire by the name of Chill calls a ball, and then you finally lose 5 to 4, it's tough to say the least.

That is exactly what happened to the Yanks here this afternoon.

Up to the ninth session Fisher had pitched gilt-edged ball and his team mates had acquired enough runs to give him a 4-to-2 victory. Then the trouble came. Lavan, the first man to face Fisher in the tragic inning, drove a hard grounder at Roger Peckinpaugh. Peck mussed it. The official scorer declared it an error. Howard batted for Perryman and forced Lavan. Shotton walked and then James Austin approached the plate. James had two strikes on him and Fisher shot a fast one over the corner. Everybody in the park except the Browns and Umpire Chill had decided it was a strike. But Chill decided otherwise, and despite the able argument put up by Donovan, Peckinpaugh, Sweeney and Fisher, it remained a ball. Austin hit the next one to Boone, forcing Shotton, and it seemed to be all over except the shouting.

Pratt, the next man up, had done nothing to Fisher all afternoon. What had got to him at this time, however, is enough and too much. Pratt caught one on the nose, and lined it to the right-field wall for three sacks. Howard and Austin counted, and the score was a tie.

"Pop" Walker, of whom Warhop made a "monkey" yesterday, already had obtained a double off Fisher in the sixth. Fisher, through an error of judgment, offered Walker a fast one. Some day they will curve-ball this fellow out of the league, but it's foolish to attempt to "throw one straight past him." Walker singled to left, and Pratt scored. 'Twas enough. In fact, 'twas too much.

The Yanks opened the scoring in the fourth, when High walked to third on Pipp's single and scored on Lavan's fumble of Cook's grounder. Hartzell sacrificed Pipp to third, and he scored on Boone's long sacrifice fly to right.

The Yanks made it 4 to 0 in the seventh. Sweeney walked. Fisher's intended sacrifice went to Leary, who threw poorly to Lavan, and both runners were safe. After Maisel had fouled out to Leary, Sweeney and Fisher advanced on a wild pitch. Then Peckinpaugh doubled to left centre, and both Yanks scored.

The Browns obtained their first two runs in the eighth. Hartzell and Fisher were directly responsible. After Austin had walked, Pratt popped to Hartzell, who threw the ball away trying to double Austin at first. Austin went to third. Fisher then hit "Tilly" Walker. Williams doubled to right, scoring Austin, Walker going to third. Walker scored on Leary's infield out, Boone to Pipp. The scores:

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Austin, lf,3	0	1	1	2	0
Pratt, 3b,4	2	2	1	2	1
Walker, cf,4	1	1	2	2	0
Williams, rf,4	0	2	1	1	0
Leary, 1b,4	0	0	10	1	1
Lavan, s.s,4	0	1	2	1	2
Shotton, 2b,3	0	0	3	3	0
Williams, c,4	0	0	3	6	1
Fisher, p,4	0	0	0	1	4
Totals..34	4	7	24	15	9

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Maisel, 3b,5	0	2	3	2	1
Pipp, ss,5	0	1	2	2	5
Boone, 2b,3	1	0	0	2	2
Sweeney, c,3	2	1	0	4	1
Fisher, p,4	1	0	0	0	2
Totals..34	4	7	24	15	10

*Two out when winning run was scored.
†Batted for Lowdermilk in seventh inning.
‡Batted for Perryman in ninth inning.
Errors—Hartzell, Sweeney, Pratt, Leary, Agnew, Lavan, (2.)

New York	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	—4
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	—5

Two-base hits—C. Walker, Peckinpaugh, Williams. Three-base hit—Pratt. Stolen bases—Maisel, Shotten, Boone, High. Earned runs—Off Lowdermilk, 1; off Fisher, 3. Sacrifice hits—Hartzell, Boone. Double plays—Leary (unassisted); Peckinpaugh, Boone, and Pipp. Left on bases—New York, 9; St. Louis, 9. First base on errors—New York, 2. Bases on balls—Off Lowdermilk, 3; off Perryman, 1; off Fisher, 4. Hits—Off Lowdermilk, 5 in seven innings; off Perryman, 2 in two innings. Hit by pitcher—By Fisher, (C. Walker.) Struck out—By Lowdermilk, 6; by Perryman, 1; by Fisher, 3. Wild pitch—Lowdermilk. Umpires—Messrs. Chill and Connolly. Time of game—Two hours and sixteen minutes.

Detroit Pitchers Have an Off Day.

DETROIT, Mich., May 21.—Philadelphia won a slugging match from Detroit today, 11 to 8. In the eighth inning, with the score tied, Dauss passed Murphy and Oldring. Cavet replaced Dauss and pitched four balls to Strunk. Schang's sacrifice fly and Lajoie's single scored the winning runs. Dauss, who relieved Boland, with none out in the seventh, passed six of the nine men who faced him before he was succeeded by Cavet. Score:

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
E. M'y,rf,5	3	2	2	1	0
Oldr'g, lf,5	2	1	1	0	0
Strk, 1b,3	3	3	13	1	0
Schang, c,3	2	2	3	7	0
Lajoie, 2b,5	0	3	2	2	6
Walsh, cf,4	0	1	1	0	0
Barry, ss,3	1	1	2	3	4
Kopf, 3b,4	2	0	1	2	4
Sh'key, p,1	0	0	0	0	0
Davies, p,3	0	1	1	3	0
Mapp 1	0	0	0	0	0
Total..38	11	17	27	18	1

DETROIT.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Bush, ss,3	1	1	0	3	4
Vitt, 3b,2	3	1	1	3	3
Cobb, cf,3	2	2	1	1	0
O'Leary, rf,4	1	1	3	2	0
Veach, lf,5	0	1	1	1	0
Walsh, cf,4	0	1	1	0	0
Kav'h, 1b,3	0	2	12	2	0
Young, 2b,3	0	1	1	4	2
Stanage, c,3	0	0	1	7	0
Baker, c,0	0	0	0	0	0
Boland, p,3	0	0	1	0	2
Dauss, p,1	0	0	0	1	0
Cavet, p,0	0	0	0	1	2
†Jacobson,1	0	0	0	0	0
Total..32	8	11	27	19	1

*Batted for Shawkey in fourth inning.
†Batted for Stanage in seventh inning.
Errors—E. Murphy, Oldring, Kopf.

Philadelphia	3	0	1	0	0	1	3	2	1	—11
Detroit	3	0	3	0	1	1	0	0	0	—8

Two-base hits—Walsh, Barry, Davies, Veach. Three-base hit—Oldring. Stolen bases—Strunk, Vitt, Crawford. Earned runs—Off Boland, 5; off Dauss, 2; off Shawkey, 4; off Davies, 1. Sacrifice hit—Young. Sacrifice flies—Schang, Kavanagh. Double plays—Bush, Young, and Kavanagh; Cavet and Kavanagh; Barry, Lajoie, and Strunk; Barry and Strunk. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 9; Detroit, 8. First base on errors—Detroit. First base on balls—Off Boland, 1; off Dauss, 6; off Cavet, 1; off Shawkey, 2; off Davies, 3. Hits—Off Boland, 14 in 6 innings, (none out in seventh;) off Dauss, 1 in 1 inning, (none out in eighth;) off Cavet, 3 in 2 innings; off Shawkey, 7 in 3 innings; off Davies, 4 in 6 innings. Hit by pitcher—By Davies, (Bush.) Struck out—By Boland, 1; by Shawkey, 2; by Davies, 1. Wild pitches—Boland, (2,) Shawkey. Umpire—Mr. Evans. Time of game—Two hours and twenty-seven minutes.

Soldiers Glad to Get Baseballs.

OTTAWA, Ontario, May 21.—Minister of Militia Hughes, commenting today on the offer of baseball paraphernalia for the use of Canadian soldiers in France, made through President Ban Johnson of the American League, said:

"Of course, we will accept the generous offer. I have wired my thanks and acceptance to President Johnson. Canadians are greatly pleased with the offer and the spirit in which it is made."

Giants Must Pay for Bluejacket.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., May 21.—The National Commission in a ruling announced here today has ordered the New York Nationals to pay Bloomington $500 for the release of Pitcher James Bluejacket, who jumped to the Brooklyn Federals after the deal was closed. New York repudiated the contract.

"Doc" White to Manage Venice Club

LOS ANGELES, May 21.—"Doc" White, former star pitcher of the Chicago Americans, will be made manager of the Venice Coast League team, according to announcement today.

International League.

AT MONTREAL.

										R.H.E.
Richmond	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2—3 6 1
Montreal	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	—1 10 0

Batteries—Andrews and Kritchell; Miller and Hawley.

Other games postponed on account of rain.

BASEBALL

Results of Yesterday's Games.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
Pittsburg at New York.—Rain.
St. Louis at Brooklyn.—Rain.
Cincinnati at Philadelphia.—Rain.
Chicago, 3; Boston, 2.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
St. Louis, 5; New York, 4.
Washington at Cleveland. (Rain.)
Philadelphia, 11; Detroit, 8.
Chicago, 3; Boston, 2. (Seventeen Innings.)

FEDERAL LEAGUE.
Chicago, 9; Brooklyn, 2.
Pittsburgh, 3; Baltimore, 2.
Kansas City, 8; Buffalo, 3.
Newark, 4; St. Louis, 3.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.
Richmond, 3; Montreal, 1.
(Other games postponed; rain.)

Standing of the Clubs.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Philadelphia	17	11	.607
Chicago	18	12	.600
Boston	14	14	.500
Pittsburgh	15	15	.500
Brooklyn	14	15	.483
St. Louis	15	17	.469
Cincinnati	12	16	.429
New York	11	16	.407

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
New York	17	10	.630
Chicago	20	12	.625
Detroit	19	12	.613
Boston	13	11	.542
Washington	12	14	.462
Cleveland	12	16	.429
St. Louis	11	20	.355
Philadelphia	10	19	.345

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Pittsburgh	20	12	.625
Newark	19	12	.613
Chicago	18	13	.581
Kansas City	16	13	.552
Brooklyn	15	14	.517
St. Louis	12	16	.429
Baltimore	12	19	.387
Buffalo	9	22	.291

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Richmond	13	6	.685
Providence	11	7	.611
Buffalo	7	6	.538
Montreal	10	9	.526
Rochester	8	9	.471
Newark	6	7	.462
Jersey City	7	9	.438
Toronto	4	13	.235

Where They Play Today.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
Pittsburgh at New York.
St. Louis at Brooklyn.
Cincinnati at Philadelphia.
Chicago at Boston.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
New York at St. Louis.
Washington at Cleveland.
Philadelphia at Detroit.
Boston at Chicago.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.
Brooklyn at Chicago.
Newark at St. Louis.
Baltimore at Pittsburgh.
Buffalo at Kansas City.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.
(Each club plays two games.)
Newark at Rochester.
Jersey City at Buffalo.
Providence at Toronto.
Richmond at Montreal.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Cubs Get Two Runs on Connolly's Muff and Braves Lose, 3 to 2.

BOSTON, May 21.—Chicago won the second game of the series from Boston today, 3 to 2. It was a pitchers' battle between Rudolph and Lavender. A muff by Connolly permitted Chicago to score two runs with two out in the fourth inning. Boston's scores were made with two out in the eighth, a base on balls, Connolly's two-base hit and a single, accounting for the runs. Score:

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
P'lan, 3b,4	1	2	1	2	2
Fisher, ss,4	0	1	3	2	0
Sch'te, lf,3	1	0	0	0	0
Z'man, 2b,3	0	0	3	5	0
Saier, 1b,4	0	0	13	0	0
W'ms, cf,3	1	0	1	0	0
Archer, c,4	0	0	1	6	2
E'sley, rf,4	0	0	2	0	0
Lav'der, p,4	0	1	0	1	5
Total..33	3	7	27	16	9

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Moran, rf,3	1	1	2	1	0
Egan, 2b,4	0	0	1	3	3
Con'ly, lf,4	1	1	1	5	0
Magee, cf,4	0	0	3	1	0
S'm't, 1b,3	0	0	11	1	0
Smith, 3b,3	0	1	0	1	0
M'v'le, ss,3	0	0	3	1	4
Gowdy, c,1	0	0	2	1	0
Wh'l'g, c,1	0	0	1	0	0
T'g'ser, c,0	0	0	0	0	0
Rud'ph, c,4	0	1	1	1	5
*Gilbert, 1	0	0	0	0	0
†Cather ..1	0	0	0	0	0
Total..32	2	7	27	12	12

*Batted for Whaling in seventh inning.
†Batted for Tragesser in ninth inning.
Errors—Zimmerman, Connolly.

Chicago	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0—3
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	—2

Two-base hits—Phelan, Connolly. Sacrifice hits—Smith, Zimmerman. Double play—Zimmerman and Saier. Left on bases—Boston, 7; Chicago, 6. First base on errors—Boston, 1; Chicago, 1. Bases on balls—Off Rudolph, 2; off Lavender, 2. Hit by pitcher—By Lavender, (Schmidt.) Struck out—By Rudolph, 3; by Lavender, 5. Umpires—Messrs. Byron and Orth. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes.

HONUS WAGNER LOSES A JOB

But It Was a Fish Commissionership, with No Salary to It.

PITTSBURGH, May 21.—"Honus" Wagner, the veteran shortstop of the Pittsburgh Pirates, has lost his job as a member of the State Fisheries Commission. On April 23, 1914, Governor John K. Tener appointed Wagner a member of the commission. Shortly before Governor Tener's term expired, the shortstop's name was again sent to the State Senate for confirmation, but upon orders of Governor Brumbaugh, the nomination was held up and yesterday it was withdrawn. The office paid no salary.

Cornell's Star Pitcher Suspended.

ITHACA, N. Y., May 21.—On the eve of the Cornell-Yale baseball game, Head Coach Al. Sharpe announced today that he had dropped Steve Regan, Cornell's star twirler, for violation of training rules. The announcement caused gloom among Red and White followers who pinned great faith on Regan to win tomorrow's contest. It is understood that Regan has signed with the Detroit Americans. He graduates from Cornell in June.

Northwestern Blanks Iowa.

IOWA CITY, Iowa, May 21.—Northwestern University defeated the University of Iowa here this afternoon by a score of 4 to 0 in a Western Conference game. The score:

										R.H.E.
Northwestern	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	—4	7 2
Iowa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0	6 4

Batteries—Jual and Lockeringham; C. Foster and Sieverding.

Wesleyan Beats Dartmouth.

HANOVER, N. H., May 21.—Wesleyan won a loosely played game today, 7 to 4. Kent, who started to pitch for Dartmouth, had one bad inning, but Holmes finished the game in good order. The score:

										R.H.E.
Wesleyan	0	0	0	4	2	0	1	0	0—7	11 4
Dartmouth	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1—4	7 3

Batteries—Stanley, Chapin, and Widdoes; Kent, Holmes, Wanamaker, and Murphy.

Scores of Other Games.

At Northfield—Massachusetts Agricultural College, 5; Norwich University, 3.
At Lexington, Ky.—State University of Kentucky, 24; Depauw, 2.

SEVENTEEN-INNING GAME IN CHICAGO

Tommy Daly, Pinch Hitting for the White Sox, Defeats the Bostons, 3 to 2.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, May 21.—Tommy Daly, pinch hitting in the seventeenth inning this afternoon, delivered a smashing single to left field and sent Weaver homeward with the run that defeated Boston, 3 to 2.

Superb pitching by Carrigan's mound experts, Ernie Shore and Carl Mays, had humbled the South Siders for fourteen consecutive rounds when the finish was set a-going, by Weaver. Mays, the baby of the Back Bay curving corps, had wheeled his underhand delivery into the combat as relief to Shore in the eighth—the same inning that witnessed the retirement of "Reb" Russell in favor of Faber and two hits were all the White Hose could gather during the first nine sessions worked by the newcomer.

Prospects were rosy for a protracted deadlock, when Weaver trudged to bat in the seventeenth, but the picture was changed when Buck doubled down the right field line. Quinlan stopped a wild shoot with his right arm and Schalk, up to sacrifice, laid down a perfect bunt. Cady, who had played brilliantly throughout the struggle, fielded the ball, but his peg to Janvrin for an attempted force out was tardy, and Buck was safe on third, with Quinlan perched on second.

Faber, club in hand, started for the plate, but Rowland, scenting victory, wig-wagged the Redtop back to the bench and signalled Daly. And Tommy came through, spanking a single past Janvrin, Weaver counting. Three hours and twenty-five minutes of valuable time was consumed during the proceedings.

Though crushed in defeat, Mays was a hero, too, as the scrappy Bostonian retired to the shower bath. A different story might have been told had Speaker, the hard hitter of the Hubtown crew, remained in the line-up, but the slugging Texan had clashed with Silk O'Loughlin in the sixth round, and the customary banishing order followed, depriving the Red Sox of their great hitter.

Seven solid swats had been combed from Russell's portside delivery when Rowland rushed a pinch hitter out to bat for "Rebel." Four of these drives, scattered through the first six rounds, had netted one marker, while the South Siders had poled five safeties off the elongated Shore, a cluster of three in the second inning having produced two runs.

Troubles beset Russell in the sixth, when, with two gone, Hollitzel drew a pass, and tallied on Scott's double to deep centre. Continuing the assault with two out in the seventh, the Red Sox routed the "Rebel." Hooper singled past Brief, Wagner clubbed to left, and Janvrin rocked a hot one past Roth, putting Hooper across with the tying marker. A fumble by Eddie Collins saved Lewis and filled the bases, but Felsch stopped the rally by spearing Henriksen's fly in deep centre. The score:

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Felsch, cf,6	0	2	6	0	0
Roth, 3b,.6	0	1	1	1	0
E.C'ns, 2b,7	0	0	5	3	0
F'n'ld, 1b,7	0	0	0	13	0
J.C'ns, rf,7	1	1	3	3	0
W'ver, ss,.7	1	3	1	8	1
Brief, 1b..3	1	1	10	1	0
Glas, lf,.6	0	0	1	0	0
Schalk, c..5	0	2	15	2	0
Russell, p.2	0	0	1	1	0
Tatum, ss,4	0	0	0	2	2
Demmitt..1	0	0	0	0	0
Faber, p..0	0	0	0	0	0
‡Daly 1	0	1	0	0	0
Total..57	3	12	51	18	3

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Hooper, rf,.8	1	1	2	0	0
Wagn'r, 2b,7	0	2	5	7	0
Sp'ker, cf,.3	0	1	0	0	0
Whitn, 3b,5	0	0	1	2	3
Lewis, lf,.7	0	0	2	0	0
H'zel, 1b,.2	1	0	9	0	0
H'ksen, cf,5	0	1	3	0	0
Scott, ss,.4	0	2	2	3	1
M'N'ly, 3b,2	0	0	1	0	0
Gain'r, 1b,5	0	1	13	2	1
Cady, c...7	0	4	5	4	0
Shore, p..2	0	0	0	2	0
*Ruth 1	0	0	0	0	0
Mays, p..3	0	0	0	2	3
Total..66	2	13	48	30	8

*Batted for Shore in eighth inning.
†None out when winning run was scored.
‡Batted for Russell in seventh inning.
§Batted for Faber in seventeenth inning.
Errors—Hendriksen, Gainer, E. Collins, Weaver, J. Collins.

Chicago	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1—3
Boston	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	—2

Two-base hits—Scott, Brief, Weaver. Three-base hit—Cady. Stolen bases—Brief, Felsch. Earned runs—Off Russell, 2; off Shore, 2; off Mays, 1. Double plays—Scott and Hollitzel; Wagner, Gainer, and Scott. Left on bases—Chicago, 12; Boston, 16. First base on errors—Boston, 1; Chicago, 2. First base on balls—Off Russell, 2; off Shore, 2; off Faber, 1; off Mays, 1. Hits—Off Russell, 7 in 7 innings; off Faber, 6 in 10 innings; off Shore, 6 in 7 innings; off Mays, 6 in 9 innings. Losing pitcher—Seventeenth. Hit by pitcher—By Mays, (Quinlan.) Struck out—By Russell, 3; by Mays, 3; by Faber, 6. Umpires—Messrs. Hildebrand and O'Loughlin. Time of game—Three hours and twenty-five minutes.

CLEVELAND MANAGER OUT.

Joe Birmingham Deposed Because of Poor Showing of Team.

CLEVELAND, May 21.—Joe Birmingham resigned as manager of the Cleveland American League baseball team today. According to the announcement made by President Charles W. Somers, Birmingham's resignation was requested. Birmingham succeeded Harry Davis as manager in 1912. He had played in a Cleveland uniform as an outfielder since 1906. The poor showing of the team last year and so far this season led to his retirement.

President Somers announced that Lee Fohl, coach of the team and former manager of the Waterbury (Conn.) team, would have charge of the team temporarily.

Trinity Vs. Columbia Today.

The Columbia nine will line up against the strong Trinity team from Hartford, Conn., today at 4 P. M. on South Field. The Columbia men have been taking their final examinations, and as a result have had somewhat of a rest for the past week, only practicing late in the afternoon. George Smith, the big twirler, is anxious to get into action again, and it looks now as if "Andy" Coakley will use him today. Trinity comes to New York with a creditable string of successive victories and a reputation that ranks them highly among the minor college teams.

"Bob" Watt, the star Columbia second sacker, has thrown over an opportunity to sign with the Federal League, feeling that it would be unfair to his college to enter the professional ranks when he still has another year of college ball before him.

Rhode Island to Play Fordham.

The Fordham nine will play the team of Rhode Island State College at Fordham Field this afternoon.

Purdue, 5; Ohio State, 1.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., May 21.—Shrode held Ohio State to six scattered hits, and Purdue won the Western Conference game her today 5 to 1. Purdue bunched hits off Hussey in the third inning. Score:

	R.	H.	E.
Purdue	0 0 4 0 0 1 0 0 —5	9	4
Ohio State	0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0—1	6	2

Batteries—Smith and Jones; Shrode and Walter.

American Association.

At Kansas City—Columbus, 8; Kansas City, 6.

New England League.

At Lewiston—Manchester, 7; Lewiston, 2.
At Portland—Portland, 6; Lowell, 1.
At Lynn—Fitchburg, 3; Lynn, 2.

Colonial League.

At Brockton—Brockton, 4; Fall River, 3.

Southern Association.

At Atlanta—Atlanta, 5; Nashville, 2.
At Mobile—Memphis, 5; Mobile, 2.
At New Orleans—New Orleans, 4; Chattanooga, 1.
At Birmingham—Little Rock, 9; Birmingham, 3.

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FEDERAL LEAGUE.

Chifed Pitcher Hendrix Leads Attack Against Brookfeds, Who Lose.

CHICAGO, May 21.—Hendrix blanked Brooklyn in all except the first inning today and led, with a triple and a home run, an attack on Seaton that resulted in a 9 to 2 victory for Chicago. Long hits were made by both sides, Wilson getting a homer, Seaton a triple, and Evans a double and a triple. The score:

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
W'kl'd, rf,4	0	2	1	0	
Zwil'g, cf,5	1	2	1	0	
Flack, lf..4	1	3	2	0	
Wilson, c..3	1	1	7	1	
Fritz, 3b..4	1	2	0	1	
Smith, ss,4	1	1	6	3	
Far'll, 2b,1	1	0	1	3	
Beck, 1b..3	1	0	8	1	
H'drix, p..4	2	2	1	2	
Total..32	9	13	27	11	

BROOKLYN.	AB	R	H	PO	A
And'son,lf,4	0	0	0	0	
Magee, 2b,4	1	1	4	3	
M'phy, 2b,0	0	0	0	1	
Kauff, cf..3	1	1	3	0	
Evans, rf..3	0	2	1	1	
Coop'r, 1b,2	0	0	8	1	
W'all, 3b..4	0	0	1	1	
Holt, ss..2	0	0	0	5	
How'd, ss,2	0	1	2	0	
Simon, c..2	0	0	3	1	
Pratt, c...2	0	0	1	1	
Seaton, p..2	0	1	0	1	
Fin'r'n, p.1	0	0	1	1	
*Griggs ..1	0	0	0	0	
Total..32	2	6	24	16	

*Batted for Finneran in ninth inning.
Errors—Magee, Holt, Seaton.

Chicago	0	0	3	2	4	0	0	0	0	—9
Brooklyn	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—2

Two-base hits—Fritz, Evans. Three-base hits—Evans, Hendrix, Seaton. Home runs—Hendrix, Wilson. Earned runs—Off Hendrix, 2; off Seaton, 6. Sacrifice hits—Farrell, (2,) Beck. Double plays—Holt, Magee and Cooper, 2. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 7; Chicago, 5. First base on errors—Chicago, 1. Bases on balls—Off Hendrix, 3; off Seaton, 3. Hits—Off Seaton, 9 in five innings; off Finneran, 4 in three innings. Hit by pitcher—By Hendrix, (Cooper.) Struck out—By Hendrix, 7; by Seaton, 2; by Finneran, 1. Wild pitch—Hendrix. Passed ball—Simon. Umpires—Messrs. Brennan and Corcoran. Time of game—One hour and fifty-seven minutes.

Kreuger Scores Runs That Win.

KANSAS CITY, May 21.—Kreuger's four runs, scored on three singles and a double out of four times at bat and opportune hitting on the part of his teammates, helped Kansas City to a victory over Buffalo, 8 to 3, here today. Schulz was touched for ten hits in five innings, and gave way to Ehmke in the sixth. The score:

KANSAS CITY.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Ch'b'n, cf.4	0	2	2	1	
R'gs, ss..5	0	0	1	0	
Lewis, lf..5	0	1	2	1	
Pe'g, 3b.5	1	1	1	1	
Kruger, lf.4	4	4	2	1	
K'w'y, 2b.3	1	2	2	3	
Gilm'r, rf..4	0	0	2	0	
Brown, c.2	0	1	3	2	
Cullop, p.3	0	0	0	4	
Main, p...1	0	1	0	1	0
Total..35	8	14	27	13	

BUFFALO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
D'ney, 2b.4	1	1	0	1	
D'ton, cf..3	0	1	3	0	
D'lan, 3b.5	1	1	1	1	
McD'd, rf.4	1	1	1	1	
Chase, 1b.4	0	1	13	1	
Engle, lf..3	0	1	1	0	
Smith, ss.4	0	0	1	3	
Allen, c...0	0	0	0	0	
Blair, c...2	0	1	4	3	
Schulz, p.2	0	0	1	6	
*Pond 1	0	0	0	0	
Krapp ...0	0	0	0	0	
Ehmke, p..0	0	0	0	1	
†Watson .1	0	0	0	0	
Total..34	3	9	24	14	

*Batted for Schulz in the seventh inning.
†Ran for Ford in the seventh inning.
‡Batted for Ehmke in the ninth inning.
Errors—Kenworthy, Brown.

Kansas City	0	2	1	0	3	0	2	0	0—8	
Buffalo	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0—3	

Left on bases—Buffalo, 9; Kansas City, 8. Stolen bases—Chadbourn, Gilmore. Sacrifice hits—Gilmore, Kenworthy. Sacrifice flies—Brown, 2. Two-base hits—Kruger, Kenworthy. Three-base hit—McDonald. Double plays—Kenworthy and Stovall; Peckinpaugh and Stovall; Blair and Smith; Chadbourn and Rawlings. Hits—Off Schulz, 10 in five innings; off Ehmke, 4 in four innings; off Cullop, 6 in five innings; off Main, 1 in four innings; off Krapp, 1 in four innings. Struck out—By Cullop, 2; by Schulz, 2. Bases on balls—Off Cullop, 5; off Schulz, 1. Hit by pitched ball—Stovall, by Ehmke. Passed balls—Blair, 2. Umpires—Messrs. Johnstone and Fyfe. Time of game—Two hours.

Newark Scores Over St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, May 21.—Newark won a 4 to 3 victory over St. Louis today, aided by four errors by the locals. Both Falkenberg and Plank pitched tight ball, but neither received gilt-edged support. The score:

NEWARK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
C'bell, rf..4	1	1	1	0	0
McK'e, 3b.4	0	2	2	2	0
Rousb, cf.5	0	0	3	0	0
Str'g, 2b..3	2	1	2	4	4
Huhn, lf..4	0	1	2	2	0
Esm'd, ss.3	0	0	1	6	0
Scheer, lf.4	0	1	1	0	0
K'den, c...3	1	0	4	2	0
F'k'b'g, p.4	0	0	0	0	1
Total..34	4	8	27	15	5

| ST. LOUIS.

GOLFERS PLAY IN RAIN—ATHLETICS—WRESTLING—TENNIS

GOLF FAVORITES IN THE SEMI-FINALS

Travis, Herreshoff, White, and Marston Survivors for Garden City Title.

Walter J. Travis and Frederick Herreshoff, both of the home club; Gardiner W. White of Flushing, and Maxwell R. Marston of Baltusrol were survivors of the first and second match rounds of the invitation tournament at the Garden City Golf Club yesterday, and they will meet in the order named in the semi-final matches today.

In the course of the weeding-out process many incidents that bordered on the sensational occurred. There was a 24-hole match between Max H. Behr and Marston, in which the latter came out the winner. Contests of such length are rare, and particularly so under weather conditions in vogue yesterday. The rain fell in torrents.

Marston was 3 down to Travis at one stage, and it was not until the thirteenth hole that the Baltusrol man drew level. Behr also took the lead toward the end of the round, and Marston had to get a three at the home hole to draw level again. Behr lost on the sixth extra hole because he encountered a bunker on his second shot.

One of the other incidents was the elimination of Roy D. Webb, the medal winner, by Walter Travis, and later, in the feature eight division, Webb was trounced by Percy R. Pyne, 2d, of Princeton, former intercollegiate champion. Travis was a trifle too deadly on the greens for Webb, although the Englewood player won the first two holes. Travis promptly settled down and quickly drew level, the veteran ultimately winning by 2 and 1.

Later Travis took Dwight Partridge of Bedford into camp. Driving a long ball and approaching well going out, Partridge more than held his own to the turn, where he stood 1 up. In fact, standing on the twelfth tee Travis still found himself 1 down, but he then began reeling off hole after hole in good figures, winning five in a row and the match by 4 up and 2 to play. He went out in 41 and home in 39, for an 80.

The best card of the day went to White in his afternoon match against Dr. C. H. Gardner. White reached the turn in 41, got badly bunkered at the tenth, taking 6, but then played excellently, coming home in 36, good enough to win by 3 and 2 margin.

Philip Carter the metropolitan junior champion, could not get going in the afternoon against Herreshoff. Earlier in the day Carter had received a default from Hamilton Kerr. There never was any doubt as to the outcome of the Herreshoff-Carter match, for the Garden City man loomed up in something like old-time form, driving a long ball and approaching with confidence. He turned for home 4 up and defeated Carter 6 up and 5 to play. The summary follows:

First Sixteen.—First Round—Dwight Partridge, Bedford, beat Percy R. Pyne, 2d, Princeton, 1 up. (19 holes;) Walter J. Travis, Garden City, beat Roy D. Webb, Englewood, 2 and 1; Frederick Herreshoff, Garden City, beat Charles E. Van Vleck, Jr., Baltusrol, 4 and 3; Philip Carter, Bridgehampton, beat Hamilton K. Kerr, Greenwich, by default; Gardiner W. White, Flushing, beat Maxwell Scarsdale, 4 and 2; Dr. C. H. Gardner, Agawam, beat C. R. Leake, Garden City, 3 and 1; Max R. Marston, Baltusrol, beat Max Behr, Baltusrol, 1 up. (24 holes;) Robert C. Watson, Garden City, beat Ralph Carroll, Knollwood, 2 up.

Second Round—Travis beat Partridge, 4 and 2; Herreshoff beat Carter, 6 and 5; White beat Gardner, 3 and 2; Marston beat Watson, 1 up.

First Sixteen.—Beaten Eight, First Round—Pyne beat Webb, 4 and 2; Van Vleck beat Hamilton Kerr by default; Maxwell beat Leake, 3 and 1; Behr beat Carroll by default.

Second Sixteen.—First Round—F. M. Kerr, Maidstone, beat Charles H. Brown, St. Andrews, 2 and 1; Frank C. Jennings, Nassau, beat B. T., Allen, Fox Hills, 4 and 3; E. P. Rogers, Tuxedo, beat T. M. Robertson, Garden City, 1 up. (22 holes;) C. E. Gardiner, Garden City, beat G. H. Whigham, Cedarhurst, 5 and 4; J. T. McMahon, Garden City, beat F. A. Soldwedel, Canoe Brook, 4 and 2; W. H. Johnson, Sleepy Hollow, beat J. W. McMenamy, Fox Hills, 2 and 1; W. R. Simons, Westbrook, beat M. L. Fearey, Fox Hills, 6 and 5; W. R. Rhett, Garden City, beat W. W. Hoffman, National Links, 2 and 1.

Second Round—F. M. Kerr beat Jennings, 2 and 1; Gardiner beat Rogers, 1 up. (19 holes;) Johnson beat McMahon, 3 and 2; Simons beat Rhett, 2 and 1.

Third Sixteen.—First Round—R. M. Tarleton, Great Neck, beat E. B. Schley, Garden City, 2 and 1; C. Edwin Ladd, Garden City, beat D. M. Parker, Garden City, 4 and 3; James A. Stillman, National Links, beat Frederick Smare, Englewood, by default; J. F. Byers, Allegheny, beat Alan Watterson, Garden City, 6 and 5; Frank Barton, St. Augustine, beat G. B. Adams, Nashville Links, by default; C. G. Comstock, Jr., Sleepy Hollow, beat W. P. Truesdell, Fox Hills, by default; W. P. Thompson, Garden City, beat E. H. Fitler, Merion, 3 and 2; W. D. Johnson, Garden City, beat R. A. Balfe, South Shore, 5 and 3.

Second Round—Ladd beat Tarleton, 4 and 3; Byers beat Stillman, 4 and 2; Barton beat Comstock, 2 and 1; Johnson beat Thompson, 4 and 2.

Fourth Sixteen.—First Round—S. C. Mabon, Ardsley, beat C. E. F. McCann, Nassau, by default; C. L. Turner, New York Golf, beat C. Manning, Garden City, by default; C. M. Hall, Garden City, beat James D. Foot, Apawamis, 1 up. (19 holes;) J. J. Blair, Garden City, beat William Watson, Baltusrol, 6 and 5; E. W. Wiley, Garden City, beat S. L. Tiffany, Nassau, 2 and 1; F. C. Havemeyer, Newport, beat E. A. Thomson, Garden City, by default; R. W. Hubbell, Garden City, beat T. W. Potter, Westchester, 2 up; James A. Tyng, Baltusrol, beat A. P. Palmer, Fox Hills, by default.

Second Round—Mabon beat Turner, 8 and 6; Hall beat Blair, 1 up. (22 holes;) Wylie beat Havemeyer, 1 up; Hubbell beat Tyng, 1 up.

Fifth Sixteen.—First Round—Grant Campbell, Great Neck, beat Dr. A. S. Morrison, Baltusrol, by default; J. N. Steele, Jr., Piping Rock, beat Dr. M. Carpenter, Oakland, by default; E. G. B. Riley, Fox Hills, beat V. C. Longley, Lakewood, 2 and 1; J. Bertram, St. Andrew's, beat G. P. Hayward, Glen Ridge, 3 and 2; A. N. Cowperthwaite, Midland, beat Samuel Allanson, Midland, 5 and 3; L. Gourlay, Bedford, beat C. R. Gillett, Wykagyl, by default; D. W. Paige, Meadowbrook, beat S. C. Clark, Cooperstown, by default; J. Couper Lord, Garden City, beat H. L. Pratt, Nassau, by default.

Second Round—Steele beat Campbell, 1 up; Bertram beat Riley, 8 and 7; Cowperthwaite beat Gourlay, 3 and 2; Lord beat Paige, 3 and 6.

Sixth Sixteen.—First Round—H. S. Jennings, Twaalfskill, beat Aymar Embury, 2d, Englewood, by default; H. C. Berner, Nassau, beat L. M. Greer, Garden City, 7 and 6; David Wagstaff, Tuxedo, beat C. L. Tappan, Westbrook, by default; W. F. I. Hart, Garden City, beat Alexander Holmes, Wee Burn, by default; C. A. Spofford, Garden City, beat E. A. Lynch, Cedarhurst, by default; Dr. C. D. Cleghorn, Midland, beat I. T. Burden, Garden City, by default; William Thaw, Garden City, beat G. P. Dixon, Jr., by default; S. R. Smith, Garden City, beat Dr. T. T. Rushmore, Garden City, 2 and 1.

Second Round—Berner beat Jennings, 4 and 2; Wagstaff beat Hart, 2 up; Spofford beat Cleghorn, 4 and 2; Smith beat Thaw, 2 up.

Stake Dates at Jamaica Track.

Dates for the running of the various closed events to be decided at the Summer meeting of the Metropolitan Jockey Club at Jamaica, were made public yesterday, when the stake book of the club was distributed to horse owners. The meeting which opens on Thursday, June 10, will continue until Friday, June 26. Closed events, with the number of entries, and dates of their running, are Excelsior handicap at a mile and a sixteenth, 37 entries, June 10; Paumonok handicap, six furlongs, 43 entries, June 12; Greenfield, for two-year-olds, five and a half furlongs, 48 entries, June 14; Southampton handicap, one mile and a sixteenth, 40 entries, June 15; Garden City, for three-year-olds and upward, a mile and a sixteenth, 44 entries, June 16; Youthful, for two-year-olds, at five and a half furlongs, 54 entries, June 17; Long Beach handicap, one mile and a furlong, 40 entries, June 19; Newton, for three-year-olds and upward, at six furlongs, 44 entries, June 21; Rosedale, for two-year-old fillies, at five furlongs, 34 entries, June 22; Nassau County handicap, at a mile and an eighth, 37 entries, June 23; Suffolk, for two-year-olds, at five and a half furlongs, 50 entries, June 24.

STARTS POLO MOUNT FARM.

Philadelphian to Raise Horses Solely for Use in Polo.

Emlen Wood of Philadelphia, an enthusiastic polo player, needed some polo ponies. Like other devotees of the sport he found it exceedingly hard to get them. Having capital, enterprise, and a theory about the breeding of polo ponies, which he had acquired after visiting some of the pony farms in England, he decided to breed his own supply, even though Harry Payne Whitney's venture in the same direction had not proven the success he anticipated.

Mr. Wood's experiment was begun this Spring at a farm of some eighty-five acres he has established in Chester County, where there are a number of successful breeding farms already in operation. At the head of his stud is the imported horse Daylight, an 8-year-old son of the thoroughbred sire Verditer, a winner of races on the flat and over the hurdles in England, and also winner of blue ribbons at several English shows as a sire of ponies. He is to be bred to polo mares which have shown quality in the field in this country, regardless of whether they are regularly ored or "cow ponies" from Texas with no pedigree. Such crosses Mr. Emlen believes will develop a strain of ponies which will take naturally to the game.

Eight pony mares were also imported by Mr. Emlen, which arrived in this country late last January, most of them in foal to English sires. These mares will be mated with the American-bred horse The Rascal, a son of imported Sempronius from a daughter of the great racer Hanover. Daylight is a 15-hand pony and The Rascal a 16-hand horse, and Mr. Emlen has about twenty-five native brood-mares in addition to the lot from England as the foundation stock of his farm. The home-bred mares include a number that are seven-eighths and three-quarter bred animals, as well as others of unknown origin but snappy performers in the field. Speed inheritance will come from the sires and adaptability to the game from the dams.

The attempt to get smart polo ponies from this stock will be followed with interest by polo players, who are at their wits' ends to find the right sort of animals for the game. With the new rule as to the height of mounts in the field the injection of thoroughbred blood into the ponies is expected to produce animals which will come well within the rules. As a business venture the scheme looks good to polo players hereabouts, who think the experiment will give them a chance to get mounts in an open market and at a fair price.

Still Hope for Polo Challenge.

The Polo Association has made formal announcement that the association has taken over the grounds of the Point Judith Polo Club, Narragansett Pier, R. I., and will hold tournaments there in July and August of each year for the purpose of encouraging polo and raising the standard of play among members of the association. The committee also wishes to point out that there will probably be a challenge for the International Cup as soon as conditions warrant such action, and that these tournaments will give an opportunity to judge the play of possible candidates for such an international challenge team.

WOOLEN GOLFERS UNLUCKY.

Their Second Tournament Held in Rain—G. S. Martin Wins.

Despite the downfall of rain, fifty members of the Woolen Golf Association teed up yesterday for the second annual tournament of this association at the Essex County Country Club. George B. Martin of the Country Club of Glen Ridge took the chief honors with a gross score of 79.

Three net prizes were awarded, one for each of as many classes. Charles C. Webster took the net in the first division with 85, 8—77. In the second F. A. Sawyer's card of 96, 22—74 topped the list, while in the third W. Earl Battey was returned the winner for his 112, 40 —72.

When the first tournament was held at Wykagyl last year, the members encountered the same sort of weather that prevailed yesterday. It is likely that another tournament will be held next October. The summary:

W. Earl Battey 112, 40—72; George B. Martin, 79, 6—73; F. A. Sawyer, 96, 22—74; Charles C. Webster, 85, 8—77; S. H. Crawford, 91, 14—77; E. H. Heidelberg, 111, 34—77; William C. Frith, 91, 13—80; F. S. Howard, 97, 17—80; Herbert Howard, 101, 21—80; H. J. Scatchard, 102, 20—82; G. H. Mallalieu, 94, 12—82; Henry C. Cone, 105, 23—82; Charles J. Wilson, 98, 15—83; B. Lovett, 101, 17—84; Robert K. Taylor, 104, 20—84; G. F. Leavitt, 97, 12—85; William V. Conover, 92, 6—86; Manton B. Metcalf, 98, 11—87; George H. Williams, 95, 8—87; Alexander Underhill, 112, 25—87; J. Clough, 108, 20—88; H. C. Omerli, 116, 27—89; H. Reeve Stockton, 99, —90; George O. Leavitt, 112, 22—90; E. J. Swords, 100, 9—91; Robert Bryan, 121, 30—91; Herbert H. Walker, 113, 22—91; B. Starkey, 116, 28—94; Fred Broom, 127, 32—95; R. K. Cook, 104, 9—95; N. D. Smith, 111, 14—97; R. G. Proctor, 123, 25—98; Henry J. Hornung, 121, 22—99; H. Caesar, 120, 20—100; R. McCulloch, 126, 25—101; F. A. Tracy, 126, 25—101; J. W. Newkirk, 121, 20—101; H. J. Beeman, 124, 22—102; E. M. Stout, 118, 16—102; Eugene Valentine, 111, 8—103; W. L. Elmore, 129, 26—103; Harry D. S. Cruickshank, 125, 20—105; E. S. Frenean, 133, 27—106; F. T. Troull, 148, 35—113; Percy N. Powers, 166 40—116.

SEARS SISTERS IN TENNIS.

Miss Evelyn Defeats Miss Eleanora in Brooklyn Finals.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., May 21.—Miss Evelyn Sears won the singles lawn tennis tournament from Miss Eleanora Sears at the Country Club, Brookline, this morning, in straight sets, 6—3, 6—2, 6—2.

The Misses Sears were finalists last year, Miss Eleanora taking the title after losing the opening set. Today Miss Evelyn played the steadier game, repeatedly outplaying her opponent, who was not at her best. The victor had Miss Eleanora out of position time and again, and drove home telling points. Miss Eleanora played cleverly at the net, her only games having been counted on her plendid returns. In this department alone was Miss Evelyn outplayed.

Miss Marion Fenno and N. W. Niles won the final round of the mixed doubles competition over Miss Edith Rotch and A. S. Dabney, 6—4, 6—3.

The doubles were won by Miss Evelyn Sears and Miss Margaret Curtis, defeating Miss Eleanora Sears and Miss Marion Fenno, 6—3, 6—3.

HILLMAN'S ATHLETES LEAD IN THE TRIALS

Dartmouth Formidable in New England Intercollegiate Qualifying Events.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., May 21.—In the trials of the New England intercollegiate track and field championships at the new Technology field this afternoon, Harry Hillman's Dartmouth team qualified twenty-four men, twice as many as its nearest competitor, Bowdoin. The big Green team got a man in each of the twelve events run off today, qualifying four men in the shot-put and 440-yard dash, three in the furlong and the broad jump, two in the pole vault and 100-yard dash, and one man in each of the other six events on the card, which included all except the one and two mile runs, which will be run off with the other finals tomorrow.

Bowdoin, with twelve points, did a little better than University of Maine, which appears to have the best chance against Dartmouth because of its strength in the distance runs. Massachusetts Institute of Technology scored ten places today, Maine getting nine, as did Colby, Williams having eight, Holy Cross seven, Amherst five, Wesleyan and Brown four each, Trinity two and Tufts, Middlebury and Massachusetts State one each.

A high wind which blew up the track marred the trial performances in the dashes in hurdles, but the quarter-mile men and the half-milers had the wind at their backs for the long stretch, and were protected coming into the finish. Loomis of Technology looked particularly strong in the sprints, with Howe of Colby, while Royal of Colby and Braun of Dartmouth showed the most form of the hurdlers. Both Lee of Holy Cross and Riley of Dartmouth were strong in the quarter, and, while the half-mile heats were slow, the winners, Granger of Dartmouth and Higgins of Holy Cross, simply cantered home. The race between these two tomorrow should be close and interesting.

In the field events, in which Dartmouth qualified twelve men in a possible thirty-six, the best performance was that of H. P. Worthington of the Hanover team, who cleared 23 feet 3 inches. Whitney of Dartmouth led the shot-putters with 45 feet, while H. P. Bailey of Maine topped the hammer and discus throwers, leading with 145 feet 7¼ inches in the hammer and with 125 feet 8 inches in the discus.

On its showing today, even with its lack of sterling men for the mile and two mile runs, Dartmouth's chances for winning the meeting look better than ever. Maine and Bowdoin, however, both have strong teams. If Dartmouth wins the championship tomorrow it will become permanent possessor of the intercollegiate cup by virtue of having won it four times in succession. It has been intimated by Dartmouth that if that college takes this year's championship it will resign from the New England Association, of which it has stood constantly at the head, starting with 1906 with the exception of 1911, when Williams won by a narrow margin.

T. B. Webster of Massachusetts Institute of Technology was elected President of the New England Intercollegiate Amateur Athletic Association at its annual meeting today. A. P. Peck of Amherst was made Vice President, H. R. Emery of Williams, Treasurer, and R. G. Storer of Brown, Secretary. It was voted to hold the annual cross-country championship at Franklin Park next fall.

SCHOOLBOYS IN ATHLETICS.

P. S. 64 Nearly Makes a Clean Sweep with 42 Points.

One of the reasons the Public Schools Athletic League is the greatest organization of its kind in the world was amply demonstrated at the Sixty-ninth Regiment Armory yesterday afternoon, when the second of a series of interschool class contests were promoted by the General George W. Wingate District Athletic League. In the two sprints there was a total of sixty-three trial heats, exclusive of the semi-final heats; there were three trials in the one lap relay, four in the shuttle race; thirteen in the potato race, and a broad jump in which almost one hundred boys participated, yet all were completed inside of an hour and a half.

Public School 64 made practically a clean sweep of the honors, rolling up the high total of forty-two points for six events. The remaining points were divided between P. S. 20, P. S. 79, P. S. 188, and P. S. 25, which finished in the order named.

One of the main objects of these meets is to encourage interclass rather than interschool competitions. The shuttle race was the most interesting of the events contested, and was won by a combination of twelve boys from the Fifth year of P. S. 64. The summary:

Standing Broad Jump, (90-pound class, sixth year.)—Won by R. Nelson, P. S. 64, with jump of 7 feet 10½ inches; P. G. Gerwitz, P. S. 64, second, with jump of 7 feet 3 inches; F. J. Bloom, P. S. 64, third, with jump of 7 feet 1 inch; J. Cohen, P. S. 64, fourth, with jump of 6 feet 10 inches. Potato Race, (85-pound class, sixth year.)—Won by E. Cohen, P. S. 64; M. Ornstein, P. S. 20, second; S. Friedenberg, P. S. 64, third; no fourth. Time not taken.

50-Yard Dash, (80-pound class, sixth year.)—Won by B. Lang, P. S. 64; S. Kaufman, P. S. 64, second; A. Fuhr, P. S. 25, third; S. Grundland, P. S. 20, fourth. Time—0:07 1-5.

40-Yard Dash, (fifth year.)—Won by T. Maher, P. S. 64; Weiss, P. S. 79, second; F. Wittels, P. S. 79, third; T. Zainbito, P. S. 20, fourth. Time—0:06 1-5.

One-Lap Relay Race, (100-pound class, sixth year.)—Won by P. S. 79, (Conullo, Brod, Schneidermann, and Schechtman;) P. S. 64, (Diferi, Pinsky, Levy, and Malowich,) second; P. S. 20, first team, (Fuchs, Altschuler, Kugler, and Shulman,) third; P. S. 20, second team, (Greenberg, Gelo, Anklin, and Horowitz,) fourth. Time—0:24 3-5.

Shuttle Relay, (fifth year.)—Won by P. S. 64, (Goldstein, Suffer, Steinberg, Sinoler, Roder, Criger, Fuefeld, Schorr, Smith, Lavsky, Cohen, and Mahler;) P. S. 188, second; P. S. 20, third. Time—1:18 1-5.

DREW OUT OF ATHLETICS.

Champion Sprinter Intends to Go to Work in West or East.

LOS ANGELES, May 21.—Howard Drew, world champion sprinter and chief point winner for the University of Southern California, announced today he had decided to drop out of college and athletics for a year at least, and go to work, either in San Francisco or Springfield, Mass., his former home. He also declared he probably would not compete in the Amateur Athletic Union championship field meet in San Francisco this Summer.

Post Office Clerks' Games Tomorrow

The annual field day of the New York Post Office Clerks' Association, which will be held at Celtic Park tomorrow afternoon, promises to be one of the biggest athletic events held in the metropolitan district this Summer. When the entries were closed on Thursday night it was found that more than 450 athletes had entered the lists. Some of the stars who will appear are Hannes Kolehmainen, Mike Devanney, Myles McHugh, Homer Baker, Jim Duncan, "Nick" Gianakopulos, George Messler, Ed Coyle, Pat Flynn, Arthur Fogel, Tim Ahearne, T. Fahey, D. Politzer, and many others.

Lehigh Re-elects Track Captain.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTH BETHLEHEM, May 21.—James M. Burke of Wakefield, Mass., was today re-elected Captain of the track team at Lehigh University. This is Burke's third year at Lehigh, and in that time he has lowered several former local marks. This year he reduced the 880-yard run time to 1:59.

CALIFORNIA NOT COMING.

University Athletes to Compete in Panama Fair Events.

The University of California will not be represented in the Intercollegiate A. A. A. A. track and field championships at Franklin Field, Philadelphia, next Saturday, it became known yesterday. Perhaps the chief reason the Westerners will not come East to compete against Cornell, Pennsylvania, Yale, Harvard, and others is the great number of competitions scheduled for the Panama-Pacific Exposition in San Francisco. The financial problem is another. Last year a large part of the expenses of the nine-man California team was paid by the Intercollegiate Association, but no money could be advanced the Westerners this year because no dividend was declared by the collegiate organization. There would have been about $3,000 to be divided this year by the association had it not been for the fact that new trophies had to be purchased for the track and field championships and the cross-country title event. Both of these trophies were won outright in the last competitions and both went to Cornell.

It was reported that friction existed between the California institution and the I. C. A. A. A. A. over the Nichols incident of last year, but this was emphatically denied yesterday by a member of the Advisory Committee. Nichols tied with Wesley Oler, Jr., of Yale for the high jump honors, but was disqualified when it was later found that he was ineligible. The disqualification was accepted by California with good grace, and explanations were made that Nichols would not have been brought East but for a misinterpretation of the rules.

LAST OF TOY DOG SHOWS.

Clayton's Cossette, a Pomeranian, Wins First Award at McAlpin.

Members of the Toy Dog Club of New York held their final show of the season yesterday in the ballroom of the McAlpin Hotel. In spite of the inclement weather there was a large attendance, the classes were all well filled, and the competition was keen and close.

There was a particularly good showing of Pomeranians and Pekingese, both these breeds being well represented. Mrs. Madge Thorpe's Clayton's Cossette, a handsome female Pom. was adjudged the best dog in the show, with Mrs. H. A. Baxter's Tarza receiving the reserve.

This series of meetings of the fanciers of all breeds of toy dogs was originated by Harry A. Baxter, a prominent Pekingese fancier, who was joined by J. N. Goodman and superintended by John B. Hopkins. The shows have been largely attended fortnightly on Fridays during the Winter by prominent fanciers and many society folk. The meetings will be resumed the first Friday in September.

Among those present yesterday were Mrs. C. N. Platt, Mrs. G. N. Heywood, Mrs. L. H. Hall, Mrs. M. Benson, Mrs. Stanley Merrick, Mrs. Madge Thorpe, Mrs. J. O. Macon, Miss Florence J. Wheeler, Mrs. J. D. Kennedy, Mrs. Charles Ludlow, Mrs. Edward Jones and H. B. Benton. Mrs. L. H. Hall judged the Pekingese and J. N. Goodman all other breeds.

The awards follow:

PEKINGESE.

Puppy, Male, Under 6 Months.—Won by Mrs. E. Sanford's Taketa Igo Chen Yen, second; Mrs. D. W. Haven's De Lee Lung, third.

Over 6 Months.—Won by Mrs. H. A. Baxter's Tarza; Mrs. May Benton's Prince Cohan, second; Mr. Taketa's Iyo Kiro, third.

Novice Class.—Won by Mrs. Stanley Merrick's Chung Ching of Elting; no second.

Limit Class.—Won by Mrs. Ludlow's Toto; Mrs. C. N. Platt's Tye of Glenwood, second; Mrs. Stanley Merrick's Chung Chung of Elting, third.

Winners' Class.—Mrs. H. A. Baxter's Tarza.

POMERANIANS.

Puppies.—Won by Mrs. Lena Schilling's Sable Prince; second, Mrs. Nelson's Tipperary.

Novice.—Won by Mrs. M. Masko's Eastney Brown Dunce.

American Bred.—Won by Mrs. E. White's Betty.

Limit.—Won by Mrs. Madge Thorpe's Clayton's Cossette.

Winners.—Won by Mrs. Thorpe's Cossette.

Maltese Terriers.—Won by Mrs. Dearborne's Lily Sinclair.

King Charles Spaniels.—Won by Mrs. F. Jones's Swig.

Best Dog in Show.—Won by Mrs. Madge Thorp's Clayton's Cossette; reserve, Mrs. H. A. Baxter's Tarza.

1,000 Entries for Dog Show.

One thousand entries, representing about 600 dogs, have been received for the Long Island Kennel Club show, which will be held at Gravesend race track on Memorial Day, May 31. All the leading breeds are represented. Among them the English bulldogs have 43 nominations, Pekingese 45, Pomeranians 31, French bulldogs 32, Boston terriers 28, Airedales 40, bull terriers 14, English toy spaniels 21, Japanese spaniels 16, Irish setters 22, cocker spaniels 28. Anton A. Rost, the judge, has made a record in the English toy spaniel and Japanese spaniel classes, in the past these breeds have not brought out large entries. But Mr. Rost seems to have gained the confidence of different breeders and they have responded generously by making a large entry.

One of the interesting features of the show will be the whippet races. Over ten of the breeders of these racing dogs have made entries. There will be money prizes in the different heats and a handsome trophy for the winner.

The Brooklyn elevated will run special trains from Brooklyn Bridge for the accommodation of exhibitors and spectators on the morning of the show.

CROWDS FLOCK TO WRESTLING BOUTS

Grapplers of Five Warring Nations Drawn Against Each Other in Tournament.

That wrestling can be made a popular sport among New Yorkers when conducted along proper lines is being evidenced at th einternational tournament for the Graeco-Roman championship of the world at the Manhattan Opera House. A crowd that almost taxed the seating capacity of the big theatre attended the bouts last night, the third series of the tournament, and exhibitions that could hardly have been surpassed were presented by the contestants. Owing to a freak of the draw, representatives of five of the warring European nations were pitted against each other, and the result was that much ill-feeling was evidenced.

On neither of the two preceding nights was such a high-class brand of wrestling seen. Two of the contests went the limit of twenty minutes, and each was marked by a display of great strength, as well as considerable science, by the rivals. Carl Pospisil of Bohemia, one of the favorites of the tournament, made a desperate effort to dispose of his giant opponent, Sulo Hevonpaa, champion of Finnland, but the bout went to a draw. Hevonpaa is a very strong wrestler and had a good many pounds advantage over the Bohemian, but the latter's cleverness offset this handicap. First one and then the other held the upper hand, but if a decision had been given on points it probably would have gone to the Finnlander. Three times he had the Bohemian on the verge of going to the mat, but Pospisil held him off with a bridge that was remarkable as well as effective.

In the cleverest exhibition of the tournament, Wilhelm Berner, the German title holder, and Harry De Nys of Belgium also went twenty minutes to a draw. This was the first appearance of the Belgium grappler, and he displayed enough inside knowledge of wrestling to warrant the belief that he will be a hard man to beat. He will meet a strong rival tonight, however, in the young Polish giant, Waldek Zbyszko.

Alexander Aberg of Esthonia, who is recognized as the Graeco-Roman champion of the world, easily polished off Karl Vokel of Bavaria, pinning both his shoulders to the mat in 4 minutes and 15 seconds with a body hold.

Hanns Fuerst of Austria defeated Carl Nelson of Denmark in the opening engagement in 3 minutes and 30 seconds with a head lock.

Eduard Delivuk, another Austrian, spoiled Ireland's chances of coming out on top when he defeated Sandy Thompson in 5 minutes and 15 seconds with a further nelson. Thompson proved very clever up to the time the Austrian secured the winning hold.

Gustav Koltermann of Saxonia, a human mountain, withstood Georg Lurich of Russia for 9 minutes 35 seconds before he finally yielded to a head-in-chancery over the shoulder. Koltermann is the heaviest man in the tournament and is a real giant, standing over 6 feet 2 inches. Lurich is the chmpion of the Czar's country and is advertised as the conqueror of George Hackenschmidt and Stanislaus Zybszko.

There was nothing exciting to the jiu jitsu contest between the Japanese, George Maida and Kiemon Takeuchi, which the latter won in 5 minutes and 10 seconds.

Leo Pardel of Italy scored his second victory of the tournament over Stefan Lagler of Austria in 8 minutes 13 seconds with a hammer and head hold.

There will be a matinée as well as evening session in the tournament today

Fly Casters Compete in Rain.

Rain did not prevent the angling competitions conducted on the big lake in Central Park yesterday by the Anglers Club of New York, but like true fishermen the contestants defied the elements and went through with their programme, which was curtailed through lack of entries. There was a continual downpour all through the tests. Only three events were contested, the feature being a tie between George Roe and Charles T. Champion in the dry fly accuracy event. The men were rematched, and Roe was the winner. Champion evened matters in the wet fly accuracy event, in which a tie resulted for second place between C. H. Hilgard and J. P. Pettit. The latter won the place on the cast-off. With an average cast of 107 feet 3-10 inches, Perry D. Frazer took first honors in the heavy rod distance fly casting event. Champion was second, with an average cast of 105 feet 3-10 inches. The tournament will be completed today. Competition will begin at 10 o'clock.

Pickerel and Perch Plentiful.

NEWTON, N. J., May 21.—Pickerel and perch are running big this season, according to Fish and Game Warden John D. Roe, who says that the largest pickerel ever taken from Lake Lackawanna in years was caught this afternoon by Louis Goener of 227 Graham Avenue, Newark. This fish measured 24 inches and weighed 4½ pounds. Frederick Horienker of Allentown was also very successful. He caught ten pickerel and eight perch in three hours' fishing. He was one of a party that went to the lake today and all of the fishermen reported good catches.

Gibbons Coming for Houck Bout.

Mike Gibbons left St. Paul for New York last night to be here in time to finish up training for his bout with Leo Houck next Wednesday night at the St. Nicholas A. C. Gibbons wired Matchmaker Johnston last night to reserve quarters at Grupp's Gymnasium, where he will workout for the coming engagement.

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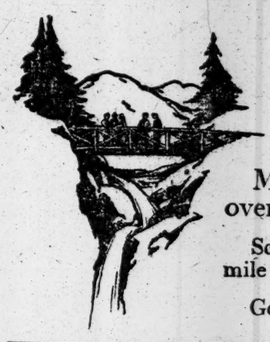

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Prices Improve Further—Basis for Talk of Big British Credit.

Trading on the Stock Exchange expanded further yesterday, but three-quarters of the increase was accounted for by the dealings in two "war" stocks—Westinghouse Electric and Crucible Steel. These two were the most active issues in the list. Trading in each of them exceeded by 50 per cent. or more the transactions in United States Steel. Both of these stocks rose sharply, and in this they were typical of the movement of the market as a whole, although the major issues moved forward much more sedately. So far as general considerations controlled the market, the disposition was still to adhere to a position of reserve, tempered, however, with confidence in the outlook. The inclination was to look for a more satisfactory response from Germany than had been expected earlier in the week, and this found reflection in the course of the stock market as a whole.

In some respects the trading was of a kind hardly calculated to strengthen the technical position of the market, this being particularly true of the rapid upbidding of a few of the industrial issues, but it was evident that the list as a whole continued to feel the favorable effect of the recent quite thorough liquidation. The uncertainty created by the state of our relations with Germany cannot be lifted until Germany's response has been received, but meanwhile suggestions that that response will be satisfactory naturally exert favorable influence on prices. There is no doubt that the feeling is growing in the financial district that Germany's response will be in terms which will lead to a peaceful settlement of the questions dealt with in President Wilson's note to the German Government.

Trade reports indicate that very little influence was exerted upon business at large by the international uncertainties which recently checked the stock market so abruptly and led to extensive liquidation of accounts. The factors making for increased industrial activity were in the main unaffected by the crisis which developed in our relations with Germany, for while that no doubt induced reserve in business circles, as it did in financial quarters, it put little if any actual check on production. One of the factors which have contributed importantly to expanding activity here is the foreign orders, which have come to this market in very great volume. Deliveries made against those orders are at the bottom of our own very strong position in foreign trade, and are also responsible in the main for the present position of exchange rates. New low levels were established yesterday in both sterling and French exchange, the decline in the former particularly causing renewed emphasis to be laid on the likelihood of the establishment here of a large British credit. The bankers who would handle that transaction said that no credit for the British Government had been arranged. It was learned, however, that bank credits have already been established here for the benefit of the London market.

Inasmuch as nothing which is now foreseen is likely to check the present tendency in exchange rates, particularly in view of the likelihood of enlarged deliveries against the orders already placed in this country by the European belligerents, it is felt in the financial district that England will before long have to resort to a credit here if it would avoid a decline in sterling exchange comparable to that which has already occurred in the exchanges between the United States and some of the other countries of Europe. It is plain that gold cannot be employed for the settlement of more than a fraction of the payments which have to be made here for goods purchased by Europe, and there is no indication of a disposition on the part of European holders of our securities to part with them in any great volume. The alternative would seem to be the establishment of another credit in this market, and the financial community now counts more confidently than ever upon such an arrangement being entered into.

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Atlanta	4	4	4½	5
Chicago	4	4	4½	5
St. Louis	4	4	4½	5
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Bankers.		Commercial.	
60 Days.	90 Days.	60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.75½	$4.74⅜	$4.75⅜	$4.74⅛

Clearing House Figures.
New York Clearing House exchanges, $286,261,571; balance, 14,523,185; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $605,382.
The local banks have gained $40,000 on the Sub-Treasury operations since Friday.

Domestic Exchange.
Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, 5c premium; St. Louis, 5c premium; San Francisco, 30c premium; Minneapolis, 35c premium; Cincinnati, par; Montreal, 6.25 premium.

Bar Silver.
London, 23 9-16d. unchanged; New York, 49⅜c, unchanged.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

FRIDAY, MAY 21, 1915.

	Stocks, (Shares.)
Total sales	389,698
Same day last year	93,782
Year to date	48,898,823
Same period last year	33,394,349
Average price and change 50 stocks	67.67 + .75
Same day last year	68.78 + .06

	High.		Low.	
Year's range to date	73.36	Apr. 30	58.99	Feb. 24
Same period last year	73.30	Jan. 31	65.24	Apr. 25
Range year 1914	73.30	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30
Range year 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10

Note.—In stocks in which trades in odd lots were reported on the tape yesterday at prices higher or lower than the range on 100-share lots the range on odd lots is shown separately.

Closing. Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
85	95	18	Adams Express	84½	84½	84½	84½	...
55⅜	55¾	9,700	Alaska Gold Mines	34⅞	36¼	34¾	35½	+ ½
15¾	16	1,300	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	15	16	15	16	+ ½
47	47½	300	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	47	47	47	47	...
65⅜	66	7,700	Amalgamated Cop	65⅛	66¼	65⅛	66	+ ⅝
50¾	52	100	Am. Agricul. Chem	51	51	51	51	+ 1
44⅞	45	4,100	Am. Beet Sugar	44½	45½	44½	44⅝	...
100	102⅛	190	Am. B. S. & F. t. r	101	101	101	101	+1
149	150	100	Am. B. S. & F. pf. t. r	150	150	150	150	+ ½
34¼	34¾	6,500	Am. Can	33½	34½	33⅛	34¼	+1
51⅜	52	1,100	Am. Car & Fdry	51¼	52¼	51¼	52	+ ½
93	95	25	Am. Coal Products	93	93	93	93	...
46¼	47½	200	Am. Cotton Oil	46⅞	47	46½	47	+2
30	30½	800	Am. Ice Securities	30	31	30	30½	+ ½
46½	46⅝	5,800	Am. Locomotive	44⅜	46⅞	44⅜	46⅜	+2⅝
66	66¼	1,000	Am. Smelt. & Ref	65½	66¾	65½	66⅞	+ ⅝
106	106	700	Am. Sugar Refining	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾	+1¾
118½	119	400	Am. Telephone & Tel	118⅝	119	118⅝	119	+ ½
83½	84½	310	Am. Woolen pf	84	84	83½	83¼	+ ¾
31½	31⅝	5,150	Anaconda Cop. Co	31½	31⅞	31⅜	31½	...
90	90⅜	1,400	Atch., Top. & S. F	90	90½	99	90¼	+ ⅛
104	106	200	Atlantic Coast Line	105	105	104½	104½	− ½
48⅜	49	5,300	Baldwin Loco	46½	49	46½	49	+2⅜
72½	72⅝	700	Baltimore & Ohio	72½	73	72½	72⅝	+ ⅜
69	70½	100	Baltimore & O. pf	70	70	70	70	+ ⅝
142	142¼	5,000	Bethlehem Steel	139⅝	148⅜	131⅜	142	+3½
111	111⅜	300	Bethlehem Steel pf	111½	111½	111	111	− ¼
89¾	87¼	400	Bklyn Rapid Tran	86⅜	86⅞	86¾	86¾	− ⅛
86⅜	87¼	30	do., odd lot	87¼	87¼	87¼	87¼	...
25	30	100	Brown shoe	25	25	25	25	−2
69⅜	70	6,200	Butte & Superior	69¼	71	69¼	69⅜	+1¼
36	39	100	California Pet. pf	37	37	37	37	...
150½	150½	600	Canadian Pacific	159⅞	160	158⅜	159	+ ⅞
36¼	36⅜	1,400	Central Leather	26½	36⅜	36⅛	36¼	+ ¼
36¼	36⅜	30	do., odd lot	36	36	36	36	...
101⅝	102½	100	Central Leather pf	102¼	102½	101½	102½	− ½
40	40½	3,600	Chesapeake & Ohio	40½	41¾	39¾	40	− ¾
11¼	11½	100	Chi. Great Western	11¼	11¾	11¼	11¾	+ ¼
23½	23⅝	400	Chi. Gt. Western pf	20¼	20⅛	20	20	...
89¼	90	800	Chi., Mil. & St. P	89½	90	89½	90	+1
125	130	200	Chi. & Northwest	126⅞	126⅞	125⅛	125⅛	+ ⅞
19	19⅛	21,300	Chi., Rock Isl. & P	19⅜	20	18¼	19⅛	+ ⅛
43⅜	43½	3,000	Chino Copper	42⅞	43⅞	42⅞	43¼	+ ½
25	35	100	Clev., C., C. & St. L.	30	30	30	30	−4
...	58	100	C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	58	58	58	58	...
26	27¼	460	Col. Fuel & Iron	26⅞	27⅛	26⅞	27⅛	+1
38	50	50	Colorado Southern	30	30	30	30	...
122⅜	123¼	900	Consolidated Gas	123¼	123¼	123	123¼	+ ⅛
94	97	100	Continental Can pf	96	96	96	96	+ ¾
13¼	13½	400	Corn Products Ref	13¼	13¼	13¼	13¼	+ ⅛
28⅝	29	73,800	Crucible Steel	24⅞	28⅞	24⅞	28⅝	+ 3⅝
88	90	200	Crucible Steel pf	88	88	88	88	+1½
63	63½	1,100	Cuban-Am. Sugar	63⅜	64⅝	63	64½	+ ½
14⅜	15	4,300	Distillers' Secur	14¼	15⅜	14¼	14⅜	+1
4	5	50	Dul., S. S. & A. pf	6	6	6	6	...
25⅜	25⅜	4,000	Erie	25½	25⅞	25¼	25⅜	+ ⅛
40¼	40⅜	800	Erie 1st pf	40⅝	40⅞	40⅜	40½	+ ⅝
33	34	200	Erie 2d pf	33⅞	34	33⅞	34	+ ⅞
153½	155	1,500	General Electric	151	153½	151	153½	+ 3½
135	137	300	General Motors	135	136	135	136	+1
96	99	700	General Motors pf	97½	98½	97	98½	+ ⅛
43	43¼	1,200	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	43¼	45⅞	42⅝	42⅞	+ ⅞
101½	101¾	300	Goodrich (B. F.) Co. pf	101½	102	101½	101¾	...
117	117½	500	Great Northern pf	117½	117¾	117¾	117½	...
32½	32⅝	1,600	G. N. certs. or Iron	31⅝	32½	31⅜	32½	+ ⅜
58½	58⅝	1,500	Guggenheim Explor	57⅜	58¾	57¾	58½	+ 1⅛
29⅛	29¼	2,000	Inspiration Copper	29¼	29½	29	29¼	+ ⅜
20⅝	21	4,400	Inter.-Met. v. tr. ctfs	20⅝	21⅜	20½	20⅞	+ ⅛
50	70⅝	500	Inter.-Met. pf	70¼	70¼	70	70	+ ⅛
92	94	200	Int. Harvester, N. J.	93	95	93	93	+ 1⅜
8½	9	100	Int. Paper	9	9	9	9	+ ⅛
35	36	100	Int. Paper pf	35¼	35½	35¼	35¼	− ⅛
26	26½	100	Kansas City South	26	26	26	26	− ⅜
42	44	600	Lackawanna Steel	43	43	42¼	42½	+1
101	102	100	Laclede Gas	101	101	101	101	+ ½
141¼	142	800	Lehigh Valley	142	142	141½	141½	+ ½
116	116½	100	Louis. & Nash	116	116	116	116	+ ½
78⅞	81½	100	Mackay Cos	80½	80½	80½	80½	+3½
127	129	24	Manhattan Elev	127	127	127	127	...
40	40⅜	1,100	Maxwell Motors	39½	40½	39½	40½	+1½
83	85½	1,600	Max. Motors 1st pf	82	83¾	82	83½	+2⅛
34½	35⅛	2,400	Max. Motors 2d pf	33¾	35	33½	35	+2
41⅝	42	300	May Dept. Stores	42	42	42	42	−1
68⅞	69¼	7,600	Mexican Petroleum	68¼	69⅝	67¾	69	+1
24⅜	24½	400	Miami Copper	24⅜	24½	24⅜	24½	+ ⅝
118	122	10	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	119½	119½	119½	119½	...
12⅝	12⅝	300	Mo., Kan. & Texas	12⅜	12⅝	12⅜	12⅝	+ ⅛
12⅜	12⅝	5,300	Missouri Pacific	13½	13⅝	12	12½	− ¾
117	123	100	Nat. Biscuit Co	120	120	120	120	+2
68	72	300	Nat. Cloak & Suit	71½	72	71½	72	− ½
14⅜	15¼	300	Nat. En. & St. Co	15½	15⅝	15	15	− ½
50½	60	1,400	Nat. Lead Co	58¾	60	58¼	59½	+ 1½
14½	15	900	Nevada Con. Cop	14¼	14⅝	14¼	14½	+ ⅛
87½	88½	700	N. Y. Air Brake	85½	89	85½	87	+1⅜
85	86	300	N. Y. Central	85	85	85	85	...
62	63	900	N. Y., N. H. & H	62½	63	62½	62½	+ ⅜
27¼	28	200	N. Y., Ont. & West	28	28	28	28	+ ⅛
85	89	100	Norfolk & West. pf	85½	85½	85½	85½	...
74	74½	200	North American	74	74½	74	74½	+ ½
104¼	104½	1,700	Northern Pacific	105	105	104	104½	+ ⅜
20½	22	100	Pacific Mail	21¼	21¼	21¼	21¼	− ⅝
106⅞	107	876	Penn. R. R.	106⅞	107	106⅜	106⅜	− ¼
83	87	50	Pet., M. & Co. 1st pf	85	86	85	85	...
85	88	100	P., C., C. & St. L.	88	88	88	88	+3
21⅝	22	2,000	Pittsburgh Coal	21¼	21⅞	21¼	21⅞	+ ⅛
88	90	100	Pittsburgh Coal pf	90	90	90	90	+ ½
45⅛	45¾	5,215	Pressed Steel Car	45	45⅝	44	45¼	+ ⅛
95	100	100	Pressed Steel C. pf	95½	95½	95½	95½	...
153¼	155	100	Pullman Co	153¼	153¼	153¼	153¼	+ ¼
29¼	30	200	Railway Steel Spr	30	30	30	30	+1
22⅝	23⅛	1,750	Ray Con. Copper	23	23¼	23	23	+ ⅜
143¼	143½	13,900	Reading	143⅜	144½	143¼	143⅜	+ ⅜
27⅜	28	2,200	Rep. Iron & Steel	26¼	28⅛	26¼	27¾	+1¼
84¾	85	500	Rep. Iron & S. pf	84⅜	85	83⅜	85	+1
⅞	1	200	Rock Island Co	½	½	½	½	...
⅞	1½	400	Rock Island Co. pf	½	½	½	½	+ ⅛
5	5½	300	Rumely, (M.) Co	5½	5½	4⅞	5	− ⅛
4½	4⅝	400	St. Louis & San F	4⅝	4⅝	4½	4½	− ⅛
5½	5⅝	1,600	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	5	5⅝	5	5⅝	+ ⅛
34	35	100	Seab. Air Line pf	34	34	34	34	+ ¼
130	130½	100	Sears, Roeb. & Co	133½	133½	131½	131½	−1½
30	32	100	Sloss-S. S. & I. Co	31½	31½	31½	31½	−2½
88	88¼	3,800	Southern Pacific	87⅞	88¼	87⅞	88¼	+ ⅞
16½	16⅝	100	Southern Railway	16¼	16¼	16¼	16¼	...
50½	53½	100	So. Railway pf	50½	50½	50½	50½	−3½
66	66½	2,200	Studebaker Co	64½	66⅞	64½	66½	+2⅜
96½	100	200	Studebaker Co pf	97	97	97	97	+1
34½	34⅝	4,300	Tennessee Copper	34¼	34⅞	34¼	34⅝	+1
121½	123	100	Texas Co	123½	123½	123½	123½	− ½
14½	16	100	Texas & Pacific	15	15	15	15	+1
49	49½	700	Third Avenue	50¼	50¼	49¼	49½	− ½
125	125¼	12,400	Union Pacific	124⅜	125⅛	124⅜	125⅛	+ ⅝
17	17½	200	United Fruit Co	17	17½	17	17½	...
33½	34	500	United Rys. Inv. pf	34	34¼	34	34¼	...
63	68	100	U. S. Express	64	64	64	64	...
38½	42	510	U. S. Indus. Alco	38	38	38	38	...
61⅜	61⅞	1,900	U. S. Rubber	61⅜	62⅛	61½	61⅝	+ ⅛
53⅜	53⅞	40,450	U. S. Steel	52¾	53⅞	52¾	53⅜	+ ⅛
106	106	200	U. S. Steel pf	106	106	106	106	+ ⅛
64⅜	64⅝	4,400	Utah Copper	64⅜	64⅞	64¼	64½	+ ¼
29⅜	31	900	Va.-Car. Chemical	29⅜	31	29⅜	31	+3
97	97	97	Va.-Car. Chem. pf	97	97	97	97	+1⅝
⅞	⅞	800	Wabash	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞	...
1½	2	1,800	Wabash pf	1½	1⅝	1½	1⅝	...
24⅛	24⅜	100	Western Maryland	24⅛	24⅜	24⅛	24⅜	+ ⅛
66½	67	1,200	Western Union Tel	66½	67½	66½	66½	+ ⅛
89½	95	60,560	Westingh. E. & M	89½	95	89½	94⅞	+5⅜
2	2	100	Wheeling & L. E	2	2	2	2	...
2¾	3	200	Wheeling & L. E. 2d pf	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾	− ⅛
111	113	200	Willys-Overland	111	112	111	112	+ ⅛
31½	34	100	Wisconsin Central	32	32	32	32	+ ⅛

LONDON MARKET QUIET.

Attendance on the Exchange Light —Discount Rates Easy.

LONDON, May 21.—Money was in quiet demand and discount rates were easy today.

The attendance was light and business was of a holiday character on the Stock Exchange. The markings were confined to the recent new issues, short-term securities, and American shares. The latter opened steady, hardened a fraction on a few buying orders, and closed steady.

Prices Steady on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, May 21.—Prices were steady on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes, 72f. 47c. For cash. Exchange on London, 25f. 97½c.

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis.

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
At. Coast Line	1914-'23	@4½	4.40	4.40
Balt. & Ohio	1914-'23	4½	4.60	4.65
Buff., Roch. & P.	1914-'30	4½@5	4.60	4.40
Canadian Pacific	1915-'28	4½	4.95	4.80
Car., Clinch. & O.	1915-'24	5	5.50	5.00
Ches. & Ohio	1914-'23	4½	4.95	4.85
Chicago & N. W.	1914-'23	4½	4.50	4.30
Chi., Ind. & Louis.	1914-'23	4½	5.10	4.80
C., R. I. & P. Ry.	1915-'25	4½@5	7.50	5.50
C., St. L. & N. O.	1915-'24	5	4.80	4.60
C., C., C. & St. L.	1915-'29	5	5.20	4.88
Del. & Hudson	1914-'22	4½	4.50	4.40
Erie Railroad	1914-'23	4½@5	5.00	4.80
Hocking Valley	1914-'23	4 @5	4.95	4.85
Illinois Central	1914-'23	4½@5	4.62	4.50
Louis. & Nash.	1914-'23	5	4.50	4.35
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	1914-'22	5	6.25	5.25
Missouri Pacific	1914-'23	5	5.50	5.50
N. Y. Cent. Lines.	1915-'28	4½@5	5.00	4.80
Norf. & Western.	1915-'24	4½	4.50	4.38
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1915-'28	6	5.00	4.75
Penn. G. Freight.	1914-'23	@4½	4.45	4.25
St. L. M. & So.	1914-'24	5	5.60	5.00
Seaboard Air Line.	1914-'23	5	5.00	4.75
Southern Railway.	1914-'24	4½@5	4.95	4.65
Southern Pacific	1914-'23	4½	4.60	4.50
Virginian Railway.	1914-'19	5	5.12	4.75

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—Receipts and expenditures: May 20. This Month. Fiscal Yr.

Customs	$983,533	$11,349,065	$185,640,602
Int. rev. (ord.)	1,025,924	18,800,328	289,512,125
Corp. and income tax	135,332	1,694,118	15,011,010
Miscel.	249,154	3,622,317	61,179,185
Tot. rects.	2,076,965	35,465,830	551,342,924
Expenditures	2,035,092	40,138,412	658,232,058
Surplus	41,872		
Deficit		4,672,582	106,889,134

STOCK MARKET AVERAGES.

The average quotations of twenty-five leading railroad and twenty-five industrial issues yesterday, and of these two groups of stocks combined, with comparisons:

	High.	Low.	Last.	Change.
Railroads	71.04	70.49	70.69	+ .15
Industrials	64.06	63.04	64.66	+1.35
COMBINED AVERAGE.				
May 14	66.41	64.21	64.62	−2.13
May 15	66.10	65.10	65.77	+1.15
May 17	67.38	66.53	66.97	+1.20
May 18	66.74	66.07	66.25	−.72
May 19	66.80	66.26	66.53	+ .28
May 20	67.31	66.45	66.92	+ .39
May 21	68.06	67.06	67.67	+ .75

Range of Fifty Stocks.

	High.		Low.		Last.
May to date	72.94	May 1	64.14	May 10	67.67
May, 1914	69.73	May 18	67.48	May 9	69.17
May, 1913	71.25	May 26	69.45	May 1	69.69
May, 1912	83.17	May 2	80.08	May 31	80.19
Yr. to date	73.36	Apr. 30	58.99	Feb. 24	67.67
Year, 1914	73.30	Jan. 31	57.47	July 30	60.20
Year, 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10	68.04
Year, 1912	85.52	Sep. 30	75.24	Feb. 1	78.30
Year, 1911	84.11	Jan. 26	69.57	Sep. 25	77.60

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-American	16⅜	17¼	16½	17
Atlantic Refining	555	560	555	560
Borne-Scrymser	265	275	265	275
Buckeye Pipe Line	102	100	102	102
Chesebrough Mfg	705	720	705	720
Colonial Oil	120	130	120	130
Continental Oil	223	227	225	230
Crescent Pipe Line	39	41	39	41
Cumberland P. L.	44	47	44	47
Eureka Pipe Line	218	223	218	223
Galena S. Oil pf	135	140	135	140
Galena S. Oil	154	156	154	156
Illinois P. L.	128	130	127	129
Indiana P. L.	92	95	92	95
Int. Pet. Co., Ltd	9	9⅛	8⅞	9⅛
Nat. Transit	32	32	30	31
N. Y. Transit	205	210	204	207
Northern P. L.	94	96	93	96
Ohio Oil	136	138	134	136
Penn Mex Fuel Co	57	62	57	62
Pierce Oil	12	12½	12	12½
Pierce Oil, cv. '68, '74	77	79	77	79
Prairie O. & G.	308	312	303	307
Prairie P. L.	128	130	127	129
Solar Refining	230	235	225	230
Southern P. L.	205	208	204	207
South Penn Oil	270	274	268	271
So. W. Penn	104	107	103	106
Standard Oil of Cal.	283	285	281	283
Standard Oil of Ind.	413	416	413	417
Standard Oil of Kan.	335	340	335	340
Standard Oil of

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Prices Advance in the Majority of the Curb Stocks—Bonds Dull.

Transactions on the outside security market yesterday amounted to 156,578 shares of stock and $35,000 of bonds. The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 28,870; railroads, 1,400; oils, 3,168, and mining, 123,140; rights, $5,975. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
3,750	All. Film, w. i.	¾	¾	¾	¾
5,600	Am. Zinc.....	46¾	47⅛	46¾	47
100	B.-Am. T..now	16½	16⅛	16⅛	16½
100	†Car. Lt. & P..	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
118	†Cramp Ship'g.	29⅜	30¼	29⅜	30¼
570	†Elec. Boat....	71	75	70	75
1	†Elec. Boat pf.	97	97	97	97
200	Emerson Phon.	12¼	12¼	12¼	12¼
100	J.G.McC. & Co.	51	51	51	51
100	†Int. M. M..	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
1,300	†Int. M. M. pf.	5⅜	5⅝	5¼	5½
20	†Int. Mot. pf..	32	32	32	32
1,500	†Int. Petrol....	9¼	9¼	9	9
700	†Int. St. Pump.	2½	2½	2	2¼
60	Kelly Spgfd. T. new 1st pf..	82	82	81½	81½
1,100	N. Y. Transp..	13	14	13	13⅝
100	†Pyr. Mfg. Co.	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜
250	Cor. of R. & H.	6¾	7	6¾	7
6,700	U. C. S., new..	9¼	9⅜	9⅛	9¼
200	†U.C.S.C. of A.	95	95½	95	95½
3,600	Un. Pr. Shar..	3⅛	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜
2,800	†World Film....	4¼	4½	4⅛	4⅜

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last	Net Ch'ge.
1,400	Anglo-Am. Oil..	17	16⅜	17	+ ⅝
46	Illinois P. L..	129	127	129	+ 1
1,500	Inter. Petrol...	9¼	9	9	..
1	Northern P. L.	95	95	95	..
20	Ohio Oil.....	138	135½	138	+ 2
35	Prairie O. & G.	312	305	310	+ 7
22	Prairie P. L...	129	128	129	+ 3
8	Solar Refining.	234	234	234	+ 9
28	South Penn O..	275	271	275	+ 4
24	Stand. O., Cal.	284	284	284	+ 1
25	Stand. O., Ind.	416	412	412	+ 2
1	Stand. O., Kan.	337	337	337	— 1
2	Stand. O., Ohio.	428	428	428	+ 2
35	Union T. In....	81	79	81	+ 2
20	Vacuum Oil....	200	200	200	+ 1

MISCELLANEOUS RIGHTS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
4,975	Amal. Cop. rts.	1	1⅛	1	1
1,000	Texas Oil rts...	3⅜	3⅜	3⅛	3⅛

RAILROADS.

300	Interb. con., w. i.	24	24½	24	24
200	Int. con. pf., w. i.	76	76	75½	75½
250	Wabash, w. i..	13½	13⅝	13½	13⅝
150	Wabash pf.,(a).	43½	43½	43½	43½
500	Wabash pf.,(b).	22	22	22	22

MINING STOCKS.

1,100	†Alas. Jun., w. i.	14	14¼	14	14
3,200	†Alta Con. Min.	99	99	95	98
10,300	†Atlanta.....	36	38	35	36
2,400	†Big Cottonw'd	9	9	9	9
23,200	†Booth	51	53½	51	52⅛
450	Braden Copper.	7⅛	7⅞	7	7⅛
100	*Caledonia Min.	70	70	70	70
250	*Cashboy.....	9	9	8½	9
350	†Chile Copper....	19	19¼	18⅝	18⅝
500	*Comb. Frac ..	11	11	11	11
700	Con. Ariz. Smelt.	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
200	Con. Nev.-Utah.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
550	Dome Mines	12⅞	13¼	12⅞	13
2,800	†Emma Copper	31	31	31	31
800	*Florence	53	53	52	53
1,100	†Genesee Cop.	42	42	42	42
1,150	Goldfield Con..	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
9,300	*Goldf'd Merg.	28	28½	25	25
140	Greene-Cananea	28	28¼	28	28¼
17,000	Jumbo Ext.....	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
2,500	*Kewanna	15½	15½	15	15⅛
200	*McKinley-D....	25	27	25	27
400	New Utah B....	1½	1⅝	1½	1⅝
500	†North B. Dev.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
4,900	*Oro	9	9½	8½	9
1,000	*Sand. Kendal.	9	9	9	9
1,000	*Sells	25	28	25	28
1,000	†Silver Pick..	7½	8⅛	7½	8⅛
500	Stewart	1¼	1⅜	1¼	1⅜
4,500	*Super. M. Co.	22½	23⅛	22½	23
200	*Tcno. Jim B..	83	88	83	83
250	Tonopah Ext....	3⅛	3⅛	3	3⅛
1,500	*Tono.	40	40	40	40
500	*Tono. Midway	15	15	15	15
200	*Tono. Mispah.	26	26	26	26
5,000	Tri-Bullion ...	½	⅝	½	⅝
1,100	Tuiarosa	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
2,800	Tuolumne	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
2,900	United Verdi...	4½	4½	4½	4½
2,300	*†Wasatch	1⅝	1½	1⅝	1⅝
500	*West E. Con..	75	75	73	73
3,500	*West E. Ext..	4	4	4	4
200	Yukon Gold M.	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝

BONDS.

$28,000	Penn. 4½s, w. i.	97⅛	97⅛	97	97
7,000	West. Pac. 5s.	33	33	32½	32½

*Sells cents per share. †Unlisted. ‡Odd lot.

Bid and asked quotations of issues not traded in, compared with those of previous day:

INDUSTRIALS.

	May 21. Bid.	Asked.	May 20. Bid.	Asked.
Am. Writing Paper..	⅝	1⅛	⅝	1⅛
British-Am. Tob. Co., ordinary	15½	16	15¼	16
British-Am. Tob. Co., ordinary bearer....	16	17	16	17
Fisk Tire	60	65	60	65
Inter. Motors	12½	13½	12½	13½
Inter. Motors pf....	30	32	30	32
Inter. St'm Pump pf.	7	20	7	20
Inter. Rubber	7	7¼	7	7¼
Kelly Springfield Tire.	124	126	124	126
Kelly Springfield Tire new 2d pf.....	115	130	115	130
Lehigh V. C. Co.	160	170	160	170
Manattan Transit....	⅝	⅞	⅝	⅞
Marconi of America..	2⅜	2⅝	2⅜	2⅝
McCrory Stores Corp.	51	53	51	53
Ritter & Heg., new..	5½	5⅝	5	5½
Sterling Gum	2⅛	2⅜	2⅛	2⅜
Tobacco Products....	51	53	51	53

MINING STOCKS.

C. O. D. Cons.....	5	6	5	6
Cons. Nev.-Utah	⅛	¼	⅛	¼
Diam. Black Butte, sani. pref.	3	4	3	4
Ely Consolidated	8	10	8	10
Kerr Lake	4⅝	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞
La Rose Con.....	½	⅝	½	⅝
Lone Star	7	8	6	8
Nevada Hills	20	25	22	25
Nip. Mines Co.....	5⅜	6	5⅜	6
Sandstorm Kendall ..	8	9	8	9
Standard Silver-Lead..	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	1¾
Tonopah Merger	39	40	38	40
Tonopah Mining	6⅞	7	6⅞	7
Tuolumne Copper	⅝	½	⅝	½
White Knob Cop. pf..	1	1¼	1	1¼

BONDS.

Calaveras 6s	190	200	190	200
Chile Copper 7s.....	113½	114	113½	114

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Firmness, with trading quite active at times, was displayed by the market on the Consolidated Stock Exchange. The "war order stocks" were again brought to the front and made a feature in the dealings. Westinghouse Electric was the leader of this group, with its sales totaling 8,010 shares. Crucible Steel and American Locomotive were also advanced. So far as the general list was concerned, the expectation that Italy was about to enter the war on the side of the Allies continued the main bullish influence. Sentiment regarding the German reply to the Wilson note also reflected an improvement.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
150	Alaska Gold..	35½	36⅛	35	35⅞
2,120	Amal. Copper.	66	66⅝	65¼	65⅞
170	Am. Cop. rts.	1	1	1	1
140	Am. Br. Sugar..	45	45⅝	45	45
540	Am. Can.....	34	34½	33⅜	34⅛
20	Am. Car & F..	52	52	52	52
110	Am. Ice Secur.	30½	31	30¼	30¼
280	Am. Locomo...	45	47	45	46⅝
170	Am. Smelt....	65⅝	66	65½	66
140	Anaconda Cop.	31⅞	31⅞	31⅜	31⅝
60	B'klyn R. T..	86	87	86	87
140	Calif. Petrol..	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛
150	Cent. Leather..	36⅜	36⅜	36½	36½
250	Ches. & Ohio..	40⅛	40⅛	39⅞	40
1,060	C. R. I. & P..	20	20⅜	18½	19
50	Chino Copper..	43⅝	43⅝	43¼	43¼
30	Col. Fuel & I.	27	27	27	27
20	Corn Products.	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
1,150	Crucible Steel.	28½	28⅞	28¼	28⅜
40	Dist. Securities	14½	15½	14½	14½
520	Erie	23½	25⅞	23½	25⅝
40	Gt. Nor. pf....	32½	32½	32½	32½
50	Inspir. Cop....	29¾	29¾	29¼	29¼
890	Int.-Met.	20⅞	21⅞	20⅜	20⅝
40	Int.-Met. pf....	70⅜	70⅜	70	70
180	Lehigh Valley..	141⅜	141⅜	141¼	141⅜
30	Max. Motors....	40	40	40	40
320	Mex. Petrol....	68⅜	69½	68	68⅝
10	Miami Copper..	24½	24½	24½	24½
1,020	Mo. Pacific....	15⅛	18⅛	12½	12⅝
160	Press. St. Car.	45½	46½	45½	46
40	Ray Copper	23	23⅛	23	23
4,240	Reading	143	144½	143¼	143⅝
140	Rep. Iron & S.	27⅞	28	27½	27⅝
70	South. Pacific.	87⅞	88	87⅞	88
250	Studebaker Co.	65	65⅝	65¼	65⅝
390	Tenn. Copper..	34⅛	35	34¼	34½
110	Third Ave.....	50½	50⅝	50½	50⅝
2,410	Union Pac....	124½	125⅝	124⅝	125
200	U. S. Rubber..	61⅝	62	61½	61⅝
9,600	U. S. Steel....	53⅛	53⅞	53⅛	53⅞
170	Utah Copper....	64½	65	64¼	64⅞
10	Wabash	½	½	½	½
8,010	Whouse Elec..	90	94⅞	89¾	94⅞
25,510	MINING STOCKS.				
900	Atlanta	37½	37½	37	37
600	Booth	.52	.52	.52	.52
400	Florence	.52	.52	.52	.52
400	G'field Con..	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50
2,500	G'field Merger	.27	27	25½	25½
600	Isabella	.19	.19	.19	.19
1,000	Jumbo Ext....	1.25	1.27½	1.25	1.27½
500	North Star....	.16	.16	.16	.16
300	Portland	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30
800	Silver Pick....	.08	.08	.08	.08
7,700					

COUNTRY BANKS CAUTIOUS.

Governor Strong Urges Them to Join in Check-Clearing Plan.

The Federal Reserve Bank of New York has not set a date for the inauguration of its intra-district check clearing plan, but expects to be able shortly, to publish an initial list of the participating banks. Acceptance of the plan is optional with each member bank, and it is understood that the out-of-town institutions have been slow in responding.

To meet objections raised by some of the country banks the New York Reserve Bank has sent a supplementary explanation to all members. In this Governor Strong says:

In discussing the intra-district collection system with member banks, it is evident that some of them are under the impression that their acceptance of the plan will require them to keep large excess balances on deposit with this bank. Such is not the case, however. It will only be necessary for a member bank to forward each day's items drawn on other member banks which have joined the collection system to an amount sufficient to offset the checks presented against such member bank by other banks which have joined the system. Consequently, no considerable excess balances, figuring from the books of this bank, need be maintained.

To provide against the possible depletion of reserve balances by charges in excess of the items remitted, it is suggested that member banks arrange by special agreement to arrange with their reserve agents to make such regular transfers of funds as experience indicates are necessary to maintain their reserve balances.

On the other hand, upon request, or by standing order filed with this bank, such excess balances as may be built up by a surplus of credits over debits may be transferred to your New York City reserve agent, thereby preventing unnecessary loss of interest on excess reserves.

Depositors of member banks joining the collection system have the privilege of stamping their checks "Collectible at par through the Federal Reserve Bank of New York," and may thus enable their customers to avoid the inconvenience or disadvantage of collection charges, as we are advised that checks drawn upon such member banks will be added to the "discretionary list" of the New York Clearing House Association.

Mr. Strong says he believes the proposed plan for collecting checks, developed along proper lines and with the co-operation of the member banks, will ultimately afford facilities having many advantages.

THE CONDITION OF TRADE.

Commenting on the condition of trade and the business of the banks, Dun's Review says:

The uncertainty regarding the European situation, and the broadening scope of the war, have occasioned some hesitation in general business and reduced the volume of trading in the stock and other speculative markets. The effect of this, however, while adding to the underlying conservatism, has not materially changed the recent trend toward normal conditions in the principal industries and trades. The improvement has held its own, and as the special advices received this week from ninety leading cities clearly show, there is a slow but steady expansion in business. Activity is most pronounced in the trades that benefit from the big war orders, but progress also appears in domestic consumption, especially in the agricultural sections, which have profited by the high prices for farm products and are now sustained by the prospects for large crops this year. Clearings through the banks at the leading cities in the United States this week aggregate $2,875,291,127, an increase of 1.7 per cent., as compared with the $2,827,187,947 of the same week last year and of 8.4 per cent. as contrasted with the $2,781,023,906 reported for the corresponding week in 1913.

Bradstreet's says:

While trade and industrial conditions continue to move along generally favorable lines, the week's developments disclose some irregularity. On the one hand, wet or cool weather has checked distributive trade, and especially retail business, and at the same time unsettled international political matters tend to cause wholesale buyers in some lines to go slow, while the same factor holds up certain speculative projects. But, on the other hand, industry is more active, employment is increasing, and war orders continue to cause extraordinary speed at a number of centres.

DRY GOODS TRADE BETTER.

Sales Show Increase Over Those a Year Ago.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, May 21.—Marshall Field & Co., in their weekly review of the dry goods trade, says:

"Current shipments of dry goods total about the same as during the corresponding week a year ago.

"Sales by our traveling organization show an increase over those of the same week last year. The volume of business that is being booked for Fall delivery continues to show a gain.

"Collections are very satisfactory."

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
10	Ahmeek	385	385	385	385
11,103	Alaska	35	36¼	34⅞	35⅝
210	Algomah	3	3	3	3
60	Allouez	53	53¼	53	53
105	Amalgamated..	65⅞	66⅛	66¼	65½
8,841	Amal. Mining..	1⅛	1⅛	1	1
11,170	Am. Zinc.....	47	47⅝	46⅝	47
155	Ariz. Com.....	7¼	7½	7¼	7¼
14,395	Butte & Sup...	69	70⅜	69	70
497	Cal. & Ariz...	63½	64¼	63½	63⅝
11	Cal. & Hecla..	590	590	585	585
45	Centennial....	18	18	18	18
10	Chino	43½	43½	43⅜	43⅜
705	Cop. Range....	51	51½	50½	50⅝
30	East Butte....	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
50	Franklin	9⅜	9⅝	9½	9½
70	Granby	80	80½	80	80
1,504	Granby rights.	5c.	10c.	5c.	10c.
50	Greene Can....	28	28	28	28
400	Hancock	20	20¼	20	20¼
200	Helvetia	75c.	75c.	70c.	70c.
200	Helvetia rts...	28½	28½	26	26¼
10	Keweenaw	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
896	Lake	12	12½	12	12½
845	Mass Con.....	13⅛	14	13½	13⅞
60	Mayflower	5	5	4⅞	4⅞
65	Miami	24½	24½	24	24⅛
10	Nevada Con....	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼
35	New Arcadian.	9½	9½	9½	9½
10	Nipissing	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
650	North Butte...	30¾	31⅝	30¾	30⅝
150	North Lake...	2½	2½	2½	2½
20	Old Dominion.	53	53	52	52
60	Osceola	77	78	77	78
250	Pond Creek....	14½	14½	14¼	14½
100	Quincy	84	85¼	84	85¼
50	Ray Con.....	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝
35	Santa Fe.....	2½	2⅝	2½	2⅝
50	Shannon	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼
130	Shattuck	26½	27	26½	26½
150	St. Mary's L...	55⅝	56½	55⅝	56½
780	Sup. & Bost...	3⅜	3⅜	3½	3½
230	Sup. Copper...	29	29	28½	28½
100	Tamarack	35	35	35	35
195	Trinity	5½	5½	5	5
815	U. S. Smelt....	36⅛	36⅞	36⅛	36¼
125	U. S. Smelt. pf	45	45	44½	44⅝
890	Utah Con.....	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
200	Utah Con....	12½	12½	12	12
200	Utah Copper...	64⅝	64⅞	64¼	64¼
15	Victoria	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
250	Wolverine	56	58	56	56

RAILROADS.

31	Boston El.....	78	78	78	78
5	Bost. & Me....	33	33	32	32
28	C. & S. Grand.	106	106	106	106
10	Kan. C. South.	26¼	26¼	26¼	26¼
121	N.Y.,N.H.& H.	62	62½	62	62¼
30	Old Colony....	151	151	150	150
5	Rutland	8	8	8	8
5	W. E. St. Ry..	61⅞	61⅞	61⅞	61⅞

MISCELLANEOUS.

105	Am. Pneu. Ser.	2½	2¾	2½	2¾
6	Am. F. Svc. pf.	17	17	17	17
175	Am. Sugar.....	106	107½	106	107⅝
178	Am. T. & T....	119	119	118⅞	119
52	Am. Woolen pf.	84	84	83¾	83¾
125	G. & W. E. A.	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼
440	A. G.&W. I. pf	19	19	18½	18½
30	East Bost. L..	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
60	Edison	232	233	232	233
24	Edison rcts....	130	131	131	131
7	Gen. Elec....	150½	150⅝	150½	150⅝
20	McElwain pf..	103	103	102	103
10	N. E. Tel.....	129½	129½	129½	129½
15	Pullman	153	153	153	153
28	Swift & Co....	107¼	107¼	107¼	107¼
187	United Fruit...	133	134	133	134
810	United Shoe M.	60¼	60¼	58⅝	59⅛
157	Un. S. M. pf..	29½	29½	28¼	28¼
670	U. S. Steel....	53⅜	53⅜	53⅛	53⅜
9	U. S. Steel pf.	106	106	106	106
9	West. Union...	66⅜	66⅜	66¼	66¼

BONDS.

$2,200	Am. T. & T. 4½s.	99½	100	99½	100

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alvarado...	.65	.85	1st Nat C..	2	2¼
Bay S Gas..	.11	.12	Houghton..	3¼	3⅜
Begole	1	1¼	Iron Blos...	.68	.72
Bingham....	5½	6¼	La Rose....	.51	.57
Bohemia	2½	2⅝	Majestic C.	.37	.40
Boston Ely	.26	.30	McK-Dar..	.25	.28
Butte & L.	.22	.23	Mex Met...	.15	.17
Calaveras..	1⅞	2	Mines of A	2	2¼
Champ Cop	.10	.11	New Baltic	3	3½
Chief Con..	.13	.30	Nev-Doug..	.60	.70
Cortez	.25	.40	Ohio Cop..	.27	.28
Cornelia ..	9½	10	Oneco	1⅜	1⅝
Con Ariz..	.75	.85	So Lake....	6¾	7
Con Cop....	1¾	2	Stewart M.	1⅛	1¼
Crown Res .	.75	.80	Utah Met...	2⅜	2½
Davis-Daly	1	1½	U Verde E	4¾	4½
Eagle & B.	1	1½	Yuk Gold..	2½	2⅝

COTTON LOSES GAIN SCORED IN COVERING

After 10-Point Advance Market Closes Steady, with Prices Unchanged.

DUE TO LATE SELLING

Bulls Believed to be in Strong Position Because of Drastic Liquidation After Lusitania Tragedy.

Further covering developed in cotton yesterday and prices at one time showed an advance of 8 to 10 points from Thursday's closing. A local selling movement in the last hour, however, reduced this gain and prices closed about unchanged on the day's transactions.

Liverpool again reflected the absence of hedge selling and showed additional steadiness as the result of short covering. This development was the result of precautionary evening up, as Liverpool will be closed today and Monday. Private cables still report small demand from spinners, with little or no change in the market for cloth or yarns.

There was no feature of importance to the weather. Scattered showers fell over Texas, but the precipitation was not heavy. The detailed weather report on Oklahoma, however, showed rains ranging from one-tenth of an inch to about 1½ inches. The tendency, however, was toward clearing conditions.

The steadiness of the market yesterday, as for several days past, might be justly ascribed to the strength of the technical position. The bears failed to give consideration to the fact that the long interest was not of great proportions when the advance culminated during the latter part of April. Liquidation was drastic on the decline following the news of the loss of the Lusitania. A further decline came on the Monday following, as a result of the rumors of President Wilson's assassination, and it is the opinion of many close judges of "pit" conditions on the Exchange that at present a break of half a cent or more would shake out comparatively little long cotton.

Opinion is divided as to the effect of Italy's entrance into the war. The bears seem to have the better of the argument here, as they are backed by the tangible evidence of large stocks of cotton in Italy intended for re-exportation to Germany. It is also believed that comparatively few hedges have been sold against this cotton.

One of the local news agencies had the following to say regarding the cotton in the New York stock:

We are told that the local stock of cotton is the handsomest in grades and staple ever accumulated in New York. Probably not more than 75,000 bales of it are intended for delivery on contract. Much of it is held by foreign interests and a considerable block of it is held by merchants for disposal later to spinners.

The "intosight" for the week was estimated by Supt. King at 119,401 bales against 79,711 last year. The total for the season was 14,410,000 against 14,419,000 last year.

Southern spot markets as officially reported were unchanged. The local market for spot cotton was quiet, unchanged at 9.75 for middling upland. The range of contract prices, which closed steady, was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
May	9.52	9.40	.....	9.38@ 9.39
July	9.66	9.54	9.56@ 9.57	9.58@ 9.59
Oct.	10.04	9.91	9.94@ 9.95	9.94@ 9.95
Dec.	10.25	10.14	10.16@10.17	10.17@10.18
Jan.	10.28	10.19	10.21@10.22	10.21@10.22
March	10.54	10.47	10.48@10.49	10.45@10.47

SPOT MARKETS.

Sales.		Price. Middling.	1915.	Stocks. 1914.
—	New Orleans...	9.00	281,950	145,255
225	Mobile	8.75	23,777	7,077
770	Savannah	9¼	107,171	58,966
—	Galveston	9.10	317,185	180,788
—	Wilmington ..	Nor.	49,491	15,158
203	Norfolk	9.13	63,990	35,834
661	Augusta	9.13	105,639	26,591
250	Memphis	9.12	120,023	51,443
288	St. Louis	9¼	29,052	26,334
217	Houston	9.15	91,054	77,026

The Liverpool market opened quiet. There was a quiet business in spot cotton, with middling up 9 points, at 5.36d. Sales were 5,000 bales; receipts, 26,300 bales, all American. The market closed steady.

RECEIPTS AT LEADING PORTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Galveston	4,629	3,807	1,089
New Orleans	366	1,319	2,771
Mobile	61	64	104
Savannah	725	1,192	1,901
Charleston	548	44	316
Wilmington	290	50	30
Norfolk	242	334	2,259

Total port receipts, 9,226 bales, against 13,951 same day last year.

RECEIPTS AT PRINCIPAL INTERIOR POINTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Augusta	110	274	295
Memphis	129	1,025	1,764
St. Louis	164	2,214	167
Houston	1,466	1,920	751

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Galveston ....3,100 to 3,500		4,943	2,573
New Orleans..3,400 to 3,800		2,674	2,680

Total exports yesterday, 20,148 bales; so far this season, 7,621,985, against 8,493,368 in the same period last year.

GOULDS TO EXTEND NOTES.

Agreement Made Yesterday Eases Missouri Pacific Situation.

It was officially announced yesterday that the Gould estate, holding $6,000,000 of the $25,000,000 three-year 6 per cent. notes of the Missouri Pacific Railway, had agreed to an extension of the notes for another year. The only inducement offered was a cash payment of $5 on each $1,000 note held. This represents a $30,000 payment to the Gould estate. This provision applied, of course, to all holders.

A further announcement was made that a majority of the notes had been signed for extension. This considerably relieved a situation which at one time threatened receivership.

The largest individual holder still to be heard from is the firm of Speyer & Co., controlling about $4,000,000 of the notes. No intimation as to this firm's attitude has been received. James Speyer refused to discuss the matter yesterday. Missouri Pacific Directors have conferred with Mr. Speyer, but nothing has been effected, it is understood.

Several million dollars' worth of the notes are held abroad. Cable advices assenting to an extension before June 1, the time limit, it was said yesterday, were expected from the foreign holders.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

The railroads reporting so far for the second week of May show these aggregate changes in gross earnings, those showing gains and those showing losses being stated separately:

Eight roads	$3,284,910 +	$204,598
Fourteen roads	6,213,650 —	1,210,946
Total (22 roads).....	9,498,560 —	1,006,348

LEHIGH VALLEY for April—

	1915.	Increase.
Total operating revs....	$3,782,270	$259,463
Total operating exp.....	2,389,818	*50,068
Net operating rev.....	1,393,452	310,422
Railway tax accruals..	142,500	*190
Uncoll. railway revs....	481	231
Total tax accruals, &c..	142,981	291
Operating income....	1,250,470	310,130

For ten months ended April 30:

Total operating revs....	35,045,844	446,526
Total operating exp.....	24,467,229	*230,649
Net operating revs.....	10,101,071	706,175
Railway tax accruals...	1,412,500	25,010
Uncoll. railway revs....	9,209	9,209
Total tax accruals, &c..	1,421,709	34,219
Operating income....	8,679,362	671,956

Note—The revision by the Interstate Commerce Commission of the classification of revenues and expenses as of July 1, 1914, has necessitated their rearrangement and the consolidation of outside operations and certain separately operated properties with the railroad revenues and expenses, and for the purpose of proper comparison the figures for the preceding year have been restated to accord with the new classification.

*Decrease.

Miscellane

DRESS WORRY SAVED BY PAINTED GOWNS

Two Women Artists Evolve a Plan for Making One Frock Serve All Purposes.

THEY FIT THE INDIVIDUAL

By Turning Down Collars and Sleeves Costumes Will Do for Day or Evening Wear.

Women who feel themselves hampered by the complexities of their dress should look up with renewed hope. Before long women's clothes will be painted. That doesn't mean that hereafter women will appear on Fifth Avenue attired in a coat of white lead or pink enamel. But it means that instead of wearing fluffinesses and things adorned with ribbons and ruffles and flounces, women will wear simple clothing, on which the decorative effect will be obtained by oil paintings on the fabric itself. At least, this is what is going to happen if two new aspirants to sartorial fame succeed in their undertaking.

These enterprising modistes have opened a shop in one of those occasional holes in the wall in lower Sixth Avenue of which our city is full, though the people who live just around the corner usually don't know it. Above his head the observant persons who keeps looking upward will see two signboards —one a rural landscape and house in bright colors; the other a buff pagoda on a black background. The first is the ensign of a toy shop and the buff pagoda marks the shop of the dress painters.

The alley which contains the shop is a triangular affair with a paved courtyard, a wall lantern that looks like Paris before the Revolution—a little greenery here and there. One wall is a solid bulk of brick houses; the second, the rear elevation of a fruit store, is armored on the inside with rusty tin sheeting; the third presents an ascending succession of extension roofs and fire escapes, with a black cat, the sacred bird of Greenwich Village, sprawled out meditatively on the most prominent escarpment. You cross the courtyard, dodging the bottles or tin cans that are apt to be strewn in the way, you enter a low, dark hallway at No. 3, and rap with a knocker that simulates a pear painted in colors such as were never seen in the orchard. The door opens, and you are in the shop.

It is the ground floor only—two low-ceiled rooms, where the sun looks in of an early morning, and then, satisfied that all is well, goes away and devotes his efforts for the rest of the day to illuminating other parts of New York. The walls are papered in a criss-cross pattern of what is officially described as mud color; the furniture is white and solid and comfortable, with little sprays of flowers painted on the backs of the chairs, with a little wickerwork here and there. One sees a few bookshelves, for the dress painters read Stevenson and Hopkinson Smith.

Figured curtains of a gorgeous purple flitter—what light there is, and give a certain air of distinction to the dimness of the front room. The back room is where the artists dye their fabrics and in general conduct the more or less messy details of the business.

The firm doesn't go in for the making of gowns. Children's dresses, tea gowns, children's clothing, tennis smocks and blouses—these are the limits of its activity.

"To make gowns," says one, "we should need a big shop, an elaborate organization. We prefer the personal element in our work. Our object is to aid that individual who is in some ways the most fortunate and in some ways the least fortunate in the world—the woman of personality and character and education, who is compelled to work for a living, who hasn't the time nor the money to fuss with her clothes. We save her time and her money both.

"Suppose a girl decides to play tennis this Summer. She buys a lot of white waists—pretty, fluffy things that are worn once or twice and then sent to the laundry. I don't need to tell you what they look like when they come back. It costs money and they never look the same again. We will make this girl a loose blouse that she can belt in and wear for tennis and tea and a dozen other purposes—a blouse with some basic color that harmonizes with her style, with a few—not many figures painted on it here and there to furnish the relief and ornament. And she can wear that longer than the other and then tub it herself when it gets dirty. Oh, yes, our colors are fast; they never run under any circumstances. When a woman gets tired of one of our wraps she can dye it—the figures painted in won't be affected."

All looks easy as the artist tells you about it, and the creations are undoubtedly good. The artist herself wears a loose gown of black and purple silk, with light blue forget-me-nots painted thereon, and a black sash that runs up over one shoulder and is tied in a big knot behind the knees, and a light blue scarf, and a neckpiece of pearls. And she talks of a time when women will think less of dress and spend less on dress and still wear clothes—painted clothes that mean something and fit the wearer's personality. There are hats, too, in the shop—painted hats for outdoor wear which do away with all the bundles of feathers and fruit and faked foliage that make the female hat a thing of awe to the masculine mind.

One of the partners tells you of her dreams of a model village in Greenwich Village—a real village where the children could play in real yards and the workers come home at night to find the country brought to town. "It would be easy," she sighs, "if we only had the money." And as she talks somebody is playing things from "Tristan und Isolde" in the tenement upstairs, and Paul tells you how irritating it is to have the artists who live on the top floor and spend the warm nights on the fire escape drop banana peelings all over the courtyard.

"But we love it," she said. "I don't believe any artist can work satisfactorily above Twenty-third Street. There is something in the air as you go further uptown. People are always out on the streets, looking at things. But down here they stay at home and create."

The dress painters are going into the polymuriel contests, of course—the contest that seeks to evolve a single dress that will be practical for every purpose that a woman needs all day long. Business, shopping and sport all have to be served by the same frock, and it has to be a perfectly good dinner gown in the evening. But one of the artists has a plan that ought to win the prize. There is to be a dress—hand painted of course —that with a little rearrangement of buttons and turning up or down of collars will suit any daylight purpose. By nightfall, after Dorothy or Genevieve has worn it to the office from 9 to 5 and to the tennis court from 5:15 to 7, it is apt to show wear; which is the point at which the Napoleonic idea comes to the front. Just turn it wrong side out, turn it down all around the throat and the shoulders, and fasten the flaps with hooks that will be provided—and there you have a perfectly good evening gown —as good as you will want.

And if this perverse generation wishes a sign, a pretty girl in one of these costumes ought to be enough to convert the most hardened conservative in the world.

FORECLOSURE SALES.

THE WABASH RAILROAD COMPANY.
NOTICE OF SALE.
FIRST REFUNDING AND EXTENSIONS MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, pursuant to a decree of foreclosure and sale made and entered by the District Court of the United States for the Eastern Division of the Eastern District of Missouri on the 30th day of January, 1914, in a certain cause in equity pending in said Court, entitled "The Equitable Trust Company of New York, Trustee, complainant, against The Wabash Railroad Company and James B. Forgan, defendants," and certain decrees ancillary thereto entered in causes likewise entitled in the District Courts of the United States for the following districts and on the following dates, viz.:

February 3, 1914—Western Division of the Western District of Missouri.
February 3, 1914—Central Division of the Southern District of Iowa.
February 3, 1914—District of Nebraska.
February 3, 1914—District of Indiana.
February 4, 1914—Eastern District of Illinois.
February 2, 1914—Northern District of Illinois, Eastern Division.
February 6, 1914—Southern District of Illinois, Southern Division.
February 2, 1914—Southern District of New York.
February 3, 1914—Eastern District of Michigan, Southern Division.
February 2, 1914—Northern District of Ohio, Western Division.

which said decrees were corrected as to certain clerical errors by order entered in the said first-mentioned Court on the 25th day of April, 1914, and subsequently in said ancillary courts.

Also pursuant to a certain order made and entered in the above-mentioned cause by said District Court of the United States for the Eastern Division of the Eastern District of Missouri on the 22d day of April, 1915, and certain orders ancillary thereto entered in each of the other District Courts of the United States above named: I, CHESTER H. KRUM, as Special Master, will sell, at public auction to the highest bidder or bidders, at the freight station of The Wabash Railroad Company at Franklin avenue and Second Street, in the City of St. Louis, Missouri, on Wednesday, the 23d day of June, 1915, at 12 o'clock noon, the railroads, property, rights, franchises, privileges, immunities and appurtenances to the same belonging, rolling stock, bonds, stocks, or interest in stocks, debentures, contracts, choses in action, property, premises and rights of every kind and description covered by and embraced in the First Refunding and Extensions Mortgage of The Wabash Railroad Company, dated January 1, 1904, and the indenture supplemental thereto, dated July 7, 1910, to Bowling Green Trust Company, J. C. Van Blarcom and James B. Forgan, as Trustees, under which said mortgage The Equitable Trust Company of New York and James B. Forgan are now trustees, as the same are described and defined in the above-mentioned foreclosure decree.

A brief description of the property to be sold at said sale is as follows:

All and singular the following lines of railroad owned by The Wabash Railroad Company extending:

(1) From the City of Toledo, in a westerly direction into or through the Counties of Lucas, Fulton, Henry, Defiance, Paulding, in the State of Ohio, and the Counties of Allen, Huntington, Wabash, Miami, Cass, Carroll, Tippecanoe, Fountain, and Warren, in the State of Indiana, and the Counties of Vermilion, Champaign, Piatt, Macon, Sangamon, Morgan, and Scott, in the State of Illinois, to Bluffs, in said State, and from Bluffs through Naples, Illinois, to East Hannibal on the east bank of the Mississippi River in the County of Pike, State of Illinois, including all the property of the Hannibal Connecting Railroad Company in the City of Hannibal, County of Marion, and State of Missouri; from Bluffs into or through the Counties of Scott, Morgan, Pike, Brown, and Adams in the State of Illinois, to Camp Point in said County of Adams; from Adams and Hancock, in the State of Illinois, to Elvaston, and from Hamilton to a point on the east bank of the Mississippi River opposite Keokuk, Iowa, also a right of way between Elvaston and Hamilton; from Camp Point into or through the Counties of Macon, Christian, Montgomery, Macoupin, Madison, and St. Clair, in the State of Illinois, to East St. Louis in said State; from Camp Point into or through the Counties of Effingham, Shelby, Moultrie, Piatt, McLean, Champaign, and Ford, to Forrest in Livingston County, in the State of Illinois, and through the Counties of Livingston and La Salle from Fairbury to Streator, in said State; from Altamont, in the County of Effingham, State of Illinois, to Shumway in said County; from Forrest through the Counties of Livingston, Kankakee, Will, and Cook, in the State of Illinois, to or near the City of Chicago in said State; from Edwardsville, Madison County, Illinois, to Edwardsville Crossing in said County; from Detroit, in the State of Michigan, in a westerly direction, into or through the Counties of Wayne, Washtenaw, Monroe, and Lenawee, in the State of Michigan, and from thence into or through the Counties of Fulton and Williams, in the State of Ohio, and into or through the County of DeKalb in Indiana, in the State of Indiana; from the City of St. Louis, State of Missouri, by the way of North Market Street and Bellefontaine to Ferguson in the County of St. Louis; from the Union Depot in the said City of St. Louis by the way of Forest Park to Ferguson, and from thence in a northwesterly direction into and through the Counties of St. Louis, St. Charles, Warren, Montgomery, Audrain, Boone, and Randolph, in the State of Missouri, to Moberly, in said State, including the bridge over the Missouri River at St. Charles,) and from thence in a westerly direction into or through the Counties of Randolph, Chariton, Carroll, Ray, and Jackson, in the State of Missouri, to Kansas City in said State; from Salisbury, in the County of Chariton, State of Missouri, to Glasgow in Howard County, Missouri, in a northerly direction through the Counties of Randolph, Macon, Adair, and Schuyler, in the State of Missouri and from thence into or through the Counties of Appanoose, Davis, and Wapello, in the State of Iowa, to Ottumwa, in said State, and from Centralia, in the County of Boone, State of Missouri, to Columbia, in said State.

(2) From Montpelier in the County of Williams, State of Ohio, in a southeasterly direction, into or through the Counties of Williams, Fulton, and Lucas, in the State of Ohio to a point of connection with the railroad of the Railroad Company at or near Maumee in said County of Lucas; from New Haven in the County of Allen, in the State of Indiana, into or through said County and the County of Dekalb in said State to a point of connection with the railroad of said Railroad Company at or near Butler in said County of Dekalb; from a point of connection with the railroad of the Railroad Company in the town of Montpelier in the County of Williams, State of Ohio, and extending in a westerly direction through said County and into or through the Counties of Steuben, La Grange, Noble, Elkhart, St. Joseph, La Porte, Porter, and Lake in the State of Indiana, to a point of connection with the tracks of the Baltimore and Ohio Chicago Terminal Railroad Company at or near Clarke Junction, in the State of Indiana.

(3) From the grounds of the Union Pacific Transfer in the City of Council Bluffs, Iowa, and from the freight depot of the Railroad Company, in the City of Council Bluffs, to a connection with the line from the Union Pacific Transfer, through the Counties of Pottawattamie, Mills, Fremont and Page in said State of Iowa, and the Counties of Atchison, Nodaway, Gentry and Daviess in the State of Missouri to or near Pattonsburg, in said County of Daviess and State of Missouri.

(4) From a point of connection in or near the City of Des Moines with the tracks of the Des Moines Union Railway Company and extending, from thence in a southeasterly direction through the Counties of Polk, Marion and Monroe to the town of Albia in said County of Monroe; from Albia in said County of Monroe, thence in a southerly direction through the Counties of Monroe and Appanoose to a point in or near the town of Moulton in said County of Appanoose.

Also all the right, title and interest of The Wabash Railroad Company in and to all or any of the railroads, property, franchises, rolling stock, equipment and appurtenances of the following named companies, all of whose railroads, property and equipment is leased to The Wabash Railroad Company, namely:

The Brunswick and Chillicothe Railroad Company, a corporation organized under the laws of Missouri, owning a line of railroad extending from a point on the line of railroad of The Wabash Railroad Company at Brunswick, in the State of Missouri, through the Counties of Charlton, Linn and Livingston, in said State, to Chillicothe.

The St. Louis, Council Bluffs and Omaha Railway Company, a corporation organized under the laws of Missouri, owning a line of railroad extending from the City of Chillicothe, County of Livingston, State of Missouri, to a point at or near the town of Pattonsburg, in the County of Daviess, State of Missouri.

Also all the right, title and interest of The Wabash Railroad Company in and to a line of railroad formerly belonging to the Champaign and Southeastern Railroad Company, extending from Champaign to Sidney, in the County of Champaign, State of Illinois, and a line of railroad formerly belonging to the Attica, Covington and Southern Railway Company, extending from Attica to Covington, in the County of Fountain, State of Indiana, which said two lines of railroad were sold at foreclosure sales and were purchased by Edward B. Pryor, acting for The Wabash Railroad Company, and were conveyed to said Pryor by the said masters making said foreclosure sales.

Also all the right, title and interest of The Wabash Railroad Company in and to certain parcels of real property, either owned by it or in which it has the sole financial interest and which have been acquired from time to time, and which said parcels of real property are described in Exhibit 61 to the testimony accompanying the report of the Special Master referred to in said foreclosure decrees.

Also all terminals, terminal property and interest in terminals, union depots or stations, and all road beds, superstructures, trestle-work, rails, tracks, side-tracks, sidings, switches and turnouts, bridges, viaducts, culverts, embankments, lands, yards, buildings, offices, depots, depot grounds, stations, warehouses, car houses, engine houses, freight houses, coal houses, wood houses, machine shops and other shops, turntables, water stations, water tanks, fences, telegraphs, elevators, structures, erections and fixtures, and all wharves, piers, docks, ferries, boats, steamers, barges, transports, tugs and transfer and ferry boats; also any and all locomotives, engines, cars and other rolling stock, equipment, machinery, instruments, tools, implements, materials, furniture and other chattels of The Wabash Railroad Company, whether situated also on all other property of every kind and description owned by said Railroad Company at the time of the execution and delivery of the above mentioned First Refunding and Extensions Mortgage and appurtenant to or used in connection with its lines of railroad, as well as any other property then or now appurtenant to the lines of railroad and other property found by the above mentioned foreclosure decrees to be covered by and embraced in said mortgage.

Also any and all corporate and other rights, powers, privileges and franchises, easements, tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances, reversions and remainders which said Railroad Company had at the time of the execution and delivery of said First Refunding and Extensions Mortgage or which it has subsequently acquired and now possesses or exercises, for the purpose of the construction, maintenance, use or operation of the lines of railroad, extensions and branches, or any part thereof, covered by said First Refunding and Extensions Mortgage, and any and all rents, issues, profits, tolls and other income of said lines of railroads, extensions and branches, or any part thereof, and all the estate, right, title, interest, property, possession, claim and demand whatsoever, at law as well as in equity, of said Railroad Company of, in and to the said lines of railroad, terminals and other property, and any and every part thereof, with all the appurtenances; also all the right, title, interest, rents, issues, profits, tolls, revenues and other income of said Railroad Company under and by virtue of all leases, leaseholds, rights under leases or contracts, traffic agreements, trackage agreements and operating agreements, for the joint use by it, or other companies, of the railroads, terminals, union stations, bridges and other property, wheresoever situated, belonging to any other company or companies, or by reason of which The Wabash Railroad Company is entitled to handle or to have its business and traffic handled by or over such lines of railroad, terminals, union stations or bridges, including the leases, contracts, traffic agreements and operating agreements mentioned in Exhibit 62 to the testimony accompanying the above mentioned report of the Special Master; and all the equipment, machines, equipment, terminals and other property of every nature acquired by said Railroad Company through the use of the bonds secured by said First Refunding and Extensions Mortgage or the proceeds thereof.

Also any and all property which has been acquired by or conveyed to The Wabash Railroad Company in exchange for property released from the lien and operation of said First Refunding and Extensions Mortgage, said property so released being more fully described in Exhibit 85 to the testimony accompanying the above mentioned report of the Special Master.

The above mentioned lines of railroad and property, rights, privileges and franchises are subject and subordinate to the respective mortgages, trust agreements, equipment agreements or other liens or titles mentioned in said foreclosure decrees to the extent and so far as said mortgages, trust agreements, equipment agreements, liens or titles respectively affect certain parts thereof.

Also the following described bonds, shares of stock and other securities; subject, however, to the prior liens thereon below mentioned:

(1) 10,000 shares, of the par value of $100 each, of the capital stock of the Chicago and Western Indiana Railroad Company; subject to the lien of the First Mortgage of The Wabash Railroad Company to Central Trust Company of New York, as Trustee, dated May 1, 1889.

(2) 100 shares, of the par value of $100 each, of the capital stock of the Des Moines & Northern Railroad Company.

500 shares, of the par value of $100 each, of the capital stock of the Des Moines Union Railroad Company.

20,000 shares, of the par value of $100 each, of the capital stock of the Des Moines & St. Louis Railroad Company.

Subject as to the foregoing securities enumerated in Sub-division (2), to the lien of the Des Moines Division First Mortgage of The Wabash Railroad Company, dated January 15, 1900, to the Continental Trust Company of the City of New York (now The New York Trust Company) as Trustee.

Also the following described shares of stock and bonds, which said stocks and bonds are deposited and pledged with and are held by The Equitable Trust Company of New York as Trustee of said First Refunding and Extensions Mortgage, and are also held by said Trust Company subject to the terms and provisions of a certain order heretofore entered in the above-mentioned cause by the District Court of the United States for the Eastern Division of the Eastern District of Missouri on January 31, 1913, and are all of the securities so held by it, namely:

$3,500,000, face value, of Debenture Mortgage Bonds, Series A, of The Wabash Railroad Company.

$25,244,000, face value, of Debenture Mortgage Bonds, Series B, of The Wabash Railroad Company.

200 shares, of the par value of $100 each (15% paid) of the capital stock of the Keokuk Union Depot Company.

1,000 shares, of the par value of $100 each, of the capital stock of the Kansas City, Excelsior Springs and Northern Railway Company.

4,000 shares, of the par value of $50 each, of the capital stock of the Lake Erie Transportation Company.

7,297 shares, of the par value of $100 each, of the capital stock of the St. Louis, Council Bluffs and Omaha Railroad Company.

78 shares, of the par value of $100 each, of the capital stock of the Hannibal Union Depot Company.

199,930 shares, of the par value of $50 each, of the capital stock of The Wabash Pittsburgh Terminal Railway Company.

Also the following described rolling stock and equipment, the title to which has been acquired by The Equitable Trust Company of New York, as Trustee of said First Refunding and Extensions Mortgage, or any other trust company approved by the Special Master, that it holds First Refunding and Extensions Mortgage Bonds or coupons subject to the order of the Special Master, and will deliver the same to him for cancellation or other disposition, according to the terms of said foreclosure decrees. The Special Master is also receiving, in lieu of cash, in payment of amounts found by said foreclosure decrees to be payable in cash, Receiver's Certificates of indebtedness therein mentioned, in their face amount with accrued interest thereon.

10 Pacific type locomotives, Nos. 660 to 669, inclusive.

15 Mikado type freight locomotives, Nos. 2,401 to 2,415, inclusive.

700 box cars, Nos. 75,000 to 75,699, inclusive.

500 box cars, Nos. 75,700 to 76,199, inclusive.

264 gondola coal cars, Nos. 30,001 to 30,264, inclusive.

Also any sum of money remaining in the hands of The Equitable Trust Company of New York, as Trustee of said First Refunding and Extensions Mortgage, or any other trust company approved by the Special Master, that it holds First Refunding and Extensions Mortgage Bonds or coupons subject to the order of the Special Master, and will deliver the same to him for cancellation or other disposition, according to the terms of said foreclosure decrees. The Special Master is also receiving, in lieu of cash, in payment of amounts found by said foreclosure decrees to be payable in cash, Receiver's Certificates of indebtedness therein mentioned, in their face amount with accrued interest thereon.

H. Luftig, manufacturer of women's hats, 3 and 5 Washington Place, has admitted into the firm his son, Moe S. Luftig. The firm will hereafter be known as H. Luftig & Son.

Goodman & Corbin, manufacturers of infants' dresses, 625 Broadway, have taken display space in the showrooms of the World's Market Corporation, 28 and 30 West Twenty-third Street.

According to figures compiled by the Silk Association of America, imports of dutiable silk at the customhouses of New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Connecticut, Chicago, Ohio, and San Francisco, including silks entered for immediate consumption and withdrawn from warehouse, were valued at $6,996,901 in the three months ended March 31, compared with $10,569,981 in the similar period in 1914. The duties collected on these goods were, respectively, $3,172,004.90 and $4,845,597.50.

McANENY'S PLEA FAILS.

Governor Refuses to Veto Appropriations for Hospitals.

ALBANY, May 21. — The request of Acting Mayor McAneny of New York that Governor Whitman should veto items in the appropriation bills amounting to $1,248,684 was refused by the Executive today. In a statement issued tonight, the Governor said that all of the items objected to by Mr. McAneny would stand. Mr. McAneny asked that the appropriations of $300,000 for the Mohansic State Hospital, $266,687 for hospital maintenance, and $682,000 for hospital construction work be eliminated.

In refusing to veto the items, the Governor made public a letter he had received from Dr. William Mabon, Superintendent of the Manhattan State Hospital, in which it was asserted that all of the money was needed.

STATE SUES PACKERS.

Starts Criminal Actions to Test "Container" Law.

ALBANY, May 21.—Criminal action against Armour & Co. and Swift & Co., packers, has been instituted by Attorney General Woodbury to test the constitutionality of the State container law, it was announced today. It is charged that the two packing companies failed to mark the weight upon hams and bacon that were wrapped.

It also is charged that those meats were sold with the wrappers and that the purchaser paid for the wrapper the same price he paid for the meat. Since the passage of the container law the companies have contended that they were not required to stamp the weight upon wrapped meats. The alleged violations of the law occurred at Yonkers.

BUSINESS NOTES.

Prices averaging 72½ cents on the dollar were obtained yesterday at an auction sale of staple and fancy cotton fabrics and serges that was held in the rooms of D. Hartmann, 15 and 17 Mercer Street. About 35,000 yards of cotton goods were offered, the collection being made up of imported waistings, novelty striped goods, rice cloths and ginghams. The attendance was good at the sale, which was featured by the active demand for the fancy striped fabrics.

Goldberg, Harry—B. Evedon et al., $100.60.
Gruenberg, Abraham—N. Y. Telephone Co., $18.08.
Grady, Daniel E.—Anness & Newman, $4,300.
Hunting, August—Senn Bros. Co., $147.96.
Hodrich, Charles—C. Hrisko, $145.69.
Hammond, Maria—J. Janeteas, $588.80.
Jabbour, Nejib—S. A. Katibah, $179.87.
Kabaker, Samuel and Hyman Lewison—Hermitage Co., $332.05.
Liebowitz, Samuel, and Hyman Levy—F. Cahn, $505.70.
Lanigan, John F.—Morewood Realty Holding Co., $247.20.
Liebovitz, Samuel and Beckie, adm.—H. Levin, $1,112.57.
Louis Klein Co. and Harrison B. Moore, Jr.—Jac. E. Ellis & Bro., Inc., $167.22.
Michaelis, Sol.—G. A. Craven Co., $409.41.
Minichini, Salvatore—B. Figundio, $536.91.
Moskowitz, Samuel—I. N. Spier, $197.13.
Martin, John—Bond for Savings in the City of N. Y., $18,966.68.
Mell, Max—G. L. Lawrence, $111.91.
MacGregor, Alexander—Gorham Co., $483.72.
Melville, John F.—D. Levine, $123.81.
North Sand Co.—St. Paul Fire and Marine Ins. Co., $114.56.
N. Y. City Interborough Ry. Co.—W. Jacobs, $250.
O'Brien, Alice T.—A. M. Taylor, $2,454.45.
Ornstein, Leo—W. F. Severance, $500.
O'Brien, Catherine F.—Clason Point Military Academy, $244.84.
Patten, Harry S.—Carnegie Trust Co., $1,-355.44.
Pacific Mail Steamship Co.—A. Samara et al., $967.49.
Pelletert, Joseph, by gdn.—Manhattan Brush Mfg. Co., costs, $123.18.
Reisser, Adolf and Clara—German Exchange Bk., $164.42.
Reinhardt, Harry—C. C. Sibley, $580.76.
Rosenthal, David—H. Lederman, $229.82.
Rose Provision Co., Inc., and Irving Risenberg—L. Hiller, $228.63.
Rand, Betty—Janet Co., $144.72.
Strauss, Sidney—National Security Bank of Philadelphia, $1,192.60.
Sterck, Mary—City Real Estate Co., $4,267.49.
Sterling, Harry—Colonial Co., $153.85.
Strauss, Sidney, and Adolph Glertsman—National Security Bank of Philadelphia, $1,-201.21.
Satiny, Joseph—J. Haft et al., $274.48.
Simmons, Ira H.—Hamilton Press, $175.41.
Salvin, Tillie—R. Simons, $450.
Scanlan, Bernard—J. Belle, $103.70.
Thompson, Sarah G.—F. De Wolfe et al., $288.58.
Weidlich, Meta L.—T. J. Burke, $395.99.
Waskorn, Walter M.—Security National Bank, $1,061.85.
Weeks, Frank W.—E. L. Ashbaugh, $272.03.

In Bronx County.

Adler, Joseph A.—P. Ventimiglia, $142.72.
Bonagur, Marianna—V. Valente, $83.72.
Byrnes, James A.—A. Kirkpatrick et al., $82.72.
Cinelli, Pietro—Hudson Wood Working Co., $423.87.
Gramatan Spring Water Co.—W. F. Schultz, $171.63.
Gerrity, Henry J.—B. Tepper, $44.65.
Ramirez, Peter, and William Metz—B. C. Brown, $48.51.
Hull Building Co., Inc., and Patrick O'Rourke—J. Kingston, $344.40.
Katonah Construction Co., Stephen G. Still, William T. Hookey and William T. Hookey, Inc.—Northern Bank of N. Y., $640.56.
Klepper, William D.—F. Forman, $171.66.
Lawrence, Joseph E., as Gdn.—L. F. La Vaud et al., $390.16.
Monaritz, Michael J.—C. Carucci, $348.22.
McPherson, James—R. McPherson, $447.72.
Masnik, Ignatow—I. Kahn, $80.92.
North Sand Co.—St. Paul Fire & Marine Ins. Co., $114.56.
O'Brien, Catherine Fanning—Clason Point Military Academy, $244.84.
Piser, Philip—Weaver-Elbing Automobile Co., $34.66.
Riva, Celia, and Antonio—J. V. Carabba, $54.40.
Statmory, Joseph—J. Haft et al., $274.48.
Schultz, William F.—W. F. McCrea, $158.38.
Same—Gramatan Spring Water Co. et al., $158.38.
Same—Gramatan Spring Water Co., $113.28.
Same—B. F. Gerding, $148.40.

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date that when judgment was filed:

In New York County.

Angel Construction Co., Carmine Cioffi, and Pasanella & Son, Inc.—H. Herrmann Lumber Co., March 27, 1915.....$319.91
Same—Colonial Imp. and Export Co., April 29, 1905, $471.75.
American Construction Co.—N. Y. Telephone Co., April 23, 1915, $158.76.
City of N. Y.—J. Ahrens, March 4, 1915, $4,151.38.
Same—E. S. Dooling, April 20, 1915 $383.34.
Same—C. Peterson, May 5, 1915, $25,000.
Same—J. L. Langan, Feb. 10, 1915, $734.80.
Same—M. Jacobs et al., Feb. 24, 1915, $438.84.
Same—L. F. Mount, March 15, 1915, $480.
Same—F. Kuhn, March 15, 1915, $2,100.
Same—Second National Bank of N. Y., Feb. 25, 1913, $14,818.57.
Clements, Julia A., administratrix—F. Jordan, Jan. 13, 1914, $107.74.
Duffett, Louise—Hollwood Co., March 12, 1914. $523.59.
Haven, Fanny A., Edward J. Dunn and James B. Haythorne, executors—Title Guarantee and Trust Co., May 19, 1915, $17,-828.14.
Hansen, Olga—City of N. Y., Dec. 18, 1913, $153.35.
Higgins, J. Wallace—F. M. Van Orden, Jan. 16, 1912, $1,567.51.
Jensen, Jens K. and Anna M.—C. Love, Oct. 19, 1914, $242.71.
Moriarty, Richard E.—American Oil Cloth Co., April 18, 1913, $624.11.
Noack, Charles—M. Pappas, May 20, 1915, $500.
Nessler, Herman D., and Thomas Nortland—Sterling Meakes Co., June 19, 1908, $322.94.
Rieger, Bela—R. Cusamano, April 12, 1915, $6,144.08.
Royal Textile Co., Inc.—Joseph Anderson Co., Inc., Dec. 24, 1914, $758.80.
Diemel, Olive—C. A. McMurray, May 7, 1915, (vacated,) $1,084.28.
Rawle, Francis F.—S. L. Pakas, July 7, 1914, (vacated,) $124.41.
Paulvin, Paul—Nassau Finance Co., May 19, 1915, (vacated,) $659.79.

In Bronx County.

Monaghan, John—R. T. Levisohn, Jan. 13, 1914, $667.76.

BUSINESS TROUBLES

In Town.

MAX SHENKOW, manufacturer of trousers, at 54 Lispenard Street, has made an assignment to Charles Tolleris. A petition in bankruptcy was also filed against him by Max Shenkow, $257; Morrill Brothers, $251, and Harris Levy, $227.

A. BERNSTEIN SON & CO., INC.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against A. Bernstein Son & Co., Inc., manufacturer of women's waists, at 29 Greene Street, by Meyer Cohen, $172; J. Glauckoff, $34; Maxwell L. Werner, $115, and May Goldfarb.

MATIS HARRIS.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Matis Harris, jobber in dry goods, at 1,000 Eldridge Street, by Milton Heymann, $258; Karl Heishon, $151, and Sam Abramowitz, $100.

CLAUS HENRY SCHLOBOHM.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Claus Henry Schlobohm, dealer in meat and groceries, at 1,000 Sixth Avenue, by Central Market Company, $1,080; Theo. Riehl's Sons, $145, and Herbert T. Darling, $10. Liabilities are $5,500 and assets $2,000.

WILLIAM N. MARTIN, clerk and buyer of Kingston, has made an assignment in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $4,498 and no assets.

JAMES M. CARPLES, auto salesman, at 1,790 Broadway, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $16,594 and assets of $140.

ABRAHAM KEILSON.—Judge Mayer has dismissed the petition in bankruptcy filed on April 15 against Abraham Kellson, clothing dealer, at 2,125 Second Avenue, on a settlement at 25 cents on the dollar.

SCHWARTZ & YEAKER.—Judge Hough has dismissed the petition, filed on Jan. 19, against Schwartz & Yeaker, fur manufacturers at 45 University Place.

SHAKIN & FEINBERG, trading as the Broadway Pant Company at 603 Broadway, have filed schedules, showing liabilities $16,113 and assets $2,604.

JACOB SHENFIELD, women's apparel at 326 Fifth Avenue and 17 West Forty-fifth Street, has made an assignment to Abraham Brill.

SADIE SMITH, women's apparel at 4 Lenox Avenue, has made an assignment to Jacob Gordon.

NORBERT STERNBERG, cloaks and suits at 715 Columbus Avenue, has made an assignment to Morris Lesser.

NIEDLE & LEMPEL.—Louis Niedle and Abraham Lempel, jobbers in silks, satins, and brocades at 173 and 175 Rivington Street, have made an assignment to Herbert B. Gruber.

MEYER JARMULOWSKY.—Judge Mayer yesterday in signing an order for the composition of Meyer Jarmulowsky, trading as M. & L. Jarmulowsky, private banker at 165 East Broadway, at 100 cents on the dollar, ordered that Eugene Lamb Richards, the receiver, pay his attorneys $20,000, which had been agreed upon. The receiver is to turn over to Mr. Jarmulowsky, solely for the benefit of the creditors, such possessions as shall, nevertheless, be subject to the condition that the Court may retake and resell the property so conveyed or transferred, upon such notice and in such manner as the Court may direct, and upon the execution and delivery of said deed or deeds or instrument or instruments of transfer, conveying and transferring the property purchased to the purchaser or purchasers or their successors or assigns; and upon the execution and delivery of said deed or deeds or instrument or instruments of transfer, the grantee or grantees therein named shall be let into possession of the premises thereby conveyed and transferred and the receivers or any party to said cause who shall be in possession of any of said property or premises will deliver the same over to the grantee or grantees. All revenues and compensation for services rendered to any party or parties by the receivers in the operation of the mortgaged premises subsequent to the date of said sale, as well as any and all material, supplies and other property acquired by said receivers during said period in the operation of the mortgaged premises, shall belong to and be enjoyed by said purchaser or purchasers. Such possession

CHURCH SERVICES TO-MORROW

Associated Bible Students.

NEW YORK CITY TEMPLE, West 63d St., near Broadway. 10:30 A. M.—" Life Through Death." 3 P. M.—The Bible in Motion Pictures. 8 P. M.—" Why God Permits Evil."

BROOKLYN TABERNACLE, 13-17 Hicks St., near Brooklyn Bridge. 3 P. M.—Discourse. 7:30 P. M.—Creation Pictures. SEATS FREE. NO COLLECTION.

Baptist.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, 123 West 57th Street.

Rev. HENRY M. SANDERS, D. D., Will preach 11 A. M., 8 P. M.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, 92d St., Amsterdam Av., Frank M. Goodchild, D. D., Pastor, 11—" Beset by God." 8—Fourth in popular course on " Forgotten Commandments."—"Thou Shalt Not Borrow."

Collegiate Baptist Church of the Covenant, West 33d St., between 5th and 9th Avs., Dr. Oscar Haywood, Pastor. Services 10:45 A. M., 7:45 P. M.

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, 4 to 8 West 46th St.

Rev. CORNELIUS WOELFKIN, D. D., Pastor, preaches at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Sunday School, 9:30; Bible Classes, 9:40 A. M. 7 P. M.—Young People's Society Meeting. Friday, Prayer Meeting, 8 P. M.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, Broadway and 79th Street. Pastor, I. M. HALDEMAN, D. D. 11 A. M.—" HOW IT IS POSSIBLE TO KNOW AND BE CONSCIOUS OF OUR LORD JESUS CHRIST TODAY." 8 P. M.—" NO DIFFERENCE; OR, THE STANDARD BEFORE WHICH THE BEST MAN IN THE WORLD IS NO BETTER OFF THAN THE WICKEDEST, WILL THE GOOD MAN IN HELL SUFFER EVEN MORE THAN THE BAD?"

JUDSON MEMORIAL, Washington Square. Rev. Alfred Alton, Acting Pastor, 11, 8.

MADISON C. PETERS, NORTH CHURCH, 232 West 11th, 11 and 8.

MADISON AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, MADISON AV., COR. 31ST ST. C. A. EATON, D. D., Pastor, will preach Sunday at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Union Bible Class, 9:45. Rev. C.F. Hall, Ldr.

MOUNT MORRIS BAPTIST CHURCH, 5th Av., near 127th St. JOHN HERMAN RANDALL, D. D. 11 A. M.—" The Love That Casteth Out Fear." 8 P. M.—" Ideals," Series, " Life's Finer Forces."

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS BAPTIST CHURCH, 165th St. and Convent Av. Rev. Harold Pattison, D. D. 11 A. M.—" Won by Waiting." Baptism. 8 P. M.—" The Face of Jesus Christ."

Christian Science.

Services are held in the following CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CHURCHES Sundays, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Wednesdays, 8 P. M.

First Church, Central Park West and 96th St. Second Church, Central Park West & 68th St. Third Church, 125th St. and Madison Av. Fourth Church, Ft. Washington Av. & 178th St. Fifth Church, Madison Av. and 38th St.

Church of the New Jerusalem.

NEW CHURCH, (Swedenborgian,) 35th St., bet. Park and Lexington Avs. The Rev. JULIAN K. SMYTH, Pastor. Service, 11—Children's Baptism and presentation of Bibles and Prayer Books to children of 7 and 14. Sermon by the pastor. Subject: " The Power of Primary Principles and Emotions."

Congregational.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE, Broadway and 56th St. The Pastor, Dr. JEFFERSON, preaches 11 A. M., 8 P. M., Address by Wm. H. Anderson, State Supt. Anti-Saloon League of New York.

CLINTON AVENUE CHURCH, Corner Clinton and Lafayette Avs., Brooklyn. DR. BOYNTON CHAPLAIN will preach the annual sermon to the THIRTEENTH REGIMENT at 10:30 A. M. At 7:45 P. M., evening worship and sermon. Subject: " Beauty."

MANHATTAN CHURCH, Broadway, 76th St. Rev. H. A. STIMSON, D. D. 11—Morning Service.

Disciples of Christ (Christian).

CENTRAL CHURCH, 142 West 81st St. 11 A. M.—Sermon by Dr. JAMES M. PHILPUTT. Sunday School, 10 A. M. Chinese School, 5 P. M.

Jewish.

FREE SYNAGOGUE, CARNEGIE HALL: SUNDAY AT 10:30. CONFIRMATION EXERCISES. SERMON BY DR. WISE. ALL ARE WELCOME.

TEMPLE EMANU-EL, Fifth Avenue and Forty-third Street. Today, 10:30 A. M., Dr. SILVERMAN, on " A World Court." Daily Noon Service, 12:50. All are welcome.

Lutheran.

Church of the Advent. Broadway at 93d St., Rev. WM. HORN, Pastor. Services at 11 and 8.

LUTHERAN CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, 65th St. and Central Park West. —Rev. C. J. SMITH preaches at 11 and 8. Sunday School at 9:30 A. M.

ST. JAMES LUTHERAN CHURCH, Madison Av., 73d. Dr. Remensnyder; Service 11.

Methodist Episcopal.

MADISON AV., MADISON AV., COR. 60TH ST. Preaching 11 A. M., 8 P. M., by the Pastor, REV. WORTH M. TIPPY.

METROPOLITAN TEMPLE, 7th Av. & 14th St.—Rev. C. C. Marshall, 11, " The Social Task," Rev. Sam. Graffiin, violin; S, Hearon Sisters Inst. Quar. " Kingdom First."

OLD JOHN STREET CHURCH. Services at 11 and 8.

UNION M. E. CHURCH, 48th St., west of Broadway. 11 A. M., Rev. Charles Reynolds. 8 P. M., Rev. Edgar Rue.

New Thought.

AEOLIAN HALL, 32 to 36 West 43d St. THE NEW THOUGHT CHURCH. Sundays, 11 A. M. F. W. SEARS, Speaker.

CHURCH OF THE HEALING CHRIST, Laurel Room, Hotel Astor, Sunday, 11.—Pastor, Rev. Dr. W. JOHN MURRAY. Subject: " The influence of Mind."

MARY ETHERIDGE CHAPIN, CONSTRUCTIVE THINKING. Sunday, 11:15, Hotel Biltmore. Subject: " The World We Will."

Miss VILLA FAULKNER PAGE. HOTEL MAJESTIC, 72d, Central Park West. Saturday, 11—" Love—and Lovers." Soloist, Miss Nell B. Skiff; violinist, Aldo Ricci. Seats free. Public invited.

NEW THOUGHT CHURCH, Church of the New Civilization. JULIA SETON, M. D., Founder and Speaker. Subject: " The Vision and Silence." Sunday, 11:15 A. M., 48th St. Theatre.

NEW THOUGHT LECTURES, 32 West 58th St.—Sunday, 11 A. M.; Thursday, 8 P. M. Speaker, W. Ellis Williams. Public invited.

Presbyterian.

BROADWAY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 114th St. and Broadway. WALTER DUNCAN BUCHANAN, D. D. Minister preaches at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, MADISON AV. AND 57TH ST. Rev. WILLIAM MERR SWIFT, D. D., Pastor, Rev. CHARLES WOOD, D. D., of Washington, D. C., preaches, 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.

" COME AND SEE." SCOTCH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 96th St. and Central Park West. ROBERT WATSON, Minister, preaches at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

FIFTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 5th Av. and 55th St. Rev. JOHN POWER, D. D., Pastor. Services at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. Dr. Jowett will preach at the morning service and in the afternoon the ordinance of the Lord's Supper will be observed. Men's Bible Class at 10 A. M. The Mid-Week Service in the Chapel on Wednesday at 8:15 P. M. will be conducted by Dr. Jowett.

FORT WASHINGTON PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 174th St., near Broadway. Rev. DANIEL HOFFMAN MARTIN, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, West End Av. and 91st St. EDGAR WHITAKER WORK, D. D., Pastor. Dr. Work preaches, 11 and 8. Musical Service, 8—Organ, Choir, Harp.

MADISON AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Northeast corner of 73d St. Rev. HENRY SLOANE COFFIN, D. D., Pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

MADISON SQ. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Madison Av. and 24th Street. Rev. C. H. PARKHURST, D. D., Pastor; Rev. G. R. MONTGOMERY, Ph. D., Assistant Minister. The pastor will preach 11 A. M., Dr. Montgomery at the choral service, 8 P. M.

NORTHMINSTER, 141 WEST 115TH ST. REV. A. H. LIMOUZE, 11 A. M., 8 P. M.

OLD FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, FIFTH AVENUE—ELEVENTH STREET. HOWARD DUFFIELD, 11 A. M., 8 P. M.

RUTGERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Broadway and 73d Street. Rev. JOHN R. DAVIES, D. D., of Philadelphia, preaches at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., COR. 141ST ST. 11 AND 8. REV. ELLIOTT W. BROWN, D. D., MINISTER.

THE BRICK CHURCH. Fifth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street. Ministers: { WILLIAM PIERSON MERRILL. FRANK LATIMER JANEWAY. Dr. MERRILL preaches at 11 and at 4 o'clock. Midweek Service, Wednesday, at 8:15 P. M. NOON SERVICE EVERY WEEKDAY, 12:30-12:50.

UNIVERSITY PLACE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Cor. 10th Street. Rev. GEORGE ALEXANDER, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A.M.; Rev. O. CLYDE WEIST at 8 P. M.

WEST END PRESBYTERIAN, Amsterdam, cor. 105th. Preacher, 11 and 8, Dr. CHAS. P. FAGNANI. May 27, Concert 8 P. M.; N. Y. Lyric Soc., with Mrs. Caroline Hudson-Alexander and Mr. Tucker.

WESTMINSTER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 23d St., near 7th Av.—Rev. C. A. EVANS, D. D., preaches 11 A. M. Seats free. All welcome.

WEST-PARK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 86th St. and Amsterdam Av. Rev. Anson P. Atterbury, D. D., } Pastors. Rev. Anthony H. Evans, D. D., } Dr. EVANS preaches at 11 A. M. Dr. ATTERBURY at 8 P. M.

Protestant Episcopal.

CATHEDRAL OF ST. JOHN THE DIVINE, Amsterdam Av. and 112th St.
8 A. M.—The Holy Communion.
9 A. M.—The Holy Communion, (Italian.)
10 A. M.—Morning Prayer.
11 A. M.—Preacher, Very Rev. Dean Grosvenor. (" Lusitania" Memorial Service.)
4 P. M.—Preacher, Rev. Dr. George R. Van DeWater. (Service for Letter Carriers' Association.)
Daily Services 7:30 A. M., 12 M., 5 P. M., (Choral except Monday and Saturday.)

ALL ANGELS' CHURCH, WEST END AVE. and 81st St., the Rev. S. DE LANCEY TOWNSEND, D. D., Rector.—Holy Communion, 8 A. M. Morning prayer and Sermon by the Rector, 11 A. M. Choral Evensong, 4 P. M. Strangers welcome.

CALVARY CHURCH, 4th Av. and 21st St., the Rev. Theodore Sedgwick, Rector.—Services, 8, 10:15, 11 A. M. Organ recital, 7:30; Evensong, 8 P. M.

CHRIST CHURCH, Broadway at 71st St. The Rev. EDWIN J. van ETTEN, Rector. Services, 8, 11 A. M., 8 P. M.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, 139 West 46th St., Rev. J. G. H. BARRY, D. D., Rector.—Low Masses, 7:30, 9:15. 9. Solemn Mass, Procession and Sermon, (Rector,) 10:45. Vespers and Procession at 4.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, 5th Av., above 45th St. The Rev. HERBERT SHIPMAN, Rector. 8—Holy Communion. 11—Morning Prayer, sermon, (rector.) 8—Evening Prayer, sermon.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY COMMUNION, 6th Av. at 20th St.
8:00 A. M.—Holy Communion.
11:00 A. M.—Preacher, the Rector.
12:00 M.—Holy Communion.
3:00 P. M.—Children's Service.
3:15 P. M.—French Service.
8:00 P. M.—Preacher, the Rector.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, Madison Av., 35th St., the Rev. H. C. ROBBINS, Rector. A. M.—Holy Communion. 11.—Morning Prayer, sermon, rector. Holy Communion. 4.—Evening Prayer, address by Rev. E. M. H. Knapp.

EGLISE DU SAINT-ESPRIT, 45 E. 27th St. Services Demain, 10:30 et 8. Rev. A. V. Wittmeyer, Recteur.

GRACE CHURCH, Broadway and 10th St. Dr. SLATTERY, Rector, 8; and 11, (Rector). 4 (Mr. Washburn); 8 (Mr. Edwards).

PALESTINE PAGEANT, Synod Hall, Cathedral Grounds, Amsterdam Av. and 110th St., May 21 to 29. Every evening 8 o'clock; also May 22, 25, 27, and 29, from 3 to 5 P. M. Living scenes of Bible life. Tableaux of the Gospel story. Public invited. Admission free. Come and have your Bible made living.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH, Madison Av. at 44th St. The Rev. Leighton Parks, D. D., Rector. 8 A. M.—Holy Communion. 11 A. M. and 4 P. M., The Rector will preach at both services. Anthem, 4 P. M., Excerpts from " Elijah," Mendelssohn.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH is on 16th St., east of 3d Av. All seats free. All welcome. KARL REILAND, Rector. Services, 8, 11, (Rector,) and 8, Special music every Sunday evening.

ST. IGNATIUS'S CHURCH, West End Av. and 87th St., Rev. MAXWELL GANTER, Rector.—Mass at 7, 8, and 11. Vespers at 4. Weekdays, mass at 7; holy days and Friday, at 7 and 10.

ST. JAMES'S CHURCH, Madison Av. and 71st St. Holy Communion, 8; Children's Service, 9:45. Morning Prayer, Holy Communion, and Sermon, (BISHOP COURTNEY,) 11. Evening Prayer and Sermon (MR. BACHMAN,) 4.

ST. THOMAS'S CHURCH, FIFTH AV. AND 53D ST. Rev. ERNEST M. STIRES, D. D., Rector. 8 A. M.—Holy Communion. 11—Morning Service and Sermon, (Rector.) 4—Evensong and Address, (Rector.)

THE ASCENSION, 5TH AV. & 10TH ST. Rev. PERCY STICKNEY GRANT, Rector. 11—Morning Prayer and Sermon, (Rector,) 4—Evensong, Mendelssohn's " St. Paul." 8—Mr. Gardner L. Harding, " Must We Fight Japan?"

THE TRANSFIGURATION, 1 E. 29TH. COMMUNIONS: 8, 9 A. M. At 10:30 SERMON by the RECTOR and EYRE'S MASS. EVENSONG at 4 o'clock, with PROCESSION. Night Service at 8 o'clock, with SERMON by the Rev. W. W. DAVIS.

91ST ANNIVERSARY, ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, Henry St., (Duane St. car to Scammel.) Thursday, 27th, 8 P. M., Dr. Dunnell will preach. Sunday, 23d, 11 and 8, Rev. Dr. Kenneth Guthrie, Vicar. Monday, 24th, 8 P. M., Lecture by Vicar, " Dutch Origin in American Civilization."

Reformed.

HAMILTON GRANGE, Convent Av. & W. 149th St., (nr. Amsterdam Av.)

PAUL SEIBERT LEINBACH, D. D., Min. 11 A. M.—Rev. Robert Kerr Wick will preach. 8 P. M.—" A Sad Story!"

Professor GEORGE F. RICHARDS of Lancaster Theological Seminary, Lancaster, Penn., speaks Sunday morning at 11 o'clock and Sunday evening at 8 o'clock at the Fort Washington Reformed Church, West 181st St. and Fort Washington Av.

REFORMED CHURCH OF HARLEM, Lenox Av. and 123d St. Rev. EDGAR TILTON, Jr., D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

THE MIDDLE COLLEGIATE CHURCH, 2d Av. and 7th St. Rev. JOHN G. FAGG, D. D., Minister. will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

THE MARBLE COLLEGIATE CHURCH, 5th Av. and 29th St. Rev. DAVID JAS. BURRELL, D. D., Minister. Rev. Alfred E. Myers will preach at 11 A. M. Subject: " Divine Counsel in the Sanctuary." Rev. Peter H. Milliken, D. D., at 8 P. M. Subject: " Doing Things Now."

THE COLLEGIATE CHURCH OF ST. NICHOLAS, 5th Av. and 48th St. Rev. MALCOLM JAS. MACLEOD, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Evening Subject: " The Magnificence of Man." Church School, 9:45 A. M. Quartet, accompanied by Organ, Harp, and Violin.

THE WEST END COLLEGIATE CHURCH, West End Av. and 77th St. Rev. HENRY EVERTSON COBB, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. At 4:30 P. M., Baccalaureate Sermon to the graduating class of the Collegiate School.

Reformed Episcopal.

FIRST REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Madison Av. and 55th St. 11 A. M., Bishop Chas. E. Cheney, D. D., S. T. D., will preach; 8 P. M., Rev. Samuel M. Gibson, D. D., will Preach.

Society of Friends.

220th Session of the yearly meeting of the RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS will be held in the meeting house, 15th St. and Rutherford Place, commencing Monday, the 24th, at 10:30 A. M. Visiting ministers from other yearly meetings will be in attendance. Meetings for worship Sunday, 11 A. M., 4 P. M. Wednesday at 10:30 A. M.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.—Meetings for worship, 11 A. M., at 221 E. 16th St., Manhattan, and 110 Schermerhorn St., Brooklyn.

Society of Friends.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS, (Orthodox.)—Meetings for worship, 11 o'clock, 20 Gramercy Park, Manhattan; Lafayette and Washington Avs., Brooklyn. 220th annual session, Glens Falls, New York, Fourth day (Wednesday) morning, Fifth month, (May,) 26th, 10 o'clock.

Spiritualist.

FIRST GERMAN SPIRITUALIST CHURCH. Services in English, Sundays, 8 P. M. Pabst Grand Circle, 59th & Columbus Circle.

PSYCHOLOGICAL RESEARCH SOCIETY, INC., Tuxedo Bldg., cor. 59th and Madison Av., Sunday, 3-8; Monday, Thursday, Saturday, 8; Wednesday, 3 P. M. Demonstrations by Christensen. Research Seance, materialization, trumpet, etc. Mr. Lake every Tuesday, 3-8; Friday, 8 P. M. Limited number admitted. Admission by tickets.

SPIRITUAL AND ETHICAL SOCIETY, 142 West 125th.—Helen Tempie Brigham speaks morning, evening. Evening theme, " Death a Beautiful Adventure."

Theosophy.

THEOSOPHICAL HEADQUARTERS, 2,228 Broadway, 79th St.—Sunday, 8:15 P. M., " The American Indians," with musical interpretation, Geoffrey O'Hara.

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY, 25 W. 45th St.—Public lecture Sunday, 8:15 P. M. Subject: " Hellenbach Concluded," by Eduard Herrmann.

Unitarian.

ALL SOULS', (Unitarian,) 4th Av. and 20th St. Rev. Dr. THOMAS R. SLICER, Minister. Rev. WM. LAURENCE SULLIVAN, Associate Rev. E. SANDERSON of Brooklyn, (who succeeded Dr. R. S Storrs there,) will preach. Services 11 A. M. All cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, Park Av., at 34th.—JOHN HAYNES HOLMES preaches at 11 A. M. Subject: " THE NECESSITIES OF LIFE—WHAT ARE THEY?" 8:15 P. M. " STRICKEN SERBIA."—A lecture by Miss HELEN LOSANITCH, under auspices of Serbian Relief Committee. All invited.

LENOX AVENUE UNITARIAN CHURCH, Corner 121st Street. Services at Eleven. " TWO UNITARIAN SAINTS." Rev. Merle St. Croix Wright, D. D., Minister.

Universalist.

THE CHURCH OF THE DIVINE PATERNITY, Central Park West and 76th St.—Rev. FRANK OLIVER HALL, D. D., Pastor, preaches 11 A. M., " HOLYDAY OR HOLIDAY?"

Y. M. C. A.

S. PARKES CADMAN. " Home Influence and Man's Character." West Side Y. M. C. A., 57 St. & 8 Av. 4 P. M.

Other Services.

BIBLE HOUR Nat'l Bible Inst., 214 W. 35th St., Sun., May 23, 8:45 P. M. DON O. SHELTON, President of the Institute, will speak on " WHAT A MAN SAW AND FELT IN HELL."

GOSPEL TABERNACLE CHURCH, 8th Av. and 44th St., Rev. A. B. SIMPSON, Pastor. —Preaching Sunday, 10:30 A. M. and 8 P. M. by Dr. Blanchard, President of Wheaton College.

VEDANTA SOCIETY, 135 West 80th St.—Swami Bodhananda, " Being and Doing," 8 P. M.

BROOKLYN

Congregational.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH, Orange St., Rev. Newell Dwight Hillis, Pastor.—Services at 10:45 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Dr. Hillis will preach at both services. Evening subject, the 650th Anniversary of the Birth of Dante.

Presbyterian.

LAFAYETTE AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of South Oxford St., Brooklyn. Dr. ALBERT J. LYMAN preaches at both services. 10:30—" The Final Anchorage of Faith." 7:45—Cantata, " The Conversion of Paul."

Unitarian.

CHURCH OF THE SAVIOUR, (Unitarian,) Pierrepont and Monroe Place, Brooklyn, 3 Blocks from Borough Hall Subway station, Rev. JOHN H. LATHROP.—Services at 11.

INSTRUCTION.

A Thought for You

Preserving for boys the invaluable influence of good homes, and at the same time affording the desirable elements of boarding school life, this school, located in the open country, quickly accessible to your home, should be a subject for your investigation.

Riverdale Country School
West 253rd St., Opposite Van Cortlandt Park. Riverdale-on-Hudson. Phone 123 Kingsbridge.

SWIMMING SUCCESSFULLY TAUGHT. Only correct method for Men, Women & Children. Day or Evening. Dr. Savage Swimming School, 308 W. 59.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT. Southern Dist. of N. Y.—In the matter of JOSEPH SAMSON, HENRY SAMSON, and THEODOR F. LURMAN, individually, and as copartners trading as SAMSON BROS., Alleged Bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that the above-named alleged bankrupts have filed their petition, verified the 20th day of May, 1915, setting forth among other things that they have offered terms of composition, which terms have been accepted in writing by a majority in number of all creditors whose claims have been allowed, and which represents a majority in amount of such claims; that the consideration to be paid by the alleged bankrupts to their creditors has been deposited with the undersigned, and that the money necessary to pay all debts which have priority and the costs of the proceedings have been duly deposited in a duly designated depository, and asking that said composition may be confirmed by the court.

Notice is hereby given that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing before the Honorable Judge of the United States District Court, on June 2nd, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioners should not be granted, and also to attend the examination of the alleged bankrupts thereon.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS, Referee in Bankruptcy, No. 82 Beaver Street, New York City. Dated, New York, May 21st, 1915.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. Dist. of N. Y.—No. 21,493.—In Bankruptcy. —ISAAC KLEIN and HAROLD KLEIN, individually and as copartners, trading as ISAAC KLEIN & SON, Bankrupts.

Creditors of said Isaac Klein and Harold Klein, individually and as copartners, trading as Isaac Klein & Son, are hereby given notice that on April 22d, 1915, they were duly adjudicated bankrupts. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 82 Beaver Street, New York City, June 3d, 1915, at 11:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS, Referee in Bankruptcy. Dated New York, May 21, 1915.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. Dist. of New York.—No. 21,704.—In Bankruptcy.—JOSEPH FORDON, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said Joseph Fordon are hereby given notice that on May 17th, 1915, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 82 Beaver Street, New York City, June 3d, 1915, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS, Referee in Bankruptcy. Dated New York, May 21, 1915.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 21703.—In Bankruptcy.—IRVING FORDON (sometimes known as ISAAC or IKE FORDON, Bankrupt.

Irving Fordon, sometimes known as Isaac or Ike Fordon, of New York City, was duly adjudicated bankrupt on May 17, 1915, and the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 45 Cedar Street, City of New York, on June 3, 1915, at 11:30 A. M. Creditors may then attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy.

ASSIGNEE SALES.

SUPREME COURT, BRONX COUNTY.—In the matter of the general assignment for the benefit of creditors of ROSIE STENGEL, Assignor, to Henry Hemmerdinger, Assignee.

Notice is hereby given that I will sell at public auction, through J. H. Mayers, auctioneer, all the assets of the above-named Assignor, consisting of Bedding, Bed Springs, Fixtures, &c., on Wednesday, June 2nd, 1915, at 2 P. M., at No. 3783 Third Avenue, Borough of Bronx, City of New York.

SAUL LEVINE, Attorney for Assignee, 261 Broadway, N. Y. City.

PAY $1,446 FOR AUTOGRAPHS

Rare Letters of Historical Value Sold at Anderson Galleries.

In a sale of letters, literary and historical, at the Anderson Galleries yesterday George D. Smith paid $130 for an autograph letter signed by Samuel Pepys, " gentleman, gossip, and diarist." It is dated Navy Office, April 18, 1663. It relates to supplies for the King's fleet off the coast of Portugal.

Mr. Smith also gave $127.50 for an autograph letter signed by John Evelyn, dated " Whitehall, 30 Jan., after supper," (1679,) and addressed to Samuel Pepys. It refers to the general history of the navy and navigation, which he urges Pepys to write. He also paid $25 for a letter of Elizabeth Barrett Browning in regard to her translation of " Ariadne," from the Greek of Nonnus.

A letter signed Charles II. of England to his Attorney General, Aug. 16, 1672, brought $23, and a document signed by Charles Edward Stuart, " the Young Pretender," went for $20. L. M. Thompson paid $50 for a document signed by Sir Edward Coke, the great jurist, who prosecuted Raleigh.

A letter signed by members of Queen Elizabeth's Privy Council, Oct. 18, 1601, went to Walter R. Benjamin for $27. A long and important letter of Robert Fulton, New York, Oct. 13, 1814, was bought by Mr. Smith for $47.

James F. Drake paid $51 for a letter of General U. S. Grant to General Sheridan on the terms for the surrender of General Kirby Smith. For another letter of Grant, showing him too busy and too much in earnest for jealousy in the army, Mr. Smith gave $51. Mr. Smith also paid $77.50 for a letter of Grant, Sept. 5, 1864, to his father, referring to a criticism of General Sherman and himself.

An autograph manuscript music score of twenty-seven bars, entitled " Anfang einer fuge," by Mozart, went to Mr. Benjamin for $52.50. A fine war letter of Commodore O. H. Perry was knocked down to Mr. Smith for $21. He also paid $35 for a letter of General Philip Schuyler, written during the trying time intervening between his being superseded by General Gates and his vindication by Congress. Thomas F. Madigan gave $31 for a letter of Gilbert Stuart, Nov. 2, 1794, mentioning his painting of George Washington.

The total was $1,446.35.

B. R. T. Its Own Advertiser.

The Brooklyn Rapid Transit yesterday organized the company which will handle the advertising and newsstands on its system. It will be known as the Broadway Subway and Home Boroughs Car Advertising Company, Incorporated, and its officers will be Nicholas E. Brady, President; Joseph P. Day, Vice President, and Lewis C. Sanford, Secretary. The offices will be at 31 Nassau Street. The company will appoint to the care of its newsstands widows, cripples, and other deserving persons.

DECISIONS AND CALENDARS.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—FIRST DEPARTMENT—DECISIONS.

Re M. J. Garvin.—Order modified as directed in opinion and as modified affirmed, with costs to the respondent. Opinion by Clarke, J. Settle order on notice.

A. B. Fletcher et al., as exrs., &c., applts., v. J. MacGinness, respt.—Judgment reversed, with costs, and demurrer sustained, with costs, with leave to defendant to serve amended answer on payment of costs in this court and in the court below. Opinion by Laughlin, J. Order filed.

N. M. Guinsburg, respt., v. L. Littauer, impld, &c., applt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

J. H. Dougherty, applt., v. CNY, respt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Re J. Penfold, dec.—Orders affirmed, with costs on opinion of Fowler, S. Orders filed.

People, &c., respt., v. M. Iser, applt.—Judgment reversed and defendant discharged. Opinions by Scott, Jr., and Ingraham, P. J., (Ingraham, P. J., dissenting.) Settle order on notice.

I. Fishman, applt., v. W. Baumstein, respt. —Determination affirmed, with costs, and judgment to be entered under the stipulation dismissing complaint, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

A. Miesto, applt., v. Commercial Union Assur. Co., Ld., of London, Eng., respt.—Order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

E. Brinley, respt., v. T. A. Nevins, applt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Ingraham, P. J., dissenting on dissenting opinion upon former appeal. Order filed.

C. Samm, applt., v. Wennemer Bros., Inc., and Patent Scaffolding Co., respts.—Judgments affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Clarke and Scott, JJ., dissenting as to Wennemer Bros., Inc., and voting for affirmance. Settle order on notice.

The L. N. Gross Co., respt., v. Albany Insurance Co., applt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Same, respt., v. Aachen & Munich Fire Insurance Co., applt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

I. Goldstein, an inf., &c., respt., v. Federal Mail and General Express Co., applt.—Judgment and order reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to appellant to abide event unless respondent stipulates to reduce verdict to the sum of $2,500, in which event the judgment as so reduced and the order appealed from are affirmed, without costs. No opinion. Settle order on notice.

W. R. Rose, on behalf of himself, &c., applt., v. W. Pulitzer et al., respts.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Same, v. same.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

N. Meisle, as admx., &c., respt., v. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co., applt.—Judgment and order reversed, with costs, and complaint dismissed, with costs. Opinion per curiam. (Laughlin, J., dissenting and voting for affirmance.)

People, &c., applt., v. H. A. Zayas, F. W. McGee, H. H. Pommery, and W. C. Hughes, respts.—Judgments and orders affirmed on the authority of People v. Arnstein, 211 N. Y. 585, (Ingraham, P. J., and Laughlin, J., dissenting.) Order filed.

L. A. Burton, respt., v. W. Burton & Co. et al., applts.—Judgment and order reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to appellants to abide event. Opinion per curiam, (Laughlin and Scott, JJ., dissenting and voting for affirmance.) Order filed.

E. F. Ingraham Advertising Co., respt., v. Nat. B. Ind. and Disc. Magazine, Inc., applt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

F. E. Pierce, respt., v. Sun Insurance Office, applt.—Determination reversed and judgment of Municipal Court affirmed, with costs in this court and in the Appellate Term to the defendant. No opinion. Settle order on notice.

Re P. Houser, decd.—Order reversed, with costs to appellant; the first question propounded by petitioner answered in the negative, the second in the affirmative. Opinion by Scott, J. Settle order on notice.

People, &c., respts., v. N. Goodman, applt.—Judgment affirmed. No opinion. Order filed.

S. Schleich, as admx., &c., respt., v. P. Schleich, applt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

E. H. Ettlinger et al., applts., v. A. J. Kramer et al., impld., &c., respts.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

I. Small, respt., v. C. J. Housman et al., applts.—Judgment and order reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to appellants to abide event. Opinion by Scott, J. Order filed.

G. W. Savage, applt., v. D. J. Sully, respt. —Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion denied, with $10 costs. Opinion by Scott, J. Order filed.

Publicity Leasing Co., applt., v. A. Ludwig, Supt. of Building, etc., et al., respts.—Orders reversed, with $10 costs in each disbursements to appellant against the Mecca Realty Co. and the O. J. Gude Co., and motion for injunction granted to extent indicated in opinion. Opinions by Scott, J., and Ingraham, P. J. (Ingraham, P. J., dissenting.) Settle orders on notice.

Re W. B. Dobbs, an attorney.—Referred to Hon. Henry A. Gildersleeve, official referee. Settle order on notice.

Re C. Firestone, an attorney.—Referred to Hon. Roger A. Pryor, official referee. Settle order on notice.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department. —Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part II.—Donnelly, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—No day calendar.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part II.—Lynch, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Donnelly, J.—Mary I. Neilson<Nestor Holding Co.—Charles J. Briody. Marie W. Hancox<Gertrude L. Smith—Joseph Cohen. Catherine York< Assignor Weyberger—Herbert J. Goodwin.

SUPREME COURT—Greenbaum, J.—U. S. Trust Co.<Ferdinand H. Mela—Edward R. Cohn.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

CHAMBERS—Brady, J.—Ex parte business.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.

County Court.

CHAMBERS—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

Sun rises..4:39|Sun sets..7:15|Moon sets..12:50

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	12:56	1:48	7:36	7:57
Governors Island	12:59	1:56	8:06	8:33
Hell Gate	2:49	3:46	9:46	10:13

Arrived—Friday, May 21.

SS Ryndam, Rotterdam, May 8.
SS Oneka, Algiers, May 2.
SS Silvercedar, Leghorn, April 28.
SS Austrian Prince, St. Nazaire, May 2.
SS Wentworth, Nantes, May 5.
SS Zulia, Mayaguez, May 15.
SS Venator, Baracoa, May 1.
SS Californian, Baltimore, May 17.
SS Graecia, Baltimore, May 17.
SS Honduras, Progreso, May 15.
SS Alliance, Cristobal, May 15.
SS Van der Duyn, Jamaica, May 16.
SS City of Montgomery, Savannah, May 18.
SS Purley, London, May 5.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

Adriatic	Liverpool	May 14
Lenape	Jacksonville	May 19

DUE

SAVED HIS TWO BOYS FROM BEING SNOBS

Rich Lawyer Apprenticed Them to a Welsh Carpenter in Vacation.

THEIR HANDS CALLOUSED

Experiment Succeeded, and the Father Was Able to Send Two Manly Youths to College.

There is a lawyer in this town who began life as the son of a small merchant. He has been very successful and is now rated as worth more than a million dollars. He has two sons, and these promised as they grew up to be a bigger problem than the management of his riches. They were sent to fashionable schools in this city, and the father, who had not lost the simplicity of his early life, was awakened by a remark from one of them to the fact that he had in his home a promising pair of snobs. He had read "Captains Courageous" and he didn't care to have any precocious pests in his family. Here is his account of how he solved the problem:

"I spent two or three days in earnest thought after Herbert had shown me that his head was full of a lot of false standards of life, and in the course of my meditation I said to my wife, 'This comes of you not letting me send the boys to a public school.' The time for that had gone by though, and my job was to find something to take the place of the schooner 'We're Here,' on which Kipling's boy snob was broken. At last I had an inspiration.

Apprenticed to a Carpenter.

"Not far from our house was the yard and shop of a carpenter and builder, who had done considerable work for me. He was a rugged type of Welshman, honest as the day, and with a firm mouth that showed he could not be trifled with. To his shop I went and to him I bared my troubles. I asked him if he would not take my boys as apprentices and treat them exactly as he would any other boys in that place. I told him he would find them hard to manage at first, and with no idea of what discipline really meant. I offered him ample pay for his trouble, but on the distinct understanding that the boys were not to be told about it, and that pay was to pay them the regular wages due to their jobs. It was about the 1st of June when we made our arrangements, and the school which my sons attended was to close in ten days or so.

"When I got home that night I found the family full of plans for the Summer. Archie this was going to Bar Harbor, and Percy that was to have a crowd of his schoolmates for a houseboat party on the Sound. All very sophisticated and unwholesome. When they had all talked themselves out I said:

The Boys Disillusioned.

"'Do you boys want to know what you are really going to do this Summer?'

"'Yes, yes,' they cried eagerly.

"'Well, you are going to stay right here in town with me and work,' I replied.

"There was a moment's silence of incredulity and then a storm of protests that would have overwhelmed any one but a lawyer accustomed to carrying his point against opposition. I stood my ground though, and when at last my wife got me alone, and neither blandishments nor tears nor bitter reproaches turned me one inch from what I had determined upon. The day after school closed my two sons went with me to the Welshman's.

"For the first week or so life was unpleasant for me at home. My wife objected to the fact that the boys' hands were getting calloused and that their nails were of necessity stubby and somewhat grimy notwithstanding the careful ministrations of the French maid. Then strange oaths began to make themselves heard and some modern instances that were not for polite ears. But still I had faith in my Welshman. Then the weather grew warm and my wife was compelled to depart with my little daughter to the seashore. This left my sons to me alone, and I prepared for the second part of my experiment.

"Fishing" on the Roof.

"'Boys,' I said, 'did it ever occur to you that you don't have to go to the seashore to fish? Do you realize that there are any number of boys in this town who can't afford to go to a trout stream or a bass pitch? Come with me and I'll show you what they do.'

"We went to the roof, and I carried with me a good, stout rod. There we made casts until the boys had become quite expert. After that we used to go to the street and hold casting competitions at a mark on the opposite sidewalk, much to the amusement of our neighbors. But the boys enjoyed it immensely, and so did I.

"I have never won a case that made me so proud as my son Herbert's announcement that he had been detailed to help a regular carpenter on a scaffold job. A cornice was to be repaired, and I was fully informed of all the technical details of the work. The boys by this time were eating like horses and sleeping like hibernating bears. They had begun to see the value of work, and the change in their bearing and attitude toward life was most marked. They scarcely ever referred to their old companions. Their new ones were so much more interesting. Then they joined a local ball nine because one of the other apprentices was Captain.

Made Men of Them.

"They had two fights that Summer with other street boys, and I imagine from what they said they got well licked. When their mother got home in the Fall she was startled at first by the change in her sons. Their voices were strong and their carriage had something of a swagger, but she was not long in seeing the great improvement that lay underneath. The boys have put in two Summers with that Welshman now, and thanks to him Herbert is off to college next Fall they will go with the wholesome knowledge of the world that belongs to an American boy, and not with the mordaunt, blasé point of view that is imparted by so many of our so-called training schools."

SHIP HAS UNDERWATER SIGN

Belgian Relief Vessel Carries Device to Warn Submarines.

When the British steamer African Monarch, under charter to the Commission for Relief in Belgium, sailed for Rotterdam yesterday with a cargo of 6,600 tons of wheat for the Belgian sufferers, she was fitted with all the latest devices and appliances, to protect her from submarine attacks in the war zone.

The newest of these devices are special insignia agreed upon within the last few days, and used for the first time on the African Monarch. These insignia are especially distinguishable from the air and under the water.

In addition to the African Monarch carries horizontal banners stretched above the decks. There are two of these banners, each 50 feet in length by 12 feet wide, with the letters "B. R." in letters 10 feet long by 8 feet wide. The horizontal banners were lately indicated to the commission for the protection of its ships from possibility of air raids.

Captain Frank Ramsey is in command of the African Monarch, which is making her first voyage under charter to the commission, and it is also Captain Ramsey's first voyage as master. The Captain hails from Hamilton, a village twelve miles west of Glasgow, and is very proud of his ship, which is a stanch vessel of the Monarch Line.

EXAMINE NAVIGABLE WATERS

Public Health Service Makes Sanitary Survey of Three Types.

The sanitary investigation of navigable waters, authorized by Congress in August, 1912, has been undertaken by the Public Health Service. Three types of waters were selected, represented by the Ohio River, by the Potomac River, and by the coastal waters along the Atlantic and Gulf shores. The watersheds of these present fundamental problems the solution of which will be of great economic as well as sanitary value, it is believed.

The Ohio River is a source of water supply as well as a means of sewage disposal. The Potomac is a tidal river and is the home of great shellfish industries. The salt waters of the ocean shores furnish no water supply, but are the receivers of sewage and the location of shellfish beds. The results of the investigations of these fundamental types are expected to serve as a standard in subsequent investigations.

The Ohio River was chosen for the study of sewage disposal and the self-purification of streams. Its length and the fact that it has numerous cities along its course make it peculiarly appropriate for such investigation. Cincinnati, Pittsburgh, Wheeling, Portsmouth, Louisville, and Paducan were selected as the centres from which to pursue the study. The work embraces the study of the extent, character, and population of the watershed of the Ohio, the amount and character of sewage discharged, the effect of the sewage on the river and of the river on sewage, and a complete survey of the stream and its various branches. Samples of water are collected daily and submitted to bacteriologic, biologic, and chemical examination.

In the same way an exhaustive study of the Potomac River has been planned. In addition to the problems presented by the Ohio there is the relation of shall-fish beds to other conditions of the river. A similar question is involved in a study of the coastal waters of Chesapeake Bay and its estuaries, the gulf and its estuaries, and the Mississippi Sound.

"All the questions involved in the sanitary survey of navigable waters," says the Journal of the American Medical Association, "are of immense interest to the public health, not only to the communities most directly affected, but also to the whole nation."

SETTLEMENT TO BUILD.

Lenox Hill Campaign Gives $54,000 for New Home.

As a result of the energetic campaign recently conducted by the Lenox Hill Settlement Association to raise $50,000 for a new building, plans were filed yesterday by the architect, Frederic P. Kelly, for a five-story structure estimated, to cost $50,000. At the close of the campaign in March it was announced that the sum of $48,259 had been raised. Dr. Seth M. Milliken, Treasurer of the association, said last night that the amount had been increased since that time by small contributions, making it about $54,000.

"We feel very much pleased at the generosity of our friends," added Dr. Milliken, "and our new building will now be pushed rapidly toward completion. Work will begin by July 1, and we are assured that it will be ready for use during the Winter, probably before Jan. 1."

The building will cover a plot fronting 41 feet on the north side of Sixty-ninth Street, a short distance east of Avenue A. The plot was purchased last Summer. For several years the Settlement has occupied a small house at 446 East Seventy-second Street. It is the only organization of its kind doing extensive settlement work in the Yorkville district, and in the recent money-raising campaign Henry C. Frick gave $5,000.

SULTAN IS NOW 'GHAZI,' TOO.

Issues a Fetwa, Adding "The Victorious" to Title Under Sherifat Law

The additional title of "Ghazi" (the Victorious) has been adopted by the Sultan of Turkey, Mehmed Khan, according to a Fetwa, or religious decree, the words of which are given in a Constantinople dispatch in the Frankfurter Zeitung of April 29, just received here. The Fetwa reads:

"By reason of the fact that the Moslem troops, whose victories were fought and won in battle by the help of God, the Lord of the World, and who, having been sent out and equipped by our exalted ruler, the Caliph Sultan Mehmed Khan V., in the present victorious and joyous campaign undertaken by His Majesty on the strength of the Holy Law, have fought with honor and glory and waged the war against the foes of the faith and of the nation,—it was established according to the law of the Sherifat, that, as is said in a holy statement, his sword sends forth the army to victory on the way of the Lord, is the Victorious.

"Is it fitting under these circumstances of the law that the name of his Imperial Majesty, in all decrees, in all gatherings from the altar of the mosques down, and particularly in the Friday prayers, shall be followed by the title 'Ghazi'?

"Answer: Yea!"

"Recorded by the servant of God, Jairi."

The Grand Vizier addressed to all provincial authorities a telegram informing them that henceforth the name of the Sultan would be followed by his title.

CHERRIE BRINGS 400 BIRDS.

Rare Specimens from Brazil for Museum of Natural History.

George K. Cherrie, naturalist of the American Museum of Natural History, returned yesterday on the steamer Minas Geraes from Brazil with a collection of 400 rare specimens of birds obtained by the Day-Collins expedition, of which he was a member. The expedition started from New York last December, and the main party of explorers, with more than 1,000 fine specimens, returned on April 28.

Mr. Cherrie stayed in Santarem when the other members of the party returned, because of the large number of specimens that had to be collected and prepared for shipment. The specimens have been sent to the Museum of Natural History.

Times Have Changed.

Fashion note from the Milan Standard: "When us old timers got married we had to take a chance, but in these days any young man can see what he is getting."—Kansas City Times.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 21.—Forecast:

N. Car. and S. Car.—Fair Sat. and Sun.; gentle to moderate s. winds.

Ga.—Fair Sat. and Sun.; gentle to moderate s. e. to s. winds.

Fla.—Showers Sat. Sun., fair; gentle to moderate e. winds, except s. over n. w.

Ala.—Cloudy Sat. and Sun.; gentle to moderate s. winds.

Miss.—Unsettled Sat.; probably thunder showers, Sun., fair; moderate s. winds.

La.—Unsettled Sat.; probably thunder showers, Sun., cloudy; moderate s. winds.

East. Tex.—Fair in s., thunder showers in n. Sat. and probably Sun.; moderate s. e. winds on the coast.

West. Tex.—Fair Sat. and Sun.

Utah—Fair Sat.; warmer in n. Sun., fair.

Okla. and Mo.—Fair Sat. and Sun., without decided temperature change.

Ark.—Cloudy and cooler Sat.; probably thunder showers in cen. and e. Sun. fair.

Tenn.—Unsettled Sat., probably thunder showers and cooler. Sunday fair.

Ohio—Fair and cooler Sat. Sun. fair; moderate winds.

Ky.—Cloudy Sat. Sun. fair.

Ind.—Fair Sat. and Sun.; moderate w. winds becoming variable.

Ill.—Fair Sat. and Sun.; moderate w. to n. winds.

Upper Mich.—Unsettled Sat. Sun. fair, warmer in w.; moderate winds.

Wis.—Cloudy Sat.; warmer in w.; Sun. fair, warmer; moderate w. winds, becoming variable.

Minn.—Cloudy and warmer Sat. Sun. fair, warmer; moderate winds, becoming variable.

Iowa—Fair, warmer Sat. Sun. fair, warmer in e.

N. Dak.—Unsettled and warmer Sat.; showers at night or Sun.

S. Dak. and Neb.—Fair, warmer Sat. Sun. fair.

Kan.—Fair Sat., warmer in w. Sun. fair.

WANT SOCIOLOGISTS IN THE BIG STORES

Percy S. Straus Says They Are as Necessary as the Scientific Managers.

WELFARE WORK DEVELOPED

Supervision of Detail, He Maintains, Requires Training as Thorough as a Professional Education.

A thorough education is not only an aid but an actual necessity in running a department store, according to Percy S. Straus, head of R. H. Macy & Co. and President of the New York Dry Goods Association. The largest of retail mercantile institutions he compares to a community, and its successful operation requires sociological as well as merchandise experts and scientific managers.

"Those of us who are active in the management of department stores," says Mr. Straus, "are at the throttle of one of the most delicate machines that has been developed by modern commerce. By virtue of the number of differing daily transactions, each one of which involves the independent activity of many employes, the proper supervision of its detail requires as much study and training as the professions whose followers are expected to hold university degrees. And, as each of the transactions involves a number of points of contact with the store's patrons, each presents many possible points of friction, to avoid which is a scientific study.

"In fact, the conduct of a department store has developed from old-time storekeeping to a point at which a thorough education is not only an aid but an actual necessity. Today we must be, among other things, merchandise experts, scientific managers, and sociologists."

The Welfare Work.

Scientific knowledge of social conditions is required in dealing with the community of employes of a department store no less than in serving the public. Mr. Straus points out that welfare work, now organized in most department stores, is not a discovery but a development of good management, just as are the parcel conveyors which collect purchased articles by departments, and automobiles used in delivery. He says:

"I dislike the term 'welfare work' on account of its patronizing ring. I have tried to devise a substitute, but so far unsuccessfully. It is the result of the same ethical awakening that has brought with it the new sense of responsibility of Boards of Directors. It is an expression of a realizing sense on the part of employers that good business requires a more personal relationship between themselves and their employes than can be expressed in dollars and cents on the payroll. In its first development it showed itself in pleasant lunchrooms and sanitary locker rooms. Since then it has grown to include many of the activities of a well-equipped Y. M. C. A., improved by the personal touch of sympathetic workers.

"Personally I am a firm believer in its beneficent effect not only on the employe but on the employer as well. It leads to a realization that both have much to learn, and that each can learn a good deal from the other. As is the case in nearly all new movements it has been allowed to exceed the limits of wisdom in some directions, and in none more than when it has been used as a means of advertisement. I think that the only setback that the development of welfare work has received has been from those institutions that have on the surface appeared to be its best friends. Flowery pamphlets, profusely illustrated, calling attention to such work, are apt to be resented by those employes who do not want to be patronized. And representatives of labor have been quick to object when it has been called philanthropy instead of what it is—good business.

"The New York Dry Goods Association has formed a Trade Welfare Committee. That committee has established trained workers in the stores in a board for the purpose of co-ordinating that work in the different stores. The purpose is to enable those that have not kept pace with the movement to learn from the experience of those who have been more progressive. We hope for good results from this new attempt at co-operation.

Attacks Unjustified.

"Just as the village store is the centre in which the dwellers in small communities foregather in largest numbers, so is the department store the place which, in the course of a day, week, month, and year, attracts the biggest crowds of any institution in the larger cities. The department store stands for big business, and is subject to the attacks of both the well-meaning enthusiast and the muckraker. Most of such attacks are unjustified. Some are based on conditions that crop up in any rapidly developing industry. Criticism is the penalty of prominence, and being prominent, we must anticipate this criticism by study, and an active desire to correct where we find it necessary. If we discover a fault we must not fear to admit it. To emulate the ostrich is to be dishonest to ourselves, and honesty is without doubt the best policy.

Mr. Straus describes coupon distributing agencies as "the opening guns of a campaign to spread a new gospel of giving, something for nothing." Then he adds:

"They also signalize an attempt to induce manufacturers to try another method of stepping in between the retail distributor and the patrons. Why should a retailer sell merchandise that contains as an inducement to the consumer a slip of paper that is claimed to represent an actual discount of 4 per cent. or the equivalent of an 8 per cent. discount in merchandise? If there be a real margin of profit to justify such a gift from the manufacturer to the consumer, would it not be better from any square dealing point of view to reduce the price to the retailer correspondingly and enable him to pass the advantage to the consumer?

"It is merely another attempt to befog the direct appeal for patronage on the basis of quality and value. As retail distributors, we department store men must combat this questionable attempt to put us in the class of mere manufacturers' agents, who are to hand out branded merchandise to a clientele created by unintelligible methods that are sure to be short-lived in their appeal. As soon as the public realize that they have been betrayed, the innocent merchant will be made to suffer with the guilty manufacturer."

THAW FACES MONTH'S DELAY

Case to be Argued in Court of Appeals Next Week.

Harry K. Thaw's sanity cannot be determined by a jury trial before Justice Hendrick, in the Supreme Court, for at least one month, the time that is necessary to have the Court of Appeals pass upon the legality of the ruling of the Appellate Division which sustained Justice Hendrick in refusing a writ of prohibition to the Attorney General's office which asked that no jury trial take place.

Deputy Attorney General Leonard J. Obermeier went to the Appellate Division yesterday and filed a stipulation signed by John B. Stanchfield, Thaw's lawyer, consenting that all litigation be stayed until the Attorney General's assistants take the case to the Court of Appeals on the question of the prohibition writ. Both sides will argue the question before the highest court next week.

Thaw is now confined in Ludlow Street Jail, in custody of Sheriff Grifenhagen. The prisoner, it is said, is not pleased with his new surroundings.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Orthopaedic Dispensary Takes Title to East Fifty-eighth Street Plot—Plaintiff Buys Bermuda Apartment —Deals in the Bronx—East Hampton Acreage Sale—Business Leases.

Little of importance was furnished in the realty market yesterday. A recent purchase by the New York Orthopaedic Dispensary was revealed in the recorded transfers showing that the dispensary has taken title to the three-story building at 421 East Fifty-eighth Street, covering a plot 18.4 by 100.4, from the City Real Estate Company. The property is between Avenue A and First Avenue, and directly in the rear of the plot on the south side of Fifty-ninth Street, on which the dispensary is erecting a new building. Its present home is at 126 East Fifty-ninth Street. Eugene Delano is President of the organization and Frederic A. Juillard Treasurer.

Plaintiff Buys Bermuda Apartment.

The Bermuda apartment house at 608 and 610 West 150th Street, was sold at auction yesterday by Daniel Greenwald in foreclosure proceedings, and was bought in by the plaintiff, Jacob Strauss, for $150,270. The action was brought against the Bermuda Realty Company on a mortgage judgment of about $2,000. Prior mortgages amounted to $148,400. The house is a six-story building, on plot 130 by 100 feet, being 125 feet west of Broadway.

Bronx Sales.

The Union Railway Company has purchased from Frank Van Kleeck the three-story building, 26 by 41.4 feet by irregular, on the northeast corner of Third Avenue and the Southern Boulevard, for a stated consideration of $5,000. The buyer owns the adjoining property.

Alexander Selkin and David Mintz have sold for Ida Brantman the lot 25 by 75 feet on the north side of Dorsey Street, 105 feet east of Zerega Avenue.

D. S. Crakcw has sold to M. Peck 1,076 Simpson Street, a six-story flat, on a plot 40 by 100 feet.

$250,000 Bronx Apartment.

Plans are being prepared by J. C. Cocker for an eight-story apartment house to be erected on the northwest corner of Fordham Road and Morris Avenue by H. U. Singhi, estimated to cost about $250,000.

The structure will contain forty families and have a frontage of 200 feet on Fordham Road and 66 feet on Morris Avenue. It will be completed by the Fall.

Brooklyn.

Frank A. Seaver & Co. have sold the one-family detached house on a plot, 60 by 100, 1,217 Eighty-third Street, Dyker Heights, for C. R. Bower to a buyer for occupancy.

Enlarges East Hampton Acreage.

Harris & Vaughan sold for Samuel D. Skidmore a tract of five acres at the corner of Georgica Road and Hunting Road, East Hampton, L. I. Dr. O. M. Edwards is the purchaser, and with his adjoining property he now owns nine acres, running from Lee Avenue to Georgica Road, including the old Schuyler Quackenbush residence.

New Jersey.

S. S. Walstrum-Gordon & Forman have sold for the National Nassau Bank of New York three residential lots on Mountain Avenue, Ridgewood, N. J., consisting of 300 ft. front by 205 ft. in depth. Captain John G. Greenlaw is the purchaser.

The Elesco Lace and Embroidery Company purchased from Joseph Stilz four lots on the south side of Twenty-first H. Glidden. The house is on Park Avenues, West New York, to erect an addition to their present factory.

One of the largest houses in the hill section of Leonia has been sold to Earl H. Glidden. The house is on Park Avenue, and is being built by the Land Company, to be ready for occupancy on June 1.

Mrs. William Jay Leases Apartment.

Mrs. William Jay, widow of Col. William Jay, has given up her residence at 22 East Seventy-second Street and has leased a large apartment at 950 Park Avenue through Pease & Elliman and Davis & Robinson. Her suite was the last of forty-nine in the building, which was opened for occupancy in the Fall of 1914, and is now completely rented.

Commercial Leases.

Pease & Elliman have leased for a term of years at an aggregate rental of about $50,000 the store, 22 by 100 feet, at 13 East Forty-ninth Street, midway between Fifth and Madison Avenues. The lessee is the hairdressing firm of Lehnert & Hutli, who are moving from the soon to be demolished property at 309 Madison Avenue.

Wm. A. White & Sons have leased the store at Nos. 10 and 12 Old Slip to Edwin I. Thompson.

Huberth & Huberth have leased a store on the Central Park West side of the Circle Building, nearing completion, on the plot bounded by Broadway, Central Park West, Columbus Circle and Sixty-first Street, to the German Journal.

Chris. Schierloh rented the three-story and basement house at 559 West Fifty-seventh Street for Rutger Beecker Miller to Alexander Marshal for a term of years, who will alter the building.

United States Realty Co. Report.

The United States Realty and Improvement Company reports for the year ending April 30 gross earnings of $2,904,503, as compared with $3,419,608 in 1914. Net earnings amounted to $1,404,636, against $1,919,037. A surplus of $444,473 remained after dividends had been paid, and the company's total surplus at the end of the year was $1,016,776 after reservation of more than $1,000,000 for depreciation.

The report says that unfinished business on the books when the year ended amounted to $11,198,011, a decline of $6,487,353 from a year before. On this reduced amount a greater percentage of profit is looked for, the statement says, than in other years. The subway contracts are expected to add substantially to the company's income in the current year.

Building Temporary Church.

Plans have been filed for a one-story and basement temporary structure for St. Vincent Ferrer's Church at 136 to 146 East Sixty-seventh Street, to be used until the new edifice is finished at the southeast corner of Sixty-sixth Street and Lexington Avenue. The church will have a frontage of 144 feet by 70 feet deep and has been leased for one year from the Home for the Aged and Infirm of Jamaica. Bertram G. Goodhue is the architect and the cost has been placed at $7,000.

Realty Notes.

The next meeting of the Bronx Board of Trade will be held on Wednesday evening in the board rooms, Third Avenue and 137th Street.

L. W. Griswold has obtained for the Trojan Building Corporation a first mortgage loan of $50,000 for five years on the new five-story apartment at the southeast corner of Honeywell Avenue and 181st Street, on plot 65 by 83.6.

G. Seide & Son have leased for the estate of Adolph Brussel the house at 1,535 Madison Avenue for a term of years to Dr. Louis Hubert.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Daniel Greenwald.

150th St, 608-610 West, s s, 125 ft w of Broadway, 130x99, six-story apartment house and stores; Jacob Strauss against Bermuda Realty Co. et al.; David Steckler, attorney; H. J. Goldsmith, referee; due, $21,032.77; taxes, &c., $1,832.15; subject to two mtgs aggregating $148,400; to the plaintiff for $150,270.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By James J. Donovan.

Fox St, 642, n s, 150.7 ft e of Avenue St. John, 40.7x125, five-story flat; Philip A. Ehni against Maze Realty Co. et al.; Lind & P., attorneys; C. V. Halley, Jr., referee; due $7,091.54; taxes, &c., $1,005.80; subject to mtg $27,500; to the plaintiff for $32,000.

By Henry Brady.

Webster Av, w s, — s of McLean Av, 75x117.5x—x111.4, vacant; Varoline Gareiss against William Crowley et al.; Gustave Frey, attorney, J. P. Hennessy, referee; due, $2,800.01; taxes, &c., $240.81; to the plaintiff for $3,800.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

University Av, s s, 175 ft w of Ogden Av, 50x77.1x77.1 to Ogden Av x50x59.11x59.11, vacant; Park Mtg Co. against Guidone & Galardi Co. et al.; Seybel & F., attorneys; E. S. Booth, referee; due, $6,258.29; taxes, &c., $1,472.83; to the plaintiff for $5,000.

By J. H. Mayers.

St. Lawrence Av, e s, 95 ft s of 174th St, 25.3x41.9x25x40.5; L. J. Moses against Albert Mielke et al.; G. A. Moses, attorney; R. D. Paskett, referee; due, $355.64; taxes, &c., $100; to the plaintiff for $200.

221st St, East, s s, 105 ft w of Bronxwood Av, 50x114; A. A. Wabst against A. A. Owen et al.; J. D. Tobias, referee; due, $973.38; taxes, &c., $210; to the plaintiff for $1,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

67th St, 136 to 146 East, for a one-story-and-basement church, 144x70; Chapin Home for Aged and Infirm, Jamaica, L. I., owner; S. G. Goodhue, 2 West 47th St., architect; cost, $7,000.

69th St, n s, 175 ft e of Avenue A, for a five-story settlement house, 41x100.4; Lenox Hill Settlement Association, 446 East 72d St, owner; F. P. Kelley, 437 5th Av., architect; cost, $50,000.

Fordham Road, n w corner of Cambreling Av, for a five-story brick tenement, 47.7.4x96.4; Terrace Construction Co., (Herman E. Champoli, 116 West 190th St., President,) owner; M. W. Del Gaudio, 401 Tremont Av, architect; cost, $45,000.

Falls St, n s, 205 ft e of Aldus St, for five five-story brick tenements, 47.9x88; B. & W. Building Co., Inc., (Joseph M. Brady, 1,690 Park Av, President,) owner; Young & Wagner, Inc., 347 5th Av, architects; cost, $250,000.

Decatur Av, n e corner of 195th St, for a five-story brick tenement, 50x90; Mittner Brothers, Inc., (Frank Mittner, 63 Henry St, Corona, L. I., President,) owners; John P. Boyland, 2,526 Webster Av, architect; cost, $50,000.

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

49th St, 35 West, to a four-story-and-basement dwelling; G. M. Hecksher, 576 5th Av, owner; R. B. Smith, 220 Broadway, architect; cost, $5,000.

28th St, 103 West, to a four-story store and office building; G. Cotsonas, 127 West 28th St, owner; C. S. Clark, 441 Tremont Av, architect; cost, $10,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

FRIDAY, MAY 21.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

AVENUE D, w s, 60 ft s of 8th St, 37.6x100; Ray L. M. Jacobson to Lena Michelson, 64 West 114th St, all liens, May 11; attorney, Hy. Greenberg, 99 Nassau St.$100

BROADWAY, 648, s s, 145.3 ft s of Bond St, 30.3x150x40.1x150; Julius E. Nachod to Samuel P. Tull, at Allenhurst, N. J., or 309 Broadway, New York, ½ part, (mtg $300,000,) May 20; ... $1

JACKSON ST, 67, w s, 25.4 ft s of Water St, 23.4x114; John P. Schmohl to William H. Schmohl, 1,457 Lexington Av, (mtg $20,000,) May 14; attorneys, Wilson, B. & W., 48 Wall St. ... $1

MADISON AV, e s, 50.2 ft n of 127th St, 16.4x80; Joseph H. Prisk to Ernest Tapper, 960 Kent Av, Brooklyn, (mtg $8,000,) May 11; attorney, Herbert Reeves, 55 Liberty St. ... $1

MADISON AV, n w corner of 98th St, 100.11x45; Jonas Well et al. to Bertha Kaufmann, 1,496 Lexington Av, b. & s., all liens, May 20; attorneys, Well & Beekman St.$100

MADISON AV, e s, 33.7 ft n of 127th St, 167x60; Joseph H. Prisk to Ernest Tapper, 960 Kent Av, Brooklyn, (mtg $8,000,) May 11; attorney, Herbert Reeves, 55 Liberty St. ... $1

ST. NICHOLAS AV, s w corner 188th St, 94.10x100; Hy. Goldwater to Joseph Zelenko, 150 West 119th St, and Harry Klinger, 339 Van Courtland Park Av, Yonkers, N. Y., (mtg $30,000,) 1-3 part, all taxes, May 17; attorney, Max Monfried, 299 Broadway.$100

167th ST, 503 and 505 East, n s, 80 ft e of 71.4; Albert and Sophie Miller to Sophie Miller, 52 East 89th St, (mtg $8,800,) May 20; attorney, Hy Herz, 41 Park Row. ... $1

167TH AV, 2 w corner of 53d St, 22x99.11; Peter McBreen to George Ehret, 1,197 Park Av, (mtg $42,850,) May 21; attorney, Edw. M. Burghard, 111 Broadway. ... $1

54TH ST, 223-229 East, n s, 200 ft w of 2d Av, 125x100.9; Samuel Tuttle, May 17; Arthur S. Friend, referee, to Viola M. Flannery, 37 West 51st St, (mtg $60,000,) May 20; attorney, Benjamin Trapnell, 170 Broadway, (over and above mtg. $32,000). ... $17,500

55TH ST, 503 and 505 East, n s, 80 ft e of Miller, 40 East 56th St, (mtg $22,000,) May 20; attorney, Henry Herz, 41 Park Row. ... $4,000

58TH ST, 421 East, n s, 358.1 ft w of Avenue A, 18.4x100.4; City Real Estate Co. to New York Orthopaedic Dispensary and Hospital, 128 East 59th St, B. & S., May 20; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway. ... $100

65TH ST, 39 West, s s, 99 ft w of Madison Av, 25x100.5; Louis J. Pooler to Edmund L. Dow, at Livingston, N. J., (mtg $50,000,) May 20; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway. ... $100

60TH ST, 20 West, s s, 225 ft w of Central Park West, 25x100.5, (foreclosure April 24;) George H. Engelhard, referee, to Hermann H. and Edw. O. Tammann, Merrick, L. I., executors, &c., James A. Bailey, 149 Broadway, attorney, Hy. L. Morris, 32 Liberty St..$30,000

73D ST, 246 West, n s, 349.9 ft e of West End Av, 24.9x102.2; Richard H. Smith and Geo. Lawrence, &c., of James Boyle, deceased, to Robert D. Jeffreys, Greenwich, Conn., (mtg $45,600,) all liens, May 20; address, 39 Cortlandt St. ... $1

79TH ST, 135 to 139 West, n s, 350 ft w of Columbus Av, 62x102.2; Akron Building Co. to Esthold Realty Co., Inc., 119 West 40th St, all liens, May 20; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway. ... $100

88TH ST, 157 West, n s, 312.6 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 13x100.8; Maud L. List, 56 Northern Av, executrix of Louise Polhemus, to Gibraltar Mortgage Co., 52 William St, (mtg $10,000,) all liens, May 19; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway. ... $11,050

111TH ST, 64 East, s s, 96 ft e of Madison Av, 24.10x100.10; Mary Fred et al., executors, &c., of Mary Fred, to Ellen Hoetzer, 2,370 5th Av, (mtg $19,000,) May 12; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway. ... $22,150

SAME PROPERTY; Charles Fred to same, quitclaim, May 12; attorney, same. ... $1

135TH ST, s s, 75 ft e of Manhattan Av, 50x100.11; Mark Shwartz to Anna L. Shwartz, at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., quitclaim, Jan. 5, 1907; attorney, Mrs. G. G. Salberg, 120 South Hamilton St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y. ... $1

122D ST, 143 West, n s, 458.4 ft w of Lenox Av, 16.8x100; Isabel Lee, 1 West 81st St, individually and executrix, William T. Lee, to Shore Acres Realty Co., 243 West 34th St, May 15; attorney, Robert H. Bergman, 3,219 3d Av. ... $10,000

SAME PROPERTY; Shore Acres Realty Co., 243 West 34th St, to Samuel Eichen, 740 Riverside Drive, all liens, May 17; attorney, same. ... $1

150TH ST, 608-610 West, s s, 125 ft w of Broadway, 130x99, (foreclosure, May 21;) Hy J. Goldsmith, referee, to Jacob Strauss, Steckler, 135 Broadway $150,601.24

Bronx.

AVENUE ST. JOHN, s e corner of Beck St, 47x110; 152d Street Construction Co. to Nathan Horwitz, 1,479 Franklin Av, (mtg $60,000,) May 30; attorney, Charles Liebling, 132 Nassau St. ... $100

EAST GATE AV, w s, 49 ft n of 182d St, 48x97; Benenson Realty Co. to Infantino Realty Co., Inc., 261 Broadway, (mtg $4,000,) May 20; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway. ... $100

BENSON AV, e s, 143.10 ft n w of Frisby Av, 23.5x129.1; also Benson Av, e s, 167.3 ft n w of Frisby Av, 22.10x123.8; Dutchess Finance Co. to Victoria Bitterman, 38 Fort Washington Av, April 19; attorney, Samuel Bitterman, 309 Broadway. ... $1

FORDHAM ROAD, s s, 31 ft w of Tiebout Av, 34x100.5; Mary A. McCabe to Arthur T. Law, 224 West 103th St, (mtg $8,000,) May 17; attorneys, Stoddard & M., 128 Broadway. ... $100

KELLY ST, 878 to 882, e s, 76x100; Paul A. McGorlick to Clarence O. Bliss, 227 West 141st St, (mtg $61,000,) May 15; attorney, Clarence O. Bliss, 227 West 141st St. ... $1

LOTS 26 and 27, Block 2, map of Sheridan & Seguine, Richard Ockendon to Jeanette M. Ockendon, 254th St, near Broadway, May 4; attorneys, Stern & G., 164 Montague St, Brooklyn ... $100

LOTS 180 and 181, map of Broadway Line property; Richard Ockendon to Jeanette M. Ockendon, 254th St, near Broadway, March 14; attorneys, Stern & G., 164 Montague St, Brooklyn ... $100

LOTS 19 and 23, map of Samler estate; Richard Ockendon to Jeanette M. Ockendon, 254th St, near Broadway, May 14; attorneys, Stern & G., 164 Montague St, Brooklyn..$100

PLOT begins 125 ft e of Tiffany St and 100 ft e of Fox St, 75x10x75x10; Mardece Construction Co. to M. & B. Weyl, Inc., May 18; attorneys, Arthur Weyl & Co., 786 Prospect Av. ... $1

STEBBINS AV, e s, 188.9 ft s of 165th St, 50x100; Mary Hebron to Jacob Fox, 1,006 Stebbins Av, (mtg $38,000,) May 19; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway ... $1

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, 1,241, w s, 25x100; also Southern Boulevard, 1239, w s, 25x100.4; Irene J. O'Connor to William C. Klehnle, 1,034 Prospect Av, (mtg $1,250,) May 20; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway ... $100

167TH ST, 900 East, s s, 50x100; Joseph L. & Mayer et al. to David Paley, 494 East 157th St, (mtg $40,000,) May 20; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway ...$1

180TH ST, e s, at e s of Lot 63, map of Samuel Ryer Homestead, s to centre line of Samuel St x w 25x n —x e —; Pasquale D'Auria to Filomena D'Auria, 670 East 180th St, May 18; attorney, Charles Stas, 176 Broadway ... $1

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

FRANKLIN ST, 10 and 12, n s, 97.7 ft e of Centre St, 45.11x100, prior mtg $49,000; John B. Corsiglia to Rose Tettamanti, at Tenafly, N. J., May 17, 5 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Joseph Raimo, 61 Park Row....$5,000

MANHATTAN ST, n s, 247 ft s e of Old Broadway, 100x100; McDermott Dairy Co. to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, 51 Chambers St, prior mtg $25,000, 3 years, May 21; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway ... $25,000

ST. NICHOLAS AV, n w corner of 190th St, 97x120, prior mtg $190,000; 190th St Holding Co. to Morris Levy, 143 West 111th St, May 17, demand; attorney, M. Sulzberger, 38 Park Row ... $20,000

WATER ST, s w corner of Rutgers Slip, 61x80; Hyman Adelstein and another to Rockdale Land and Improvement Co., 63 Park Row, May 18, due, &c., as per bond; attorney, J. A. Seidman, 61 Park Row...$10,000

WEST ST, 417, 418 and 419, —x—; William Graham to Beadleston & Woerz, 291 West 10th St, demand, 6 p. c.; May 19; attorneys, Guggenheimer, U. & M., 37 Wall St..$4,241

55TH ST, s s, 140 ft w of Lexington Av, 25x100.5; Mary H. Cunningham to Bank for Savings, 280 4th Av, May 12, 3 years; attorneys, Cadwalader, W. & T., 40 Wall St ... $8,000

73D ST, s s, 349.9 ft e of West End Av, 24.9x102.2; James W.

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, May 21.—The Southwest disturbance of Thursday night has moved rapidly to Lake Superior, but pressure continues moderately low throughout the West, while the high area in the Northeast has nearly disappeared. During the last twenty-four hours there were rains quite generally from the Missouri Valley eastward, and local showers in the South Atlantic and West Gulf States, the Northwest, and the extreme West.

In the East Gulf States, Virginia, and Kentucky, and the extreme Southwest the weather was fair. It is decidedly warmer in the lake region, the Ohio Valley, the South Atlantic and Plains States, and the Central Rocky Mountain region, and moderately high temperatures continue in the Gulf States. Elsewhere temperatures continue somewhat low for the season.

There will be showers Saturday in New York and New England, followed by generally fair weather Sunday. Elsewhere generally fair weather will prevail Saturday and Sunday, except in the extreme Northwest, where scattered showers are probable Saturday.

It will be somewhat cooler Saturday in the lower lake region, the Middle Atlantic and Plains States. It will be warmer Sunday in the Missouri and Upper Mississippi Valleys and the upper lake region.

Winds for Saturday and Sunday along the North and Middle Atlantic Coasts will be moderate to fresh south; South Atlantic Coast, moderate east and southeast.

FORECASTS: TODAY AND SUNDAY.

Eastern New York and New England—Showers, warmer Saturday. Sunday, fair.

New Jersey—Partly cloudy Saturday, probably showers northeast portion, warmer. Sunday, fair.

Western New York—Showers Saturday, followed by fair. Sunday, fair.

Eastern Pennsylvania—Partly cloudy, warmer Saturday. Sunday fair.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

1914.	1915.		1914.	1915.
3 A. M.....68	57	4 P. M.....68	54
6 A. M.....70	49	6 P. M.....66	56
9 A. M.....71	49	9 P. M.....66	53
12 M.....77	50	11 P. M.....64	55

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 62; for the corresponding date last year it was 72; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 61.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 50; at 8 P. M. it was 54. Maximum temperature, 57 degrees at 1:20 P. M.; minimum, 48 degrees at 6:40 A. M. Humidity, 94 per cent. at 8 A. M., 89 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.22 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.06 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M. Loss.
1:30—Brooklyn Bridge, (Scaffold, Manhattan end,).....Slight
8:35—2,176 Bathgate Av.; James Sheehan .....Slight
11:30—58 Goerck St., William Malafetna, ...Slight
P. M.
2:55—7 E. 110th; Hyman Seeltzger...Slight
5:00—1,473 Lexington Av.; D. Siegel..Slight
5:50—6 E. 115th; Louis Lotorotto.....Slight
6:00—2,233 1st Av.; A. Labriolta.....Slight
6:20—127 E. B'way; Weinstein & Sons.Slight
6:50—121 Prince St.; Steiggelman & Michaelson $2,000
7:40—1,476 Wilkins Av.; I. Elsman..Slight

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Transfers and assignments, S A. M., May 24: Sergt. Chas. O'Neill, 69 to 62, Mtd. Sergt. Jas. Brawley, 62 to 13, Mtd. Patrol. B. A. Sattig, 65 to 274; from 62 to 69, C. C. Anderson, P. F. Dunford, R. J. Gessner, W. L. Mott, P. F. Connolly, G. Feulner, J. F. Monohan, E. A. Smith; Patrol. F. J. Funk, 38 to 42; J. H. Hemsbit, H. T. Donnellan, and H. L. Fichtel, 62 to 68; P. J. Bickelhaipt, 69 to 62, bicycle duty, assignment to mtd. duty discontinued; J. A. Dougherty, 69; mounted duty; Joseph Heilman, 69 to 62, bicycle duty, assignment to mtd. duty discontinued.

From precincts indicated to 62, bicycle duty: E. Thompson, 38; C. W. Sturges, 42; J. C. Hickey, 42; C. J. Cahill, 68; W. C. Ritchie, 68; F. J. Brarmann, 68; E. J. O'Connor, 68.

From 69 to precincts indicated: W. H. Leary, 38; T. Quinn, 38; S. P. Breen, 42; V. E. McIver, 68; L. Pettigrew, 68; C. G. Worrell, 68; P. A. Flannagan, 68.

Mutual, 4 P. M., May 22: Patrol. C. Pope, 32 to 167; J. McAuliffe, 167 to 32.

Temporary assignments: Lieuts. W. A. Stevens, 154, to Bridge Prect., 30 days, 9 A. M., May 26; P. F. Clifford, Bridge Prect., to office of Traf. and Mar. Divs., 30 days, 9 A. M., May 26; Patrol. W. J. Rohrbach, 4, as Sta. House Attdt., 10 days, 4 P. M., May 25; S. Basilon and S. Hnida, 15, duty in plain clothes, 10 days, 4 P. M., May 26; M. A. Miraglia, 28, and F. May 31, to 2d D., 10 days, 8 A. M., May 24; F. Lawless, 146, to C. G., as chauffeur, 10 days, 8 A. M., May 21; F. Pasullo, 154, to D. B., 30 days, noon, May 26.

Assignments discontinued: Patrol. to Tr. S. from commands indicated, 8 A. M., May 23: G. D. Hopkins, 21; J. J. Flynn, 36; G. Bloss, Jr., 36; W. J. McGowan, 43; J. L. Travers, 69; A. E. Stanley, 69; F. Palmer, 81; J. Kaminsky, 165; M. W. Corr, 167; J. Dillemuth, 171; G. Kasner, 202; A. Jensen, 202; A. Traf. A; F. W. Voelbel, Traf. A; W. Rohe, Traf. A; B. Gulager, Traf. C; P. E. Burns, Traf. C; D. McCarthy, Traf. D; H. J. Young, D. B.; J. F. Maddock, D. B.; W. W. V. Keeling, 2d Dist.

Leaves of absence: Without pay—Patrol. C. Burkhardt, 29, 1 day, 6 P. M., May 30; A. P. Schuben, 32, 1 day, 6 A. M., May 23; M. Moloney, 161, 1 day, 12:01 A. M., May 25; S. Rosenfeld, 163, 1 day, 12:01 A. M., May 24.

Sick leaves: Ninety days, 8 A. M., May 26—Sergt. L. E. Rodman, 35; Patrol. T. P. Sullivan, 144.

Full pay while sick: Patrol. B. King, 26, 7:10 A. M., Apr. 28, to noon, May 6.

Restored to duty: Patrol J. J. Gillen, 152, 5:17 P. M., May 20.

Dismissed from Dept., noon, May 21: Patrol. M. A. Corcoran, 156, neglect of duty, violation of the rules.

Fire Department.

The following will report to Capt. C. W. Rankin, at the Seventy-first Reg. Armory, 64th St. and Park Av., (3d St. entrance,) at 10 A. M., May 24, 25, 26, 27, and 28, for calisthenic drill: Lieut. D. Rogers, H. & L. 6; Firem. J. A. Hamilton, Eng. 8; A. S. Rosenberg, Eng. 15; D. J. Shea, Eng. 22; W. J. McIvor, Engs. 28; W. A. Runge, Eng. 81; E. V. Jaycoxe, Eng. 7; M. Strauss, Eng. 4; E. F. Broderick, Eng. 49; F. G. Pierce, Eng. 49; E. Shields, Eng. 72; E. E. Teller, Eng. 75; P. A. Coulter, Eng. 82; W. Klenast, Eng. 91; W. A. Zimmerman, Eng. 156; W. B. Werner, H. & L. 1; C. Kohlenberger, H. & L. 11; O. J. Stern, H. & L. 24; P. B. Malley, H. & L. 31; A. Wenzel, H. & L. 38; A. J. Hanner, H. & L. 39; A. Youngsworth, Eng. 2; F. H. Boettjer, Eng. 5; E. Cahill, H. & L. 4; H. M. Dallas, H. & L. 80; J. A. Coffee, Eng. 33; J. S. Christman, Eng. 76; Rob't Van Steenburgh, H. & L. 14; F. R. Cordes, H. & L. 27; E. Sullivan, H. & L. 25; H. W. Wandelt, Eng. 12; H. A. Carlson, Eng. 17; J. E. Wenk, Eng. 25; C. R. Widener, Eng. 32; D. D. Adams, Eng. 39; C. Reinecher, No. 2, Eng. 47; R. Wolken, Eng. 58; F. A. Lennon, Eng. 73; C. J. Joyce, Eng. 79; J. J. McCarthy, No. 2, Eng. 88; J. Dahl, Eng. 94; A. A. Maine, Eng. 157; W. C. Widmann, H. & L. 2; W. L. Lamb, H. & L. 26; J. W. Egan, H. & L. 33; J. W. Dwyer, H. & L. 48; T. T. McKee, Eng. 3; A. E. Rowan, Eng. 4; J. Devine, H. & L. 3; J. A. Johnson, No. 2, H. & L. 9; J. J. Gillen, H. & L. 6; William F. Horan, H. & L. 5; Thomas F. Cassidy, H. & L. 7; W. A. O'Leary, Rescue Co. 1; J. Gray, Eng. 202; P. E. McNally, Eng. 210; W. A. Adams, Eng. 229; G. J. Harris, Eng. 242; B. Heaney, Eng. 219; C. Nash, Eng. 238; G. W. Fricke, Eng. 241; J. H. Shaughnessy, Eng. 228; C. Schrieber, Eng. 243; J. F. Britt, Eng. 275; J. E. Geoghan, Eng. 280; T. A. Campbell, No. 2, H. & L. 149.

The members of the Department Band will report to Fire'n A. J. Muir at the Seventh Regt. Armory, 67th St. and Park Av., at 10 A. M., Monday.

All regular leaves of absence, Boroughs of Manhattan, the Bronx, and Richmond, will be discontinued from 8 A. M., Monday, May 24, until the return of officers and men from parade drill.

Penalty imposed: Fire'n 1st Gr. J. Sharkey, Eng. 66, disrespect to superior officer, (two specifications,) reprimanded.

Dismissed: Fire'n 1st Gr. R. O. Wells, H. & L. 29, 8 A. M., May 22, (conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman).

Special leave without pay: Fire'n 3d Gr. P. A. Johnston, Eng. 16, 24 hours, 8 A. M., May 22.

Reinstated: J. Burke, as Fire'n 1st gr., at $1,400 a year, 8 A. M., May 22, time between dismissal and reinstatement to be allowed on service record, assigned to Eng. 243.

EDUCATION NOTES.

The Board of Education has decided to continue the work of Social Centre No. 62, Hester and Essex Streets, during the Summer, on Friday evenings only, for open-air dancing, roller skating, moving pictures, and club meetings. A fee of 10 cents for a man and 5 cents for a woman will be charged for admission to the dancing and roller skating. A small fee will be charged for the moving pictures. Jacob Salzman is the Director.

The dinner of the high school group of delegates to the Teachers' Council will be held at Scheffel Hall, Third Avenue and Seventeenth Street, at 5:30 P. M. today.

The quality of allowances to those teachers granted a year's leave of absence on half pay has been decided favorably, and forty of them will soon receive their checks.

Miss Josephine E. Rogers, Principal of P. S. 61, Manhattan, has been re-elected a member of the Board of Retirement. She received 25 votes to 21 cast for Miss Harriet E. Porritt of P. S. 130, Manhattan, the only other candidate.

Miss Margaret Laing has been elected President of the Brooklyn Women Principals' Association.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—Col. J. W. Ruckman and Lieut. Col. F. P. Hains, C. A. C., relieved from Army War College in this city, June 30, and will then proceed to Newport, R. I., and report to President of the Naval War College to take course during the coming session.

First Lieut. S. Doak, 5th Cav., from duty at Mounted Service School, Fort Riley, Kan., June 30, then to his regiment.

2d Lieut. G. S. Patton, Jr., 15th Cav., from duty at Mounted Service School, Fort Riley, Kan., June 30, then to his regiment.

1st Lieut. I. F. Swift, 2d Cav., from duty as Secretary of Mounted Service School, Fort Riley, June 30, and will report on July 1 to commanding officer, Fort Riley, for duty as an instructor at the school.

2d Lieut. H. M. Rayner, 3d Cav., from duty as a student at Mounted Service School, Fort Riley, June 30, to duty as instructor in swordsmanship at that school July 1.

1st Lieut. A. C. Montgomery, 7th Cav., is detailed as an instructor at Mounted Service School, Fort Riley, Kan., upon his relief from duty in the Philippine Department.

1st Lieut. C. C. Linings, 13th Cav., will report July 1 to commanding officer, Fort Riley, to take second-year course at Mounted Service School.

Chaplain T. L. Kelley, Porto Rico Regiment of inf., from duty at Fort Myer, Va., July 1, then to his regiment.

1st Lieut. L. Felker, cav., from duty at Fort Logan, Co., and from further duty on recruiting service, June 16.

Orders of March 10 relating to Maj. S. F. Dutton and Capt. G. F. Connolly, Q. M. C., revoked.

Maj. S. F. Dutton, Q. M. C., on or before expiration of his present leave of absence, will report to commanding General, Western Dept. for duty as assistant to Quartermaster of that department until time for him to proceed to the Philippines, sailing from San Francisco about July 5 for duty. He is relieved from station at Alcatraz, Cal.

Orders of April 16, relating to 1st Lieut. E. W. Wildrick, C. A. C., amended to relieve him from duty at the Academy, July 10, instead of July 1.

1st Lieut. L. M. Murray, C. A. C., to West Point, July 11, for duty at Academy.

Maj. R. W. Rose, 12th Inf., is retired on account of disability.

Capt. E. J. Williams, 13th Inf., is selected and detailed as Major, Philippine Scouts, June 26, vice Capt. A. Smith, Jr., inf., relieved.

Capt. W. L. Pyles, Medical Corps, is detailed as a member of the Board of Officers appointed to meet at Fort Sheridan, Illinois, March 1, for mental and physical examination of candidates for the Academy, vice Capt. R. S. Porter, Medical Corps, relieved.

1st Lieut. G. B. Worthington, M. R. C., is detailed as a member of the board appointed April 12 to examine officers to determine their qualifications for rating as junior military aviators, during absence of 1st Lieut. H. L. Schurmeier, M. R. C.

Following aviation students will report to Capt. F. W. Palmer, Medical Corps, President of the board appointed April 12 to examine officers for qualification as military junior aviators in Signal Corps: 2nd Lieuts. A. R. Christie, inf., and L. Macdill, C. A. C.

1st Lieut. A. W. Holderness, 9th Cav., is detailed as parole officer for the disciplinary barracks, Fort Leavenworth.

1st Lieut. H. L. Jordan, 20th Inf., is detailed as parole officer for the Atlantic branch disciplinary barracks, Fort Jay, N. Y.

Chaplain J. Ossewaarde, 21st Inf., is detailed as parole officer for the Pacific branch disciplinary barracks, California.

Col. J. S. Parke, inf., is retired, after forty years' service.

Leaves: Col. J. S. Parke, inf., from May 21 to Sept. 20; Capt. J. J. Ryan, Q. M. C., 2 months; Maj. J. M. Williams, C. A. C., from July 1 to 15; Maj. W. K. Jones, 8th Inf., four months; Capt. S. Frankenberger, 1st Fld. Artillery, 2 months, and Capt. R. C. Williams, recruiting officer, seven days.

Navy.

Commanders: W. H. Standley, the New Jersey, to command the Yorktown; R. D. Hasbrouck from command of the Yorktown to War College, Newport, R. I., and R. Z. Johnston, the New Hampshire, to General Board, Washington, D. C.

Lieut. Commdrs. J. P. Chase, Hydrographic Office, New York, June 1, to the New Hampshire as executive officer; E. J. Marquart, the Arkansas, to Washington D. C. Navy Yard, and H. P. Perrill, Boston Yard, June 1, to the New Jersey as executive officer.

Ensign G. W. Wolf, Great Lakes (Ill.) Training Station, to the Montana.

Cable from Cavite, P. I.—Ensigns: S. H. Geer, the Mohican, to command the A-6; S. Picking from command of the A-4 to command the B-1 to T. Baxter from command of the B-2 to the Saratoga, and M. P. Refo to command 1st Submarine Division, Asiatic fleet.

Asst. Surgeon H. V. Cornett, Canacao Hospital, to the Saratoga.

Chief Gunners: M. Monssen, Olongapo station, to the Monadnock, and W. Cronan, the Monadnock, to Olongapo station.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Orion at Newport; Colorado at San Diego; Mayflower at Washington; Henley at New York Yard; Chattanooga at target grounds, and the Ranger at Boston.

Sailed—Jason, Manzanillo for Balboa; Saturn, Manzanillo for Mazatlan; Raleigh, Tapoca Bay for Guaymas; Cincinnati, Nagasaki for Shanghai; Nero, San Diego for Guaymas; Caesar, Philadelphia for Melville, R. I., and the Nereus, Boston for Norfolk.

The B-1, A-3, and A-5 have been assigned to the Submarine Division, Asiatic fleet.

Lieut. H. M. Jacoby, retired, died at Philadelphia, Penn., May 18.

ESTATES APPRAISED.

BURKE, ALICE, (Nov. 22, 1913;) supplemental report appraises additional assets omitted from original report, filed July 30, 1914, increasing net estate to $17,138. Under redistribution Edward Burke, husband, is given $379, and John W. Devoe, son, $16,-579.

COE, Mrs. EMMA, of Rumson, N. J., widow of Elmore F. Coe, (Nov. 1, 1912;) entire estate not disclosed; taxable in New York: Household furniture, silverware, paintings, and other personalty, $6,277; no debts or items enumerated; decedent owned stocks and bonds worth, according to the estimates of the executors, $245,700. There was other property which is not enumerated. Under terms of will, Elmore Coe Kerr, grandson, is given $25,000. The residuary estate passed to Selina A. Kerr Mary L. Coe, and Elmore Holloway Coe, two daughters and son of decedent, each receiving one-third.

EARLE, WILLIAM H., of Norwalk, Conn., (Aug. 22, 1914;) value of estate outside New York, $548,277; realty in New York State, net value after deductions for dower, New York debts, and other expenses, $107,885. New York assets pass to Mrs. Mary Handford Earle, widow, under will. Trust fund of $100,000 was set aside for benefit of Alice L. Earle, stepdaughter, and trust fund of $100,-000 for benefit of Harry W. Earle, a grandson. New York realty consisted of fifth interest in 26 West 23d St., $25,200; premises 139 West 122d St., $15,500; premises 235-237 Lexington Ave., $57,000. Value of dower is placed at $24,065.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

The eligible lists for examiner, law department, are announced. They are as follows:

With Knowledge of Italian—Joseph Puglisi, 88.45. With Knowledge of Yiddish—J. S. Kleinman, 86.54; D. B. Tolinis, 84.45; S. Lemler, 83; H. Hershowitz, 81.72; J. I. Rabinow, 80; Max Geller, 78.63; M. Reich, 77.90; C. Neuer, 76.18.

United States.

The commission announces for Aug. 18-19 a competitive examination for teachers, men and women, to fill vacancies as they may occur in the Philippine service. Women will not be admitted unless they are the wives, immediate relatives, or fiancees of men examined for teacher or assistant, or appointed to or already employed in the Philippine service, except that those who have had special experience in the teaching of domestic science and home economy, or have had training in these subjects and are applicants for positions as special teachers of domestic science and home economy may be admitted. The entrance salary of male appointees will be $1,200 a year. Appointments from the female teachers register will be at entrance salaries of from $1,000 to $1,200. The age limits are 20 to 40 years. The subjects will be: Thesis, penmanship, arithmetic, geography, physiology, and hygiene, English, history, and civil government of the United States, nature study and drawing, history and science of teaching, experience, training, and fitness. Further information may be obtained from the Commission, Washington, D. C.

WILLS FOR PROBATE.

BALDWIN, HARRY B., (details elsewhere.)

BALLARD, ANNA M., (May 2,) personalty over $10,000; realty over $10,000; William M. Ballard, son, gets personal effects, also ½ estate after death of his sister, Amy Hope Ballard; other children and relatives get rest of estate.

BENHAM, ELIZABETH A., (Jan. 4,) personalty upward of $10,000; all to daughter, Marion L. Dielman.

CUTHELL, ANNIE, (April 30,) personalty $450; all to sister, Sarah Seesel.

HATFIELD, HARRIET A. S., (no petition,) all to nieces, nephews, and other relatives.

MYERS, CHERRIE A., (details elsewhere.)

SCHWARCZ, MAX M., (details elsewhere.)

SHIRK, MICHAEL, (May 10,) personalty $287; all to Harriet and Sarah Shirk.

SMITH, RUTH A., (May 10;) personalty over $10,000; James Clark Boyd, nephew, gets $5,000 and ¼ residue; Constant M. Bird, $5,000; income from ½ residue equally to Alexander and Robert Gildersleeve till 21 years old, then principal; Ruth Rice, niece, $1,000 and ¼ residue; $3,000 to Lillie M. Bender.

WINSTPHAL, AUGUSTA, (April 13,) personalty $600; residue to sister, Mathilda Jacobson; several oil paintings, articles of furniture, &c., to friends.

WILKINS, THOMAS H., (April 14,) personalty about $4,000; sisters, Mary McConnell and Catherine Wilkins, $2,300 each.

City Property

Thirty cents an agate line.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

Central Park West, apartment house, fifteen-family; rent, $5,100; no vacancy for a year; owing to illness low price for immediate sale. For particulars write owner, Bolte, 278 Johnson Av., Jersey City, N. J.

Clifford B. Harmon & Co., Real Estate, Vanderbilt Avenue Bldg., opposite Grand Central.

We sell improved subdivision quickly, accessible populated districts. Elias, 7 East 42d.

MARK RAFALSKY & CO., 56 West 45th Street. Tel. Bryant 7848.

J. CLARENCE DAVIES, Real Estate. 149th St. and 3d Ave

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

Brick, 1-Family, $4,700; 2-Family, $6,200. Easy terms; write or call. Fleer Bros., 334 Enfield St., (Elderts Lane,) Brooklyn, N. Y.

Bronx—For Sale or To Let.

LYRIC THEATRE,
Boston Road, near McKinley Square, facing Union Av., taken in exchange by builder, will sell at big sacrifice, alteration to suit or lease long term; size 38x140. John H. Loscarn, 3,651 Third Av., near 169th St. Telephone, Tremont 2196. Hours 8:30 to 9:30, 4 to 6.

Richmond Borough—For Sale or To Let

Residence, attractive bargain; 15 minutes. Apply Howard Barlow, telephone Richmond Hill 722.

Country Property

Thirty cents an agate line.

To Let—Furnished.

Attractive seven-room furnished cottage, with bath, to let at Santa Cruz Park, Haines Falls, N. Y.; moderate rental for the season; possession immediately; three minutes' walk from Santa Cruz Inn. Abram J. Rose, 115 Broadway, New York City, or Joseph J. Burkle, Haines Falls, N. Y.

Deal Beach, N. J.—Furnished house with two-car garage, having two rooms and bath; Monmouth Drive, fourth house from Casino; $1,750; fifth house, new, $2,000.

Twin Lakes, Conn., Berkshire Hills.—For rent for season, furnished cottage; 8 rooms, all sleeping porch; 100 feet on lake; bathing, auto accommodation, rowing. J. Mortimer Bell, Mount Vernon, N. Y.

Furnished bungalows on Delaware, opposite Cochecton, N. Y.; two to six rooms; day, week, month, season; convenient stop-over for canoe parties. A. G. Gregg, Cochecton, N. Y.

BLUE POINT, L. I.—Exceptionally attractive modern Cottage, 10 rooms, furnished, complete; fine grounds, shore front, &c. HUGH R. MONRO, 209 West 38th st., New York.

For Rent.—Five-room, furnished house; thirty miles from N. Y., fifteen minutes walk from depot; garden, grounds, barn. Waldron & Freedman, 489 Fifth Av.

Stucco house, 12 rooms, 7 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms; rent for Summer; five blocks ocean; shade trees; garage. McD., 603 1st Av., Asbury Park.

Large beach front cottage for rent for season; moderate rental; 10 bedrooms, 5 baths. Apply owner, 658 Bartlett Building, Atlantic City, N. J.

BUNGALOW ON LAKE PLACID.
Eight rooms, completely furnished. Ideal location. Address C. G., 1,304 Broadway.

To let for season, cottage and garage, City Island, furnished or unfurnished. 168 Rochelle St., City Island.

Most beautiful house; Wendell Av., Pittsfield, Mass.; 23 rooms, furnished. Sadie T. Crane, Dalton, Mass.

To Let—Unfurnished.

Rent eleven rooms; excellent location; near trains and trolleys; rent low, desirable tenant. H. A. Conway, 16th, Flushing.

Property Out of the City

Thirty cents an agate line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

A home and garden together with tax and income payer for sale; 100-foot lot in heart of city; dwelling on 50 feet; new four-family house, all rented, on balance of plot; in whole or part; good terms.
F. P. DEWITT,
247 South Fifth Avenue,
Mount Vernon, N. Y.

Villa Alta.—12-room house; garage; all city improvements. Tasker, Tribune Building.

Homes and Home Sites; Sale or Rent. Maxwell Smith, Greenacres, Hartsdale, N. Y.

Villa plots as low as $1,000. Hastings Homes Co., Hastings, N. Y.

Scarsdale.

HOMES AND ESTATES
FOR SALE OR RENT.
ANGELL & CO., SCARSDALE, N. Y.

White Plains.

White Plains.—Modern 8-room house for rent; newly decorated; new plumbing; on high ground with fine outlook; 2 minutes' walk to station; unequaled train service for commuters. Inquire owner, 29 Church St., White Plains, N. Y.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

At Cedarhurst, L. I., for the Summer, exceptionally attractive modern house, well located: 6 bedrooms and 2 baths. For information, phone Far Rockaway 2416, or address P. O. Box 173, Cedarhurst, L. I.

For Sale.—Forest Hills; Sage Foundation Homes Co. improvement, two plots; best location; near station and tennis grounds; on contract; monthly payments; prices very low. Rufus E. Smith, 178 Duane St.

For Sale.—Kew Gardens, L. I., a desirable corner plot, ready for improvement; built-up neighborhood; terms very reasonable; three minutes' walk to station.
Rufus E. Smith, 173 Duane St.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

Good health; mountain, valley, stream, wood, orchard; 7-room cottage, barn, good water; $2,500 for half my hundred acres; ideal for Summer cottages, with acre plots; station, 8 miles. Leslie Farm, Liberty, N. Y.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

AN EXTRAORDINARY OPPORTUNITY
THE BANKING DEPARTMENT
of the State of New York

Offers at private sale over 1,000 parcels of real estate located at Grantwood, Moresmere, Leonia, Hudson Heights, Palisade, and Edgewater, New Jersey, famous opposite Grant's Tomb, consisting of modern houses and bungalows and high-class building lots.

BARGAIN PRICES PREVAIL.

The above properties are owned by two corporations in process of liquidation, and the extremely low prices are calculated to bring quick sales and hasten the closing of the companies' business. Liberal terms. Title guarantee policies furnished free with all sales. Now is the time to purchase, while the range of choice is greatest. For full information address Benj. D. Hallet, Special Deputy Supt. of Banks, care of Banking Department, 61 Broadway, New York City.

YOUR RENT MONEY CAN BE MADE TO pay for a beautiful Colonial brick home in JAMAICA—18 minutes from N. Y.; hundreds of trains a day. See Samuel Wyman, 220 West 42d St., or representative on premises, 55 Middletown St., two blocks north L. I. R. R. Station, Jamaica.

SMALL CHICKEN FARM.
New house, 7 rooms and bath, all improvements near boat; ½ acre; barn and shed, NORTH FREEPORT, 3 blocks to trolleys and stores, 10 minutes to water; $3,800, $200 cash, $25 monthly. C. BEHR, Roosevelt, L. I.

CRANFORD, N. J.—Brown stucco house just completed; 8 rooms, bath; outdoor sleeping room. Hardwood trim; all improvements, best neighborhood; easy terms; price $5,400. Droescher, 79 Warren St., New York, N. Y.

Outcalt, N. J.—For sale or to let, frame building containing 75 single rooms, on Lake Hiawatha, suitable Summer boarding house, formerly physical culture healthatorium. J. S. Lawson, 192 Broadway, New York.

TO let at Ho-Ho-Kus, N. J., 16 room house, electric lights, up-to-daze plumbing, garage, 2 acres, near station; furnished or unfurnished. Apply C. S. Paul, 120 Broadway, 'phone 10,000 Rector.

Illness compels sale my beautiful 6-room modern house; commuting distance; 5 minutes to station, school; easy terms; cost $4,200, price $3,500. Mrs. Nichols, 2 Nagle Av. 6056 Audubon.

Bungalows and cottages; all modern improvements; large plots; excellent location; exceptional quality and price; would rent to intending buyers. Smith-Singer Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

To rent, (rent may apply on sale,) or to exchange, beautiful Maplewood, N. J., house, five bedrooms, every convenience; ¼ acre. Henry Gildersleeve, Gildersleeve, Conn.

Fine sixteen-room house, opposite Grant's Tomb, overlooking Hudson River, on bluff; sale or lease. C. Stack, 408 Lafayette St.

GREATER RUTHERFORD, N. J.
Lists houses to rent, sale, free; full information. Boosters, Box 57, Rutherford.

Fanwood houses and lots for sale; easy terms. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Bldg.

Westfield—Seven new houses; also lots. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Bldg.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

Moderate Summer rentals; bungalows and cottages, furnished and unfurnished, on or near the water; building plots, large and small, for sale. Percy D. Adams, Sound Beach, Conn.

THE ONLY ONE LEFT.
Small fruit, vegetable, and chicken farm. It is planted, has good 8-room house, barn; convenient to town; reasonable terms. Lawrence Agency, South Norwalk, Conn.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

Apartments to let, furnished or unfurnished; high-class hotel service; Summer prices now in effect; restaurant; two rooms and bath, furnished, $40 monthly and up.
Hotel Oxford, 35 East 27th St.
Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 32d St.

132 EAST NINETEENTH STREET.
To sublet for the Summer, furnished, best studio in city, and a two-room apartment; also a beautiful house.
CLEM. L. BOHANAN.

EIGHT rooms, three baths, seventh floor, open Southern exposure, new apartment house, Sixties near Park Av.; Summer months reasonable. H. Wheeler, 84 Williams St.

130 East 67th St.—Handsomely furnished, cool corner apartment, five rooms and bath, to sublet at Summer rates. Superintendent, Plaza 3867.

Doctor's Office.—Desirable location; furnished or unfurnished; Summer rate; 3 rooms, bath. Hotel Oxford, 35 East 27th St.

11A, 829 Park Av.—Sublet five room corner apartment; southwest exposure; parlor 27x17. Phone Lenox 5311.

49th, 38 East.—Comfortable, moderately priced room for gentleman; private residence; references.

Lexington Av., 287, (Corner 37th St.)—Three rooms, bath, kitchenette; June until October.

42 East 66th St.—Sublet six-room, furnished apartment for Summer months.

West Side.

CATHEDRAL PLAZA,
100 Cathedral Parkway, 110th St. and Park Av. } 1 2 & 3 ROOMS SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE
with private bath and kitchenette, nicely furnished; $30-$40-$50 up monthly. Complete outfit—Dishes, silver, cooking utensils. SPECIAL CONCESSIONS on lease and unfurnished to October 1st. Near Subway and "L"; must be seen to be appreciated. Phone River. 8970.

THE CAPITOL, 107 WEST 109TH ST.
Elegantly furnished 2, 3 rooms, kitchenette, bath; high-class elevator building; near "L," Subway, Central Park; rent, $30 monthly up; references essential; restaurant in building. Phone 9481 Riverside. Open evenings.

A.—A.—A.—Schuyler Arms, 307 West 98th, near Riverside. Why live in hotels when you can get 2 to 5 room apartments and housekeep? Strictly high-class, cozily furnished; maid service and linen; restaurant; $10 to $20 weekly or $40 to $85 monthly.

Two months, seventh floor, four rooms, all overlooking Riverside Drive; piano; $500 Knabe piano; books; box springs; $60 Singer machine; express Subway; all modern conveniences and my maid, graduate 'cooking school. 3,405 Broadway, Apartment 73.

55th St., 321 West.—Stanwood, one block west of Broadway; artistic, comfortable bungalow on top floor; modern elevator building; large living room, bedroom, bath, kitchen; all outside; newly furnished; complete; June to October. Fancher.

An exceptionally nice housekeeping apartment of four rooms, completely furnished, to sublet in West 72d St.; the rental includes the services of a capable maid, who is a good cook. Apply to Wm. A. White & Sons, 46 Cedar St. Phone 5700 John.

Central Park West, 410.—Sublet modern seven-room apartment; southern exposure; every room mahogany, Oriental rugs, silver, linen, china; all improvements; quiet; October or longer; $75. Superintendent, 2431 Riverside.

Completely furnished apartment, 7 large rooms and bath; piano and victrola; immediate possession; corner 97th St. and Broadway; every modern convenience. 250 West 97th St. Telephone 9811 Riverside.

Riverside Drive, 548.—Seven rooms, light and cool; unexcelled view Hudson River, Claremont grounds, Palisades Park; June to October; silver and linen supplied; $75. 5790 Morningside. Apartment 6C.

ANSONIA HOTEL.—Beautiful 3 rooms and bath, 7 windows, facing Riverside Drive; reasonable rent, from May 22 until Oct. 1; hotel service. Apply I. E. Newberger, 19 West 21st St. Telephone Gramercy 5086.

515 West 121st St. (The Bancroft.)—Ideal Summer apartment; 3 rooms, kitchenette; exposure north, east, south; overlooking Columbia campus; to Oct. 1; restaurant service. Mariner.

A handsomely furnished 5 and 6 rooms, 2 baths, elevator apartment; northeast corner 80th St. and Broadway; overlooking Hudson; immediate possession. 3715 Broadway. Bigelow.

83d, 221 West.—Will sublet to reliable party for Summer elegantly furnished apartment, 6 rooms, bath, linen, silverware, player-piano, &c.; light, airy; near Subway; $38. Halsey.

Sublet to October, charming studio, living room, bedroom, bath; cool, quiet; ideal Summer; price includes; sacrifice $60 month. Superintendent, 29 West 46th St.

86th St., 204 West, (near Broadway.)—Eight large, airy rooms; comfortably furnished; rent, $80. Phone Honigman, Schuyler 5200.

246 West 106th.—Nicely furnished apartment, 6 rooms; piano, sewing machine; excellent location, Broadway; till Oct. 1, $40. Delaney.

Furnished—Four rooms, 2 baths, kitchenette; Washington Square district; south windows overlooking private planted garden. W. W. 8th.

Handsomely furnished apartments, long, short leases; Summer rates. Clark Realty Co., 30 East 42d. Phone Murray Hill 5392.

SUBLET.
Three rooms and bath,
HOTEL WALTON, 104 West 70th St.

Sublet apartment, one room, kitchenette, bath, furnished, two or three months, $45. Cambria, 251 West 113th. Apply 5-K.

Beautifully furnished 4-room apartment; southern exposure; all outside windows; rental, $75. 609 West 114th, Apt. 71.

425 West 114th.—June, October; six rooms; all outside; west and south exposure; overlooking Columbia Field; $40. Reed.

112th St., 612 West.—Seven rooms, beautifully furnished; piano; reasonable. Inquire Mrs. Meeks' apartment.

Attractive, modern apartment; large, sunny room; Steinway piano; bargain. Heyn, 318 West 84th St.

136th, 607 West.—Five rooms, Riverside, Subway, $45; completely furnished. Mrs. Nichols.

Artist's Studio.—Large, fully furnished kitchenette room; suite optional. X 273 Times Annex.

Sublet.—Spacious 2 and 4-room apartment; completely furnished. 507 West 113th.

25 St. Nicholas Terrace.—Three-room apartment, new; elevator; piano; $35. Apt. 29.

To sublet, furnished apartment, two rooms and bath. Apply 11½ West 37th St.

Sublet, 2 beautiful rooms until Oct. 1. Apply Hotel Ansonia, Room 731.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

NON-HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS.
(One with kitchenette.)
10 EAST 92D STREET.
Rentals $45 to $75, with service.
Apply on premises or to
WM. A. WHITE & SONS,
46 Cedar St. Phone 5700 John.

122d St., 61 East.—Six rooms, private hall, bath; hot water; near Mount Morris Park; $23.

Parlor floor, with kitchenette, $65. 18 Park Av., near 33d subway.

West Side.

Furnished and unfurnished apartment to sublet; 4 rooms and 2 baths; could be divided to 2 apartments, 2 rooms each; southwestern exposure. Hotel Walton, 104 West 70th. Tel. 2934 Columbus.

$35. — Georgette Court. — Five-room elevator apartment; best modern improvements; service day and night; near Central and Morningside Parks, elevated, Subway cars, and bus. 315 West 113th St.

THE LANGHAM,
73d to 74th St. and Central Park West.
10-11-room apartments, $4,000-$6,000.
Apply Supt., or 'phone Col. 4020.

Beautiful four-room, front apartment, near Riverside Drive, to rent unfurnished; immediate possession; $62.50 per month. Bl

GREENHUT BLAMES BANKS FOR FAILURE

Merchant Says He Was Surprised When They Refused to Renew Notes.

TESTIFIES IN BANKRUPTCY

Tells How Henry Siegel Wept When He Sold His Sixth Avenue Store in 1904 for $500,000.

Captain J. B. Greenhut, President of the J. B. Greenhut Company, was examined yesterday before P. B. Olne, the official referee, in bankruptcy proceedings, and told how he had been taken by surprise on April 5, when the Guarantee Trust Company refused to renew a note of the company for 200,000. That he said was the first intimation he had that there was going to be trouble with the banks. He also described how Henry Siegel wept as he sold to him in 1904 his share in the Siegel-Cooper Building for $500,000, and he defended the salaries paid to his sons, B. J. Greenhut and Nelson Greenhut.

The examination took place in the rooms of the Merchants' Association in the Woolworth Building. Questioned by Mr. Olne, Captain Greenhut said there were many causes for the failure of the J. B. Greenhut Company, but the immediate one was the destruction of its bank credits three days before it failed. He was quite unable to explain how that had come about.

Speaking of the condition of the firm on Jan. 1, 1914, the witness said it was fair, and that in 1914 the net sales had been $13,000,000, although they had been greater in 1913. Th ewar, he said, had reduced the mail order business by about 50 per cent., and as their imports fell off, their sales also fell off. Their overhead charges, however, continued with a $750,000 rent and $360,000 interest on their bonds to meet.

No Balance Sheet on Jan. 1.

Asked whether any balance sheet to show the condition of the firm on Jan. 1, 1915, had been made up, the Captain stated after some hesitation that there had been some difference of opinion as to how the real estate should be valued, and so it had never been completed.

Then James N. Rosenberg, counsel for the trustees, took up the questioning and brought out from Captain Greenhut the story of the sudden closing down of his bank credits.

He had never doubted, he said, until April 5 that he could not renew his notes as often as he wished. On that day a note for $200,000 to the Guaranty Trust Company fell due. So Captain Greenhut drew a renewal, sent it downtown by messenger and thought the transaction closed. Next day, however, Vice President Potter of the trust company called him up about it, and B. J. Greenhut in consequence went to see him.

Mr. Potter wanted more collateral behind the note, and suggested that they put up the securities which were behind the $900,000 loan, which the J. B. Greenhut Company, that is the store, had made to J. B. Greenhut & Co., the private bank. Mr. Greenhut suggested that Mr. Potter draw up an agreement to that effect, but when it was submitted to the witness, he objected because he was opposed to mixing up the affairs of the store and the bank. Moreover, he doubted the legality of the arrangement.

He proposed that to secure the renewal the indorsement of the Monmouth Securities Company, which had a large account at the Guaranty Trust Company, should be added to hat of himself. To this, however, Mr. Potter would not agree, and in the afternoon of April 7 he called up and asked for an immediate payment of the note, refusing all explanations. Captain Greenhut said he thought this was queer and that some one must be trying to undermine his credit.

On April 8 the company had seven other notes with different banks, amounting to $350,000, coming due, and as Captain Greenhut knew of the free masonry among banks, he recognized the situation was critical. On April 8 the Guaranty Trust Company wrote to him inclosing his renewal note and demanding immediate payment, and of the other seven banks, only the National City consented to a renewal of its notes.

Six Banks Would Not Renew.

The six which refused to grant the firm further accommodation were the Chase, the Chemical, the Park, the Mechanics and Metals', the Garfield, and the American Exchange, and Captain Greenhut explained that while he owed the eight banks $550,000 he had large deposits with them, as well as with the Equitable and the Central Trust Companies.

"Why did you keep such large bank deposits?" asked Mr. Rosenberg.

"Because if you have deposits," was the answer, "you have a much better chance of getting loans."

Mr. Rosenberg then wanted to know about the payments to the merchandise creditors, and Capt. Greenhut admitted that they had been a little slow in February and March. Most of them fell due on April 10, and if he had been able to get the accommodation he expected from the banks, they would have been met in full.

On April 1 he reckoned $600,000 was due to the merchandise creditors, but as in last August he had obtained from the banks that very sum on his own personal indorsement, he had been quite certain he would be able to get it again.

This led Mr. Rosenberg to speak about Captain Greenhut's personal indebtedness to the banks, and he wanted to know if it had not been reduced by about $900,000 between January and the time of the failure.

This Captain Greenhut admitted was about right, the sums being $400,000 in January, $100,000 in February, $300,000 in March, and $100,000 in April.

"How much was paid to the merchandise creditors during that period?" Captain Greenhut was asked.

He could not reply, but said he would look up the books. He admitted heavy losses in the business in 1914, but explained them by the war and said that in December things began to pick up.

Paid Altman $1,500,000.

Turning to the value of the two stores owned by the Greenhut concern and the amount paid for them, Mr. Rosenberg brought out that Captain Greenhut and Henry Morgenthau paid Benjamin Altman $1,500,000 for the building on the west side of Sixth Avenue. Then they spent $500,000 on it in improvements and mortgaged it for $1,200,000. So they got it for $800,000, but the witness was emphatic in saying that Mr. Altman had been paid his $1,500,000 in real money, as he needed it for his uptown store.

Speaking about the Siegel-Cooper property on the east side of the avenue Captain Greenhut described at length how he obtained Henry Siegel's share in it in 1904. He had bought out his share in the stock in 1903.

"Henry Siegel," he said, "needed money for his Fourteenth Street store. He could not sell his interest in the building to outsiders under our agreement, and he asked me to buy it. He was getting $60,000 a year from it and, on a 5 per cent. basis, he reckoned his share to be worth $1,200,000. He kept urging me to buy the share all through January, February and March, but I did not want it.

"Then he came down to a 6 per cent. basis and offered me the share for $750,000, but still I did not want to buy. Then he asked me to make an offer. I offered $500,000. 'That's an insult,' said Henry Siegel. I agreed with him, but said I didn't want the property. He said he must get the money and a few days later asked me to split the difference between $750,000 and $500,000.

When Henry Siegel Wept.

"I told him my offer was good for only another three days. On the second day he came and accepted. He told me it was the greatest sacrifice he had ever made in his life, and, in fact, he cried as he signed the papers. But I didn't want to buy at all, and this just shows how hard it is to tell the value of the same property to different persons."

It was then brought out that when the lease of the Siegel Cooper store expired in 1909 the rent was raised by $50,000, and since bonds had been issued to take the place of the shares in that building on the consolidation of the Greenhut and Siegel-Cooper companies, Captain Greenhut has been getting about $75,000 from the Henry Siegel share.

Asked if he considered the property in the neighborhood of the stores depreciating, Captain Greenhut point to the $1,500,000 which Stern Brothers had invested in their property in Twenty-third Street within a year of the consolidation of his two stores, and said that did not look as if that concern had any fear of depreciation.

E. J. Greenhut, the son of Captain Greenhut, was paid a salary of $50,000 a year and Mr. Rosenberg wanted to know what he did for it.

It was explained that he lokked after the details of the business with Mr. Hillman, the general manager of the store.

"So Mr. Hillman with a salary of $75,000 had an assistant with a salary of $50,000. What did B. J. Greenhut do for it?"

"There are many details in a business with $19,000,000 sales. The number of managerial functions to be performed is tremendous."

Son Started at $6 a Week.

Nelson Greenhut, the Captain's second son, received $12,000, and the witness explained that his son had started at $6 a week.

"He had charge of the Annex building, and if I say it myself I think he earned the money. My other son earned his, too. He was the Treasurer, and when I was away looked after the finances and did my work."

"What was your work?"

"I have no need to apologize. I put in more than I got out. I made great sacrifices. I went over the daily reports of all departments, looked after the finances, and had the pleasure of raising money on my personal indohsement. I put $400,000 into the business."

This Captain Greenhut explained by saying that he advanced $200,000 to the Monmouth Securities Company, $157,000 to make good a loss and $105,000 for the capital of the bank. He said he had 60 per cent. of the bonds of the Greenhut concern and had shown his faith in the enterprise by buying 4,000 shares of the stock from Henry Morgenthau at par for "real money, not stage money." Now he had about $4,000,000 of the company's stock.

The examination will continue on Tuesday in the rooms of the Merchants' Association.

BERNHEIMER BRIDE REJOINS HUSBAND

Heiress Who Married Elevator Man Says Father Tried to Destroy Romance.

DAY'S ABSENCE TOO MUCH

She Cast Aside Parental Influence and Flew Back to Her Mate.

The romance of Mrs. Isabella Bernheimer Murray did not end on Wednesday when she left the little flat on the fifth floor of 339 East Fifty-seventh Street, taking everything with her except two trunks and a ten-dollar bill belonging to her husband, James J. Murray, an elevator operator, with whom she eloped eight weeks ago, when he was the doorman at her former home, The Brentmore, 88 Central Park West.

The 19-year-old bride returned to her husband yesterday and told a story of having been lured away by her father, Charles Daly Bernheimer, whom, she said, told her that he was giving her the very last chance to return to her home. This is the story Murray told last evening in a boarding house in West Sixty-seventh Street, where he and his wife are now living.

Murray slept in the empty flat on Thursday night, and early yesterday he started to his task of running an elevator, leaving word with a friend to telephone him if any word came from his missing wife. He had been at work only a few minutes when a telephone message came stating that his wife wanted to see him immediately. So he left post haste for the East Fifty-seventh street house, where she was waiting for him.

"Oh, Jimmie," she said, "I wanted to come back to you and I told them they must let me come or I would sue them."

Welcomed by Neighbors.

The homecoming of young Mrs. Murray was the one subject of conversation in the row of apartment houses, where they lived until Wednesday. Every one seemed glad that Jimmie and his wife were reunited.

Murray told the story last night at the boarding house of his wife's disappearance. She was not present, but he explained that she was very tired after her adventure and had retired. Although she married contrary to the wishes of her father, Mrs. Murray still retained her affection for him, Murray explained. Early Wednesday morning, just after he had departed to his task of operating an elevator, Murray said, Mr. Bernheimer called his daughter up. From what the husband could learn his father-in-law painted a picture of him that was not complimentary.

"My wife is young," said Murray, "and her father told her that she must give me up or else give him up forever. This so worked upon her mind that she determined to obey her father and leave me. She went to the store where we had purchased the furniture and gave orders for them to come and take away their goods. Then, as she was instructed, she took away her belongings and left my trunks and the $10 I had given to her.

Left Against Her Will.

"I can't tell you just what arguments were used to cause her to leave me, but I do know that she did so against her will. She went from our house to her father's office, and there she met A. H. Matthews, who is associated with Mr. Bernheimer in business."

According to Murray, Mr. Bernheimer and Mr. Matthews took Mrs. Murray to the latter's home in Flatbush and there she remained yearning for her husband until she reached a state where she threatened to sue if she was kept from rejoining him.

"My wife cried nearly all the time she was away," Murray continued. "They were very kind to her and tried in every way to cheer her up. On Wednesday night, the first night she was separated from me, she became so blue that they took her to a moving picture show to distract her.

Finding that she was determined to return to her husband, Murray said, it was repeated to her that this was her last chance and that if she wanted real happiness she had better grasp the opportunity her father offered, but early yesterday morning Mrs. Murray told the Matthews family she was determined to return to Jimmie on the first chance, and that settled it. So she went back to the empty flat and cried some more when she saw Jimmie's trunk standing all alone. Then she went to a friend in a near-by house, and that is how Murray came to receive the message that his bride was waiting for him.

Mrs. Murray's relatives were not inclined to discuss the affairs of the young couple yesterday. At the Brentmore Apartments it was said that Mr. Bernheimer was not at home. At the Hotel Majestic it was said that Mrs. Otto H. Fuerth, the girl's mother, was out.

Jacob Rothschild, who has an office at 100 Fifth Avenue, will probably lose his bet to Murray. At the time of the elopement Mr. Rothschild bet him $100 to $1 that the couple would not live together four months. Murray believes the money will come in handy on their second honeymoon.

OILWORKERS HEAR WOMEN.

Standard Closes Bayonne Plant for Suffrage Meeting.

The works of the Standard Oil Company at Bayonne, N. J., were closed half an hour before schedule time yesterday noon to allow the workers to listen to suffrage arguments. Arrangement to this end had been made by members of the National American Woman Suffrage Association with the managers of the works, and when the men came out they found ten automobiles gayly decorated with suffrage colors and filled with suffragists awaiting them. The speakers were under the direction of Mrs. Antoinette Funk, Mrs. Winston Churchill, and Miss Virginia Watrous, co-operating with Bayonne women. In spite of the rain the men listened attentively to the speakers, and the suffrage workers believe they reached from 4,000 to 5,000 voters.

Bayonne formally opened its suffrage campaign yesterday. Women of the city, representatives of the Woman's Political Study Club, and the Woman Suffrage Party met Mrs. Funk, Mrs. Churchill, and Miss Watrous at the city line between Bayonne and Jersey City in automobiles, and escorted them through Bayonne. Many houses in the city were decorated with suffrage colors.

One of the chief workers in Bayonne is a suffrage pioneer, Mrs. Alexander Christie, 80 years old. She was on the Reception Committee, and worked throughout the day. Mrs. Robert Huse was one of the leading women on the Reception Committee, and Mrs. Amelia Du Bois and Miss Eva Reichhelm, President of the Women's Political Club, were others.

Another big manufactory visited was that of Babcock & Wilcox, boiler makers, who employ some 1,700 men.

The day closed with a mass meeting attended by several hundred people at the Bayonne Republican Club headquarters.

HURD CASE GOES TO JURY.

Son Assumes Responsibility for Paying $120 for Miss Conrad.

Special to The New York Times.

HACKENSACK, N. J., May 21.—The trial of Postmaster George A. Hurd, of Haworth ended at 5 o'clock this afternoon, with the charge of Judge William M. Seufert to the jury. The jury was locked up for the night at 10 o'clock.

Athwald Hurd, a son of the Postmaster, was on the witness stand most of the morning, and assumed responsibility for paying to Mrs. Jessie Conrad-Vaughn $120 of the stipulated $150 for the benefit of Miss Martha Conrad, the seventeen-year-old girl who accused the Postmaster. The young man said that what he did was unknown to his father, but the Postmaster learned the facts one afternoon when Mrs. Conrad-Vaughn called to see Athwaid and admitted to the elder Hurd that Athwald was paying her money. "I was compelled to admit to father I was paying the money to save him from disgrace," said the witness, "but he ordered me to pay no more money, for the charge was a lie and a frame-up."

By letters written to a woman friend he indicated that it was he and not his father who attended Hammerstein's Theatre on Jan. 31, 1914, as charged by Martha Conrad.

TRAIN KILLS AT CROSSING.

No Gates and Flagman Said to Have Been Away When Moll Was Struck.

Special to The New York Times.

HACKENSACK, N. J., May 21.—Henry Moll, 70 years old, a retired liveryman of Spring Valley, was struck by a New Jersey & New York passenger train at River Edge, near here, at 6:49 o'clock tonight while driving toward his home. The horse was carried on the cowcatcher of the locomotive for 200 feet. Mr. Moll was picked up unconscious.

He was taken to the Hackensack Hospital, but died in the ambulance on the way there. There are no gates at this crossing, and it was said that the aged flagman was not on duty when the accident happened.

Coalboat Captain Killed in Yard.

Calvin Countryman, 37 years old, Captain of the coalboat Catherine Hammond of the Central Railroad of New Jersey tied up at the foot of the Liberty coal docks in Jersey City, was found dead last night at the foot of a coal trestle in the Jersey Central yards. His head had been cut off. Captain Countryman had gone ashore to get water, and it is thought he was struck by a coal car running down the chute.

IN NEW JERSEY.

NEWARK.—After having tried to escape from the Juvenile Court yesterday, Morris Mand, 15 years old, attempted to hang himself in the detention room in the Court House. When discovered Maid was partly unconscious, but was revived. He had suspended himself from a bar on a window, using his necktie as a noose.

TRENTON.—Having deserted from the United States Army, Franklin P. Lehman of Washington, 23 years old, swallowed a bichloride of mercury tablet yesterday at Police Headquarters and is in a critical condition.

TRENTON.—The collection of civil war colors at the State House was enriched yesterday by two battle flags carried by the Twenty-third Regiment, New Jersey Volunteers. They were brought here by J. R. Kirkbride of Camden, W. H. Alcott of Mount Holly, and Joel Wainwright of New Egypt.

TRENTON.—The State Board of Health yesterday released from the foot and mouth disease quarantine all territory previously restricted in Camden, Essex, Passaic, and Union Counties, and all of Bergen County except those portions within a radius of five miles of Tammany Hall, Secaucus.

TRENTON.—The New Jersey commission for the San Francisco Exposition has abolished the office of assistant to the President. The place paid $5,000 a year and was held by Colonel Mahlon R. Margerum of this city.

ASSAILS PREACHERS HERE.

Denver Confrere Denounces "Princely" Salaries and Expensive Living.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, Col., May 21. — The Rev. David H. Fouse, pastor of the First Reformed Church and one of the leading clergymen of this city, upon his return here today from a trip to the East, made some comments regarding religious conditions as he found them.

"I feel sure," he said, "that if Jesus should come to New York City, see the churches of the wealthy, and hear of the large salaries paid to the ministers, He would forsake the religious temples of the millionaire and stay among the lowly of the east side.

"Christ certainly would never understand modern conditions. If He came and heard one pastor was getting $15,000 a year salary, another $25,000, and the amounts some of them expend for living expenses, I feel sure His meek spirit would be astounded. Only on the basis of modern conditions, demanding that preachers live in style equal to their parishioners, can I reconcile the princely salaries paid Fifth Avenue ministers to preach the doctrines of Christianity.

"Although there is much glitter and show in New York, the great metropolis is morally as good as any large city in the country. The people as a whole are no better nor worse than the rest of humanity in the bulk, judging from what I saw. The cabaret shows and midnight operas evidently are staged principally as attractions for out-of-town visitors."

PRESBYTERIANS PLAN WORK

Tentative Budget of Nearly $5,000,000 in General Assembly.

ROCHESTER, May 21.—The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church today received the report of the Executive Committee containing a tentative budget of $4,683,000 for the coming year's work. Reports of the Committees on Christian Life and Work and on Church Co-operation and Union were read to the Assembly. Dr. Francis L. Patton, former President of Princeton University, and former head of Princeton Theological Seminary, also delivered an address.

Dr. Patton spoke on theology, with special reference to secular Christianity. He held that the sphere of Christianity was the present world and that the idea of a world to come was fast fading from the consciousness of mankind. Dr. Patton said he had no use for Christianity the results of which did not transcend the grave.

In the report of the Committee on Church Co-operation and Union it was noted that no church in Europe had withdrawn from the world conference on faith and order because of the war. Dr. John Willis Baer of Los Angeles, Cal., was today elected Vice Moderator of the Assembly.

MORGAN GRACE RECOVERING

Ex-Mayor's Son Not Seriously Hurt at Polo Practice.

Special to The New York Times.

GREAT NECK, L. I., May 21.—Morgan Grace, son of the late ex-Mayor Grace of New York City, who was injured just before dark yesterday afternoon on the polo field of the Meadow Brook Club, is said to be out of danger today, although at first it was believed that he might have suffered a fracture of the skull or concussion of the brain.

Mr. Grace was practicing on the polo field when his pony threw him. Several of his comrades and attendants carried him into the Meadow Brook Club house, and a physician was summoned. It required three hours' hard work to revive the young man, and then he was removed to his home here. It was said today that he would be able to leave his bed within a week.

MUTILATED BODY IN ALLEY.

Unidentified Man Found in Paterson Several Hours After Death.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, N. J., May 21.—In an old alleyway between two houses at 751 River Street the police today discovered the mutilated body of a man. The skull was crushed, apparently with a bludgeon, the neck was broken, and the left leg was fractured. The man had been dead several hours, according to physicians.

It was thought at first that the body was that of Gustave Stern, a costume manufacturer, of 31 East Thirty-second Street, New York, who disappeared from his home last Monday. His brother, Joseph Stern, at the morgue today, said that the body was not that of the missing man.

MOHAWK
THE NEW SUMMER COLLAR MADE WITH TIE SLIDE SPACE
Lion Collars
OLDEST BRAND IN AMERICA
UNITED SHIRT & COLLAR CO., TROY, N. Y.

HIRES TRAIN TO GIVE OUTING

Cincinnati Club Here as Guests of Ex-Mayor Fleischmann.

Former Mayor Julius Fleischmann of Cincinnati is host to thirty-one members of the Commercial Club of that city whom he brought here yesterday in a special train over the New York Central Railroad. The club, which is part of the noted Queen City Club, arranges an outing each year, and on this trip the members accepted Mr. Fleischmann's invitation to go as his guests.

The party left Cincinnati at 3 o'clock Thursday and stopped off for three hours at Peekskill yesterday to visit Mr. Fleischmann's yeast plant. Mr. Fleischmann took an entire floor at the Biltmore for his guests. Last night the party went to Tappan's Hotel, at Sheepshead Bay, for a sea-food dinner.

"You see, theclub does something of this sort every year," Mr. Fleischmann explained. "This is my party, and to make it the best possible I brought them to New York. Yes, the boys have all been here before, but never together. They say they are coming the same way next year."

After the dinner at Sheepshead Bay the party came back to Manhattan and went to the "Midnight Follies" on the Amsterdam Roof. Today the members of the Queen City delegation will be the guests of William Cooper Procter on a visit to Ivory Port, Staten Island, where the Procter & Gamble Company makes soap.

The members of Mr. Fleischmann's party are:

William Harvey Anderson, George A. Armstrong, Thomas Allen, L. A. Ault, J. J. Burchenall, B. W. Campbell, Jesse R. Clarke, Joseph Durrell, R. W. Edwards, J. A. Green, E. C. Gibbs, D. B. Gamble, Fred A. Geir, Edwin C. Goshorn, Robert Hockstetter, I. C. Hobart, C. L. Harrison, Dr. C. R. Holmes, Harry Laws, Frank A. Meader, Lawrence Maxwell, John Omwake, George W. Pancita, William Cooper Procter, Stephen Sutphin, Nelson Strowbridge, A. Clifford Shinkle, Peter G. Thompson, Clifford B. Wright, Jr., and Frank A. Lee.

DISAVOW WILSON ANNOYERS.

Suffragists Disapprove Attempt to Harass President.

Mrs. Frederick Nathan, President of the Consumers' League, and a member of the Woman Suffrage Party and the Equal Franchise Society, has sent a letter to President Wilson expressing her regret at the action of the women who attempted to reach him at the Hotel Biltmore last Monday. Mrs. Nathan wrote in part:

My dear Mr. Wilson:

As an officer of the Woman Suffrage Party and also of the Equal Franchise Society, I desire to express to you my sincere regret that you should have been annoyed, while you were in our city on Monday, by two suffragists belonging to another organization. The methods employed by these young women to attract your attention and to force from you an expression of opinion in regard to our cause are not the methods approved of by a majority of our workers.

Will you permit me to take this opportunity of expressing to you my deep appreciation of your masterly and statesmanlike letter sent to the German Government after the Lusitania calamity and my gratitude for all that you have done for the cause of humanity and for the cause of peace?

Yours sincerely,
MAUD NATHAN.

The Twelfth Assembly District organization of the Woman Suffrage Party, Mrs. Florence Howe Hall, leader, has expressed its disfavor in a resolution, which says:

"Resolved, That we greatly regret the recent action of certain suffragists in attempting to interview the President of the United States at a time when matters of the most serious international importance pressed upon his attention. As suffragists we deplore such methods."

STRIKE DECISION DELAYED.

Garment Workers, 60,000 Strong, May Wait Until Busy Season.

A general strike in the garment industry, which would affect probably 60,000 workers, was predicted yesterday by representatives of the unions, following the abrogation of the protocol of five years' duration between the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union and the Cloak and Skirt Makers' Union on the one hand and the Cloak, Suit and Skirt Manufacturers' Protective Association on the other.

Abraham Rosenberg, formerly President of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, one of the leaders of the organization, said opinion was divided as to whether a strike should be called now, during the dull season, or in July, during the busy season. A decision doubtless will not be reached until it is seen whether the manufacturers send representatives to tomorrow's meeting of the Joint Board of Arbitration, at which the unions have announced they will be represented.

Benjamin Schlesinger, President of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, said it was significant that the termination of the protocol followed closely on the confessions of "Dopey Benny" Fein. The abrogation of the protocol and the confessions he characterized as "a double assault" on the garment workers' unions.

"The termination of the protocol has abolished every office established by its provisions," said Charles Heineman, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Cloak, Suit and Skirt Manufacturers' Protective Association, "but our members are in accord that every consideration shall be given to the workers, and the powers of the association stand ready to enforce upon its members absolutely just and fair treatment of their employes. Our members are also unanimous in their opinion that the union is incapable of enforcing the provisions of the protocol or any other arrangements."

On the other hand J. E. Williams, Chairman of the Committee on Immediate Action of the garment workers' unions, said he believed that after the present rupture, a still more adaptable working arrangement between the garment workers and their employes would be made.

PRESIDENT PRAISES POLICE.

Says New York Ought to be Proud of the Force's Efficiency.

WASHINGTON, May 21. — President Wilson was so pleased with the way he was guarded by the New York police during the review of the Atlantic fleet that he has authorized the publication in The New York Police Bulletin of this statement:

"The appearance and management and whole spirit of the police guard in New York the other day struck me as admirable. I think that the city has every reason to be proud of its force, and of its present discipline and efficiency."

Fear Missing Youth Is a Suicide.

Arthur Kopper, 21 years old, of 130 West 128th Street was reported missing at the Fourth Branch Detective Bureau yesterday by Charles Kopper, his father. Mrs. Kopper said that when she went to her son's room after his departure from the house she found a note on his bureau expressing discouragement because of his inability to get work. She fears he has committed suicide.

BROADWAY GRATINGS FIGHT.

P. S. Commissioners Delay Action on Subway Ventilation.

The complaint of the property owners of Broadway from Times Square to Twenty-third Street against the proposed system of ventilating the new subways by gratings let into the sidewalks came again before the Public Service Commission yesterday, and it developed that there is a decided difference of opinion in the commission upon it.

The matter came up through a report by Alfred Craven, chief engineer, recommending that the commission should not accept the terms which J. G. White & Co., consulting engineers, had asked for looking into the ventilation problem.

"I do not see," said Chairman McCall, "the use of retaining outside engineers when we have an engineer in whom we all have confidence. Our engineers would know if there was any better system of ventilation than that proposed, and they have never refused to study any proposition brought to their attention."

"I am sorry to disagree with the Chairman," said Commissioner Cram, "but I don't think the system proposed is legal. It is insanitary, and the property owners object to it. I don't propose to take advice on legal matters from the chief engineer."

Commissioner Hayward said he had not yet looked into the matter thoroughly, but it did not seem to him that it should be impossible to devise a better system of ventilation than that used in the old Subway, and after further discussion in which the possibility of injunction proceedings came up the question was adjourned until Tuesday.

William R. Wilcox is counsel for the committee of property owners who are asking that some better method of ventilating the new subway be devised.

OLD PALESTINE LIFE SHOWN

Oriental Pageant in Costume Opens in Synod Hall.

Ancient Jerusalem lives again in the Palestine Pageant and Oriental Exposition, which began last night in the Synod Hall on the grounds of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, and will continue every evening, except Sunday, till May 29, with matinées on May 22, 25, 27, and 29. The large basement of the hall has been transformed into a replica of portions of Jerusalem and other parts of Palestine. It has been stocked with many implements of Eastern daily life and with antique properties, some of the latter of great value.

In the hall upstairs half a hundred members of various churches of the diocese take part in a costume lecture and tableaux, which illustrate various phases of Eastern life and Bible scene. The exhibition has been arranged by the Rev. Dr. Allen Moore, F. R. G. S., who spent many years in Palestine as a missionary. All the costumes and properties have the merit of being genuinely Oriental, and were brought here by Dr. Moore. The lectures are delivered by him.

Bishop Greer, regretting humorously that there was no button to push, opened the exposition last night with a short address, after the Rev. G. Ashton Oldham had explained its purpose. It is being given by the Board of Religious Education of the Diocese of New York.

The program last night included a bridal procession, a costume lecture on the Eastern shepherd, an Oriental wedding ceremony and a tableau, "The Ten Virgins." The program is different for each day. Admission is free to the general public, a collection being taken.

SUBMARINES GUARD COAST.

Ready to Sink "Hostile" Ships at Mouth of Cape Cod Canal.

NEWPORT, R. I., May 21.—With the coast north of Cape Hatteras still under threat of mimic attack by hostile ships today, Admiral Fletcher had deployed the Atlantic Fleet to cover most of the important strategic points of defense.

Notable among the manoeuvres in the war game was the use of the Cape Cod Canal, which cuts off the seventy-mile trip around the cape and affords access to Buzzard's Bay and the important naval district of Narragansett Bay. Several submarines were sighted off the cape, presumably guarding the sea entrance of the canal against possible approach by Rear Admiral Beatty's "hostile" fleet.

The submarine strength of the fleet of defense has been definitely reduced by at least two. E-2, with a broken crankshaft, was towed here today by the tender Tallahassee, and K-1 is in port repairing an engine. Another submarine is reported under repairs at the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

WOMAN GAGGED AND ROBBED

Invalid Left Alone in House Roughly Treated by Thieves.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, N. J., May 21.—Robbers bound and gagged Mrs. Emma Hennesy in her home, 64 Gold Street, today, and escaped with a five-dollar bill and a child's bank containing $4. The woman, who has been an invalid for years, was found unconscious on the floor about 8 o'clock this morning, by her daughter-in-law, Mrs. John Hennessy. A towel was stuffed in her mouth, while a stout cord was twisted around her arms. On her head was a pillow, and crammed on that was a wash basin.

That the robbers worked between 7 and 8 o'clock in broad daylight was attested to by Mrs. Hennessy's daughters, the Misses Amelia and Grace Hennessy, who said when they left their home at 7 o'clock their mother was alone. Mrs. Hennessy was unable to give an account of how she was bound and gagged.

Hart Schaffner & Marx Spring Suits $18

The best looking, best wearing suits you'll find in all New York at this price.
Wonderfully attractive and serviceable Blue Serge Suits included.

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IRVING $1.50 STRAWS

Real Sensational Values!

We shall expect you to-day for your new straw hat.

Our straws are really wonderful—everybody is talking about them.

Other stores may have good qualities, but they charge *MUCH* for them; or they may have clever styles, but they lack in *QUALITY*; or their price may be *CHEAP* but so is the hat.

Ours, however, make such a fine combination of clever style, excellent quality and moderation in price, that it has proven to be the *IDEAL STRAW FOR EVERY MAN.*

Visit one of our stores today—you will find us ready and capable to suit you properly.

Our stores are conveniently located.

All One Price $1.50

IRVING $1.50 STRAWS

THESE NEW YORK LEADING THEATRES HAVE NO DEALINGS WITH THE SYNDICATE.

EMPIRE B'way & 40th St. Evs. at 8:15. Mats. Today & Wed. 2:15 & May 31
ENGAGEMENT EXTENDED UNTIL SATURDAY, JUNE 5.
THEATRE CLOSED TUESDAY, MAY 25.
CHARLES FROHMAN AND DAVID BELASCO'S ALL ★ CAST in the Drama, A CELEBRATED CASE
OTIS SKINNER, NAT. C. GOODWIN, ANN MURDOCK, HELEN WARE, ROBERT WARWICK, JOSEPHINE VICTOR, FRED deBELLEVILLE, ELITA PROCTOR OTIS, MINNA Gale HAYNES, EUGENE O'BRIEN, Beverly SITGREAVES and OTHERS
EXTRA MATINEE MONDAY, MAY 31.

GAIETY Broadway and 46th Street. Tel. 210 Bryant. Evenings 8:30.
Matinees TODAY & Wed. (Pop.) at 2:30.
NED WAYBURN'S "SHE'S IN AGAIN"
"8 CYLINDER LAUGH PRODUCER."

DANSE DE FOLLIES Atop New Amsterdam.
Ziegfeld Midnight Frolic

THE BIRTH OF A NATION AT THE LIBERTY W. 42d ST. TWICE DAILY, Inc. Sundays. Ev. & Sat. Mat. 25-50-75-$1-$2 Other Mats.....25-50-$1
D. W. GRIFFITH'S GIGANTIC SPECTACLE. Symphony Orchestra of 40.

GEO. COHAN'S M. "IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE" All Laughs Thurs., B'way & 43d. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Today & Wed. 2:20. Extra Matinee Monday, May 31.

PARK THEATRE, 59th St. & Columbus Circle. Phone 9590 Columbus.
TODAY & TONIGHT—LAST TWO TIMES.
ARNOLD DALY in "YOU NEVER CAN TELL"
Beginning Monday, By Press & Public Demand
"CANDIDA" FOR 1 WEEK ONLY.

FULTON 46th St., W. of B'way. Evs. at 8:20. Matinees TODAY & Wed. 2:20
Twin Beds

HARRIS 42d St., W. of B'way. Evs. at 8:15. Last Matinee TODAY 2:15.
LAST NINE TONIGHT ILLINGTON IN THE LIE

CORT 48th, East of Broadway. Evs. 8:30. Matinees TODAY & Wed. 2:30.
Under Cover

STANDARD B'y & 90 St. Evs. Pop. Prices. Matinee TODAY 25-50 & 75c.
Van Den Berg-Conger Opera Co. Presents "The Mikado"
Next Week—"THE CHIMES OF NORMANDY."

ELTINGE 42d St., nr. Broadway. Evs. 8:15. Mats. TODAY & Wed. 2:15.
The Song of Songs

REPUBLIC West 42d Street. Evs. at 8:20. Mats. TODAY & Wed. 2:20.
THE NATURAL LAW

GLOBE Broadway at 46th St. Evs. at 8:15. Matinees TODAY & Wed. 2:15.
SPECIAL MATINEE DECORATION DAY.
MONTGOMERY & STONE CHIN CHIN

LUNA CONEY IS. Open Today

NEW Dly Mat. 25c BRIGHTON Brighton Beach | IRENE FRANKLIN, with Burton Green; Allan Dinehart & Co., Primrose Four, Clark & Verdi, Arnaut Bros., Others.

PALISADES AMUSEMENT PARK Opposite West 130th St., Ferry NOW OPEN One Continuous Round of Pleasure.

PALACE B. F. KEITH'S B'way, 47th St. Daily Mat. 25-75c. MAY IRWIN, "Woman Proposes," Florence Tempest, Donald McDonald & Co., Eskin Mysteries, Ben Welch, etc.

EDEN WORLD IN WAX Admis'n To All 25c Every Day MUSEE

BROOKLYN AMUSEMENTS.

To-day and To-night
LAST TIMES OF BROOKLYN'S BIGGEST SUCCESS
Brooklyn Pageant
23d REGIMENT ARMORY
PRICES—Evgs., 25c, 50c, $1.00, $1.50, $2.00. Matinee, 25c, 50c, $1.00.
Seats on Sale at the Armory and Elsewhere.
EVERY SEAT A GOOD ONE.

LONGACRE THEA., W. 48th St. Evs. 8:30. Matinee TODAY 2:30.
Laughing Hit of New York A Full House by Fred Jackson

ASTOR B'y, 45 St. 2:30 & 8:30. Entire Balc. 25c Box Seats $1 Entire Orch. 50c
The Superb Photo-Spectacle, The Eternal City with PAULINE FREDERICK

CANDLER West 42d St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:20 TONIGHT MATINEE TODAY 2:30. 325TH PERFORMANCE. ON TRIAL

Steeplechase
CONEY'S ONLY FUNNY PLACE. DANCING—ROLLER SKATING. EVERYTHING FOR ONE PRICE.

VITAGRAPH 44th and Broadway 2:30 and 8:30.
10c, 15c, 25c, 50c. | "Days of Famine"; "The Goddess." Res. Sun., "A Price for Folly."

Strand B'way & 47 St. Noon to 11:30 P. M. 10-50c. | Brother Officers
Nxt. Wk. Blanche Sweet in "Stolen Goods."

COLUMBIA, B'way & 47th. BURLESQUE Mat. LEW KELLY & THE BEHMAN SHOW. Today

SHANLEY'S
Broadway—43rd to 44th St.
It is universally conceded that the quality of the food at Shanley's is always the best.
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TWENTY ACTS
EVERY EVENING — SEVEN TO ONE
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Positively the Best Food, Values and Service in New York
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